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“GRIP’S”

Historical Souvenir of Seneca Falls, N.Y.

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HISTORICAL SOUVENIR SERIES No. 17

SENECA FALLS, N.Y., AND VICINITY

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[ILLUSTRATED]



Pruden, Photo.

PARK AND SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.
First Ward School.

Mynderse Academy.

DESCRIPTION OF SENECA FALLS

SENECA FALLS, a village of 6,500 population, of beautiful homes, modern and substantial business blocks, delightfully shaded streets, is the largest village in Seneca county. Located on a plateau considerably higher than Cayuga lake (which is but two miles east), cut by natural ravines trending to the Seneca river which flows through the village and divides it into two almost equal parts the village possesses advantages in natural drainage which the citizens have availed themselves of for sewerage; and the place is therefore healthful. Eight miles to the west is Seneca lake and 18 miles north Lake Ontario.

Two competing railroads insure shippers reasonable freight rates, the Auburn division of the New York Central over which the distance to Syracuse is 40 miles and to Rochester 60 miles, and a spur of the Lehigh Valley railroad connecting with the main line of that system in this state at Geneva, ten miles west. Its terminus is now in Seneca Falls, but as this article is being written plans are

under way to continue the construction of the line on to Auburn, 16 miles east, thence beyond to Syracuse.

Two express companies, the American and the United States, and the two telegraph companies, the Western Union and Postal, afford all of the facilities for express and telegraphy that any interior community possesses. There are three well conducted hotels.

A trolley line connects this village with Waterloo and Geneva, and before this work is published it will be continuous on beyond Geneva to Rochester, the road being now nearly completed. The gap between Seneca Falls and Auburn, from which latter place trolley cars are running into Syracuse, is to be occupied in the course of another year. A trolley to the towns in the south end of the county, connecting Seneca Falls with Ithaca is also projected.

On the shore of Cayuga lake, connected with Seneca Falls by trolley, is an attractive resort where there are many summer homes as well as places for public amusement. Cayuga lake offers the best fishing, principally bass and pickerel, many of large size being caught every year.

The social and educational advantages of Seneca Falls are not in the least inferior to any inland village and are in fact superior to many. There is a public school system which ranks high, comprising an academy, the far-famed Mynderse, and three graded schools, managed by a board of education consisting of men selected for their ability, and under the tutorage of a carefully chosen, able faculty; and there is also a high grade boarding school for boys, Rumsey Hall, conducted by a lady eminently fitted to give the boys who are received in her school the best advantages. The large Catholic parish supports a parochial school of eminent standing which is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

Society in Seneca Falls surrounds the home life of the village with an atmosphere of culture and refinement, its encompassing lines drawing into mutual

Three banking institutions provide an abundance of capital, loaned and invested in a conservative way, giving to the business man ample banking facilities, and the small savings a safe place of deposit. They are the Exchange National and the State Bank of Seneca Falls, and the Seneca Falls Savings Bank.

There are two old and well established weekly newspapers, the Seneca County Courier-Journal and the Seneca Falls Reveille, both edited and published by men whose social and business relations with the community inspire them to support such public measures as will best advance and maintain the interests of the village. These papers have a wide circulation through Seneca and adjacent counties and wield an influence that only the long established and largely read newspapers of the country command.

The village is governed by a president and a board



Pruden, Photo. FALL STREET, NORTH SIDE, LOOKING WEST FROM CAYUGA STREET.

companionship the people of the community as they naturally gravitate towards the several circles into which a large community resolves itself.

Nearly every fraternity is represented by a large and prosperous lodge or chapter, extending a welcome to the members of their respective orders, from whatever section they may come, who bring sufficient credentials of their good standing in the order.

The community is favored by church influences as broad and Christian like as the doctrines they profess. The clergy are liberal minded and intelligent and earnest in their efforts to uplift the morals of the community. There are seven well constructed, spacious houses of worship, some of them very tasteful and imposing architecturally. They are of denominations, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, Methodist, Catholic, Baptist and Wesleyan Methodist.

of eight trustees. The natural advantages for macadamized streets and for surface drainage has delayed the construction of pavements and sewers, without unfavorably affecting the health of the community or its convenience. But these improvements are projected and will undoubtedly come in the near future.

Real estate in which Seneca Falls has always displayed an enterprising activity is generally in good demand. During the past fourteen months more than a score of dwellings have been constructed, and are generally paying good rentals. At the present writing new business blocks are approaching completion. The main business street is well built, of new and with some imposing structures. At the same time business is overflowing into lateral avenues, and stores are being opened in some of the residential

quarters of the town convenient to the homes.

The retail trade of Seneca Falls includes no small part of a prosperous farming community encircling the village, in some directions to a distance of eight or ten miles. Large and small tradesmen, department stores and emporiums, all get their share of a profitable trade and as shown by the reports of the banks and the reporting agencies are most of them in good financial condition. A conservative estimate by one familiar with conditions of trade fixes the volume of retail business in Seneca Falls annually over a million of dollars. The products of the surrounding country most largely brought to Seneca Falls for shipment consist of grain, apples, potatoes, hay and vegetables.

This village, the home of the rotary steam fire engine and its inventor Holly of Holly water system

through the center of the village, and descends by a series of falls at least forty feet within the village limits. Three principal falls afford as many levels with adequate construction of raceways for a great amount of water power. The Cayuga and Seneca canal also passes through the village affording water shipments east into the Erie canal and west into Seneca lake.

What Seneca Falls has more reason to feel proud of are its large manufacturing plants which run the year around and give employment to 1,500 people, men, women and youth, a great deal of which is skilled labor. Good authority fixes the amount of weekly wages paid to the residents of the village at approximately \$20,000. This village is without question the largest pump manufacturing place in the world. While power pumps have almost wholly superceded



Pruden, Photo. FALL STREET, NORTH SIDE, LOOKING WEST FROM OVID STREET.

faire, is well protected from fires so far as a capable fire department can give it protection. The department, equipped with modern fire apparatus and well housed, is a paid department, supplemented by volunteer companies, governed by a fire board and operated under the direction of the chief and two assistants.

The village is well lighted by arc and incandescent lamps and the telephone service is furnished by two separate companies. It has also a good water system. Unlimited power for generating electric currents for both trolley and lighting purposes is obtained cheaply by means of the river and its great falls.

In this respect Seneca Falls is especially favored. Seneca river connecting Seneca and Cayuga lakes—about ten miles apart—as has been stated flows

hand pumps, the output here has ever continued to grow in volume, so that it is greater than ever.

Pumps of all sizes from a pitcher spout for individual use to the immense triplex pump used in mines, elevators, water works and power stations, also fire boat pumps, are manufactured by the Goulds Manufacturing Co., Rumsey Manufacturing Co. and the American Fire Engine Co., the Goulds being the largest single institution of its kind in this country.

The Goulds works consist of two, large, separate groups of buildings known as No. 1 and No. 2. The pumps are shipped all over the world and in large numbers to the great mining regions. This institution also manufactures sprinklers and fire extinguishers, large and small. This company employs about 500 operatives, the greater number being skilled mechanics.

The American Fire Engine company, the most extensive steam fire engine works in the country is located here. They manufacture several kinds of steam fire engines, the Metropolitan being the principal fire engine they are now building.

The Seneca Falls Manufacturing Co., turns out foot and power lathes; the Seneca Woolen Mills, woolen cloths; the Climax Specialty Co., bicycle parts and iron novelties; the National Advertising Co. and the Westcott Jewell Co., wooden novelties; H. W. Knight and A. W. Brim, separate establishments, metal letters and numerals; the Gleason, Bailey, Scipio Co. elbows and "T's" for gas and steam fitting. The village has three flour and feed grinding mills.

Old Town of Junius.—[By Diedrich Willers.] In the year 1790, a large tract of land acquired by

Junius of 60,000 acres and the Skoryase Reservation of 100 acres at Waterloo with about 7,500 acres in addition south of Seneca river. In 1820, March 26, the legislature divided Junius into four towns, Seneca Falls, Waterloo, Tyre and Junius as now constituted.

Spafford's Gazetteer of New York state, published in 1813, from material collected a few years previous before the erection of the town of Galen in 1812) contains the following interesting sketch of the town of Junius: "Junius, a post township of Seneca county, 20 to 35 miles north of Ovid and 182 miles northwest from Albany on the great road to Niagara, is bounded north by the town of Wolcott; east by Cayuga lake and the Seneca river and the town of Cato; south by the Seneca lake and river and a part of Fayette; west by the county of Ontario. Galen post office is also in this town (at Galen Salt works). The town is about fifteen miles long, north and south, and about twelve miles wide. The face of the coun-



Proden, Photo. FALL STREET, SOUTH SIDE, LOOKING WEST FROM OVID STREET.

treaty with the Cayuga and Onondaga Indian tribes, was surveyed and laid out into twenty-eight townships called the Military Tract [See "Military Tract" elsewhere in this work]. It was not until Feb. 12, 1803, that Junius was erected as a town from the military township of Romulus and included all of the territory of Fayette lying north of the present boundaries of Fayette and extending to Lake Ontario. This territory of old Junius embraced the four north towns of this county with the present towns of Galen and Savannah, Wolcott, Butler, Rose and Huron in Wayne county. This large territorial area of the town of Junius comprised about 210,000 acres of land. In the year 1812, Feb. 14, the legislature set off from Junius and organized the town of Galen and reduced Junius to the territory comprising the four north towns of this county—the old military township of

try level and soil good and well watered. The inhabitants are mostly emigrants from the eastern states and New Jersey. There are seventy-one looms in families which produce annually 20,274 yards of cloth. There are some indications of iron ore and several salt springs have been found on the banks of the Seneca river. A manufactory of salt in this town yields a daily average of 150 bushels and an enlargement of the works is contemplated. Junius contains one merchant mill, two grain mills, five or six saw mills, a fulling mill, two distilleries and two carding machines and enjoys very good advantages for the erection of extensive water works of every description. The village of West Cayuga, situated on the west bank of the Cayuga lake about two miles above the outlet, is a pleasant place with sixteen or seventeen houses and stores, formerly connected with Cayuga by the Cayuga bridge of one mile in length. The ferry is revived and well regulated. Seneca village,

at the falls of the Seneca river, is fast improving and must become a brisk trading place as the country populates. Here is a carrying place and Mynderse's mills with fifteen houses. Junius is happily circumstanced in regard to boatable waters. The Seneca turnpike runs through the town and other public roads traverse it in various directions. There are a competent number of common school houses and schools, two congregations of Presbyterians and one of Baptists but no houses for public worship have yet been erected. In 1810 the population was 2,251 and the number of voters authorized to vote for state senators was 177. The outlet of Canandaigua lake crosses this town eastward."

The comparisons in this sketch of West Cayuga — the village at the east end of Cayuga bridge — with the village of Seneca Falls, showing the first one in the lead, reads very strangely now as do also the references to salt springs which the Indians found

flowing currents of the old Eagle at Waterloo and of the Globe at Seneca Falls met and were ever at high tide of social and convivial life.

In its strong, sturdy and able men, The Kingdom had much to commend it. Those who fostered it believed in its future, believed that it was destined to be the center of the legal and court business of the county. They mapped out portions of it into city lots and awaited confidently its growth. But the revolutions that soon followed in industrial and manufacturing conditions, the destruction of the Great Western Distillery in 1846 and the introduction of travel by steam, all forced The Kingdom to give way to other points of trade and business.

The growth of the place fell under three periods. Now and then a trapper or venturesome explorer would row his canoe up the river, but the first travel through the section of any importance was after the construction of the Cayuga Lake bridge and the organization



Pruden, Photo. FALL STREET, LOOKING EAST FROM MYNDERSE STREET.

near the Free bridge and between there and Montezuma or Savannah and probably include the locality of manufacture referred to.

The Kingdom.—[By Harrison Chamberlain] — This little hamlet, boastful and pretentious in the early years of the past century, was located about two miles west of our village. Its christening is wrapped in mystery, some claiming that it was so called after a man named King, who built a dam in the outlet or in an adjoining creek and hence from King's dam the place came to be called "The Kingdom". This is a happy, ingenious theory but unfortunately lacks the evidence to sustain it. Others explain that it was so called in very much the same way that Devil's Half-Acre and Whiskey Hill had received theirs, purely out of jest and in view of well known customs and habits. There is no doubt of the fact that the Kingdom was a jolly, happy place, where the out-

of-the-stage coach line. Hence the stage coach period came first, from 1800 to 1815, when this method of travel and means of development had no rival. Lewis Birdsall settled here and in 1808 built the brick house now occupied by James Lawrence. It was said to be the first brick house in the county; that the sand and clay of which the brick were made were taken out of the lot and the kilns or pits in which the brick were burnt may still be seen. Just west lived John Knox and John Burton, well known in our history. These men held high positions in the county and state. They were able and brilliant and of their wit and humor many excellent stories are told today. West of the tavern, Col. Jacob Chamberlain lived. He came into this section with teams of oxen, transporting over the long bridge heavy pieces of cannon, and was so pleased with the country that he took up some two hundred acres of land and actively identified himself with the place. On the south side of the river there was a settlement, though very small and scattering. The place known today

as the Sweet place was owned by Thomas and Frank Carr. Later on the Carrs sold to Mathew Sisson and then removed to Seneca Falls, where Thomas Carr was for years the owner and manager of the Carr hotel, occupying the site of the present Hoag house. West of the Carr property were the homes of S. Dimmick, John Babcock, John Perry and others. These men had taken up the land immediately south of the river and thrifty and industrious in their habits they had already developed fine farms with large clearings for raising wheat, oats, rye and corn.

The second period came down to 1840. During it the growth on the north side was large. Many new residents had come in, the Lawrences, Reamers, Hers, Fitts, Harrises, Scotts, Whitmores, Pease, Denistons and others, and some of these people continued to live there down to a time that I can well remember. I particularly recall Thomas R. Lawrence, who came to The Kingdom from Long Island and bought the Birdsall house. He was a man well cultured and

line, far more comfortable and expeditious than the Sherwood stage became the popular mode of travel. At the lock Stephen Smith built a house and grocery and large barns for the accommodation of the boatmen, and his son, Reuben Smith, built a house next to him. John Babcock put up a grist mill, plaster and clover mill and adjoining was a yard for building boats. Deacon John Fitts, who was now landlord of the tavern, with a Mr. Gilbert, erected a wool carding and cloth factory. Matthew Sisson was operating a brewery and malt-house and supplying all the country about with beer. The effect of these industries was immediate in attracting both people and capital. The population about the locks doubled many times. There were the Jolleys, Colwells, Allemans, Warners and many other new comers. It was towards the close of this period, or late in the year 1831, when my father, Jacob P. Chamberlain, moved down from Varick and settled on the Dimmick farm immediately south of the river bridge. He remained



Pruden, Photo. FALL STREET, SOUTH SIDE, LOOKING WEST FROM OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

informed, of stately bearing and always dressed neatly in black. He was very fond of fishing and on pleasant days it was his habit of coming to the river bridge with his pole and line.

The important additions, during this period, on the north side, were the building of a saw mill and turning shop, a cooper shop and grist mill. This was made possible by changes in the navigation of the river. A lock had been constructed with a fall of 4 to 5 feet of water. On the berm side a strip of land had been extended up the river, thus dividing the canal from the river and creating hydraulic sites that gave a stimulus to the investment of capital in manufacturing enterprises. On the south side of the river, about the locks, the effect was even more marked. The free navigation of the river, opening a water carriage all along eastward to tide water was an era in the development of this section. Boats were built for freight and passengers. The packet

here till the year 1843 when he bought the lower Mynderse mills and moved to Seneca Falls.

The third period, from 1840, was notable for the construction of the Great Western Distillery. If I should describe to you its size, the ground it covered and the number of bushels of wheat, rye, oats and corn consumed daily you would admit that even in comparison with our great enterprises of today it would stand out in grand proportions. At that day it was simply a wonder and there was nothing like it. Its original promoters were Col. Jacob Chamberlain, Pickney, Lee and Dodge. It was erected in 1841, after the most approved plans. The large boilers were made of copper and also the large pumps, used for supplying the fermenting vats and for conducting the spirits. The cost of such appliances, when you consider the value of the material may be readily imagined. In fact to install this plant and put it into operation, the expenditure ran so high that it



Pruden, Photo.

STATE STREET, LAWNS ON THE WEST SIDE, LOOKING SOUTH NEAR PORTER STREET.

was found necessary to bring into the scheme Thomas and Levi Fatzinger and Joseph Wright of Waterloo. It was the crowning business effort carrying the place, during the forties, to its height of prosperity. Many new families had come here. These were the Hopkins, Conkeys and others. The tavern had grown; it had become in a true sense a hotel with first-class accommodations, and its landlord, George Kuney, had constructed a half mile race course, not excelled in Central New York.

Within a stone's throw of the tavern was the building used for a school during the week and on Sunday afternoons for sacred service. The plan of thrashing ideas into obstinate and dull brains at that time was rather hard upon the scholar, yet wonderfully successful. I want to introduce to you one who taught in this school for a term, not even in intimation that the birch played a greater part than the text book, but for the fact that Amelia Jenks, afterwards Mrs. Bloomer, connected The Kingdom with one of the great progressive and social movements of the century. Soon by contributions of her pen she came to be known far and wide as a strong thinker on questions of dress, social and temperance reforms. She was active in the Washingtonian Temperance movement in 1840; and later on with Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony in securing the modifications in the law by which woman was given in her own right a legal standing.

The Kingdom was also

the early home of Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism, and was where he first promulgated his "inspired doctrines" and "interpreted" the "divine word" from the golden plates which nobody ever saw. Just east of the tavern and adjoining the Reamer blacksmith shop, there stood in the fifties a small story and a half house. I remember it very well, and can recall the fact that the neighbors spoke of it as the house where Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism, lived for a while in the fall of 1823. A more complete description of Smith is given elsewhere.

Military Tract.—The legislature by the act of July 25, 1782, created the Old Military Tract as it was

called. It contained 1,800,000 acres and included the present counties of Onondaga, Cortland, Cayuga, Tompkins and Seneca (except a strip across the southern end of Cortland county, west from the Tioughnioga river, about a mile and a half wide), and all of Wayne county east of Great Sodus Bay and Oswego county west of the Oswego river.

In this tract there were 28 townships, called "Military towns" to distinguish them from the towns afterwards created in erecting the counties enclosing them.

In 1786 the legislature created a new military tract, 768,000 acres in the counties of Clinton, Franklin and Essex which was laid out in twelve towns, bringing the total number up to 60. Each was laid out as nearly square as practical, averaging about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles square and containing each 100 lots of 60 acres to the lot or a total of 60,000 acres. The towns



Pruden, Photo.

STATE STREET LAWNS, ON THE WEST SIDE, LOOKING NORTH NEAR CHAPEL STREET.



Pruden, Photo.
FALL STREET, LAWNS ON THE NORTH SIDE, NEAR UPPER BRIDGE,
LOOKING EAST.

were numbered and given classical names all of which have been retained (as far as the supply would go) in the re-constituted towns. Except where they coincided with county lines, none of the original boundaries were preserved, each "military" town supplying territory for two or three re-organized towns. The only "military" town overlapping a county line is that of Sterling which contributed territory for both Wayne and Cayuga counties. The numbering of the towns began with Lysander (in Onondaga county) near the north-east corner of that tract (the second "military" town south of Lake Ontario) and was carried south going from east to west.

The towns, placed in the order in which they were numbered, together with the counties which have since absorbed them, are as follows:

No. 1, Lysander, Onondaga; 2, Hannibal, Oswego; 3, Cato, Cayuga; 4, Brutus, Cayuga; 5, Camillus, Onondaga; 6, Cicero, Onondaga; 7, Manlius, Onondaga; 8, Aurelius, Cayuga; 9, Marcellus, Onondaga; 10, Pompey, Onondaga; 11, Romulus, Seneca; 12, Scipio, Cayuga; 13, Sempronius, Cayuga; 14, Tully, Onondaga; 15, Fabius, Onondaga; 16, Ovid, Seneca; 17, Milton, Cayuga; 18, Locke, Cayuga; 19, Homer, Cortland; 20, Solon, Cortland; 21, Hector, Schuyler; 22, Ulysses, Tompkins; 23, Dryden, Tompkins; 24, Virgil, Cortland; 25, Cincinnati, Cortland; 26, Junius, Seneca; 27, Galen, Wayne; 28, Sterling, Wayne and Cayuga.

The Federal government having offered lands in the west to the soldiers of the revolution, the state laid out the military tracts to keep as many here as possible, offering a bonus of 100 acres to privates who would relinquish their western claims and accept this offer of 600 acres of land in this state before July 1, 1790. The state reserved in each town two lots for schools, two for churches and two to be distributed among commissioned officers. The allotment of lands was to be made by drawing.

In default of a settlement on each 600 acres within seven years the land was to revert to the state. Fifty acres of each lot called the "survey fifty" was subject to the charge of forty-eight shillings (\$6.00) to pay for surveying, and if that were not paid in two years the "survey fifty" was to be sold. Compliance with these two main conditions gave the patentee full title to the whole 600 acres.

The distribution of lots occurred July 3, 1790, under the direction of the governor, lieutenant-governor and four state officers. The names of the claimants of the land were placed on ballots in one box and numbers corresponding to the allotments were placed on ballots in another box. The person appointed by the commissioners first drew the ballot containing a name and then the ballot containing the number of the lot; in which manner each claimant's allotment was determined.



Pruden, Photo.
CAYUGA STREET, NEAR PROSPECT STREET—LAWNS ON THE WEST
SIDE, LOOKING NORTH.

Jesuit Missions: their Beginning Among the Savages of Central New York; the Adventures of the French Priests who Attempted to Christianize the Indians:-

On Sunday Sept. 12, 1655, there was held a great council between the French and the Iroquois Indians at Quebec. Monsieur de Lauson was the French governor who claimed for France all of the territory now comprising Central and Western New York. Eighteen Indian chiefs from the Onondagas, Oneidas, Cayugas and Senecas (which with the Mohawks were known by the French as the Iroquois and by the English as the five nations) had come to Quebec to give assurance that after two years of war with the French, those four nations were peaceably inclined. The Mohawks had refused to join in

the "black robes" should bring these Indians with them, and in fact began their address to the French governor by directing their remarks to them.

"You have wept too much," the Iroquois chief said, addressing the converted savages who sat about him. "It is time to wipe away the tears shed so plentifully by you over the death of those whom you have lost in war." This was a subtle reminder of the power of the speaker's nation and the helplessness of those whom he addressed: a sort of hint as to what the latter might expect were they to oppose the plan which the Iroquois ambassadors had come to present to their protectors. This cunning speech he followed with a proffer of peace—"Here is a handkerchief," said the wily chief, "to wipe away those tears." The handkerchief was the first present they offered these poor tribes they had so cruelly sacrificed. It was followed by seven other presents—to wipe out



Pruden, Photo.

N. Y. C. Station.
Lehigh Valley Station.

RAILWAY STATIONS AND LANDMARKS.

Ovid Street, looking North from Bayard Street, (oldest building in town.)
Bayard Street, looking West from Ovid Street, (old engine house.)

prophets of peace. These savages were gathered at the council with the request that the French should send to their country "the black robes" [Jesuit priests] and bring them their Huron and Algonquin converts—two northern tribes which the Iroquois had conquered and had been fully determined to exterminate. The custom of the Iroquois was often to incorporate into their own tribes those which they had defeated. Parkman attributes their strange request in this instance to their desire to get the Algonquins and Hurons in their power and massacre them. These two unfortunate nations were the first to profit by the Jesuit teachings and had become accustomed to looking to the priests and their soldiers for protection from the Iroquois which the former were unable to give.

At this council the Iroquois chiefs demanded that

the blood of those nations, to take away all thoughts of war, to wrest from their hands hatchets, bows and arrows, to expel from their hearts bitterness, to open their ears to words of peace, to give assurance that the Iroquois were peacefully inclined.

Having paid his respects to the Indian wards of the French this Iroquois statesman turned his attention to the latter, to whom he presented 22 presents. One among them was to accompany a request for the Jesuit fathers to teach their children and bring with them their Huron and Algonquin converts.

The French distrusted these professions—and with good reason—but it was decided that to win all they must venture all, so just seven days later the Iroquois ambassadors set out upon their return accompanied by two of the bravest and most unselfish of these

good missionaries, Fathers Joseph Chaumonot and Claude Dablon.

Theirs was the very first of Jesuit prayers and offices offered up amidst the dark and distant recesses of a country infested by a treacherous people, such as were then the Onondagas and their sister nations on the west the Cayugas and Senecas.

It was on Sept. 19, 1655, that the party in canoes began the ascent of the St. Lawrence river. After meeting with many adventures in which their lives were often in danger, they, on Oct. 26, entered Lake Ontario and on the 29th reached the mouth of the Salmon river. On Nov. 1 they started overland, following the Indian trail to the Oneida river which they reached on the 3d, near Oneida lake. Thence they proceeded southeast to the main villages of the Onondagas called by them Onontague [near Manlius] which they reached on the 5th.

Here they were received with royal welcome and

that the Jesuits began to believe that "God's providence" had appeared "most wonderful".

Still mistrusting the savages the French had held back all winter; but now they must act. A journey to Quebec—a long, fearful journey through the wilderness in mid-winter—must be made to bring over the people and means for a settlement or the mission must be abandoned.

Father Claude Dablon volunteered the perilous trip and accompanied by Jean Baptiste and other converted Indians the party on March 2 set out on foot. On reaching Oneida lake they attempted to cross on the ice, which they finally succeeded in doing near the west end where the distance from shore to shore was five miles. They stumbled along northward until they reached Salmon river. There they followed the shore of Ontario lake north to Henderson bay which they crossed on the ice. But the mouth of Black river was open and they ascended



Pruden. Photo.

STATE STREET VIEWS.

Lawns, East side, looking North,
East side, North from Fall street.

At Hoag House, looking North.
West side, looking South from the railroad.

here they spent the long winter months that ensued. They received every token of fidelity from the four nations, representatives of the Oneidas, Cayugas and Senecas coming hither to offer homage and invoke the presence of the missionaries with those nations.

But seemingly the expectations of the Iroquois had not been fulfilled. They soon began to question why the French had not brought the great number of northern Indians with them and made a settlement. Late in February 1656, at a notable council, the Iroquois declared that at last they were tired of postponements. "If the affair were not settled now," they said, "it would be needless to think any more about it, for they would break with us [the French] entirely." They even declared that they were "believers," and so effective were their protestations

that stream three miles before they found it ice-bound where they were able to effect a crossing. Then they returned to the lake and finally ventured to pursue their course on the ice which they found they could do by not getting more than three leagues from land. Nine days they had been traveling mostly in rain storms which had come with the approach of spring. For eight days they traveled on the ice of the lake and St. Lawrence river. On March 30 they reached Montreal and safety.

After hardships too severe to be portrayed one of the brave Jesuits had got back to his friends. But he was yet to encounter greater perils. He must return with recruits for the new mission. What then! The Iroquois were sworn enemies of the French and yet they had begged them to settle among them. Until Dablon's return there were mystery and appre-



Pruden, Photo.

PRETTY RESIDENTIAL STREETS.

Garden, North side, looking West.
Walnut, West side, looking South.
Bayard, West from Mumford Street.
East Bayard, South side, looking East.

Water, looking West from Fall Street.
Bridge, looking North from Bayard Street.
Bayard, East from Ovid Street.
Ovid, East side, looking South.

hension at Quebec regarding the two Jesuits buried in the midst of hostile pagans hundreds of miles inland, which their superiors at Quebec hoping for the best must wait to solve. At last Dablon nearly dead from hunger and exposure totters in among them and they must decide at once to send more brave men perhaps to a horrible death, or abandon the brave Chaumonot to a terrible fate.

But the die is cast and as soon as plans can be effected Father Dablon must return to his lonely companion at Onondaga bringing with him Fathers Francois le Mercier, Rene Menard and Jacques Fremlin with two Jesuit lay brothers and fifty Frenchmen attending.

They left Quebec May 17, 1656, returning by the usual route as far as Salmon river. There they were laid up three days waiting for food which they had sent to the Onondagas to procure, and finally in a famishing condition took their departure by water for Oswego so as to follow that river. This is what gave to the Salmon river the name la Famine—a place of famine.

That was the beginning of a series of trials which overtook the founders of the first mission among the Onondagas and terminated in disaster by which they narrowly escaped destruction. Not strong enough the to follow the trail and keeping to the water, party, ascending Oswego river, reached Onondaga lake July 11, 1656. "On an eminence commanding the lake and all surrounding places", is the most definite manner in which they describe where the mission was located. But historians are agreed that it was near Liverpool near which were an abundance of fresh water springs spoken of by the Jesuits.

Near the Jesuit chapel which they erected the French soldiers put up a residence for the Jesuits which they named Sainte Marie of Gannenta [the name they gave to the lake]. This became the parent mission for those that were established among the Cayuga and Seneca Indians.

Here in July, 1656, was planted the seed that sprang forth and for a time grew. Here was the stem. The branches reached off among the Oneidas, Cayugas and Senecas. None of these missions, however, endured any length of time. The English claimed the country and becoming more powerful than the French, secured the alliance of the savages who finally drove out the Jesuits. A weird, romantic event was that of the desertion of the Onondaga mission and consequently of the outlying missions. The fathers on the banks of Onondaga lake, during a clear freezing night, got the Indians to partake of a feast, during which by means of flat boats which the French had constructed in the seclusion of their mission house, they embarked on the waters of Onondaga lake and paddled away. In the morning the Indians encamped outside of the palisades, or pickets which surrounded the mission houses, after waiting long for the inmates to appear, suddenly discovered they had gone. All that greeted them was the crowing of a lonely cock which had been left behind. The priests had learned that waiting another day they would have been massacred. After a toilsome journey by water the fugitives reached Quebec, "laden," as one of the fathers writes, "with some spoils wrested from the powers of Hell" — five hundred children and many adults, most of whom died after baptism."

Jesuit Priests, the First White Men Near Seneca Falls in 1656; How They Made a Futile Attempt to Preach the Faith; Scenes in an Indian Village on Cayuga Lake:

The first visit of the French Jesuit Priests to the Cayuga and Seneca Country was in 1656, though no established mission was made there until twelve

years later when Fathers Charles Garnier and Estienne de Carheil, in Nov. 1668, located near Union Springs [see St. Joseph's on another page], and Father Jacques Fremlin the same month located near the town of Victor.

About the end of August, 1656, Fathers Chaumonot and Menard after two days' journey reached Oiogouen, the principal Cayuga village, where St. Joseph's was finally established by Fathers Garnier and de Carheil, and were received with "cold welcome". They distributed presents which they reported were not well received; but the "Elders" [chiefs] did not desire to "break with them" and so upon their request, four days after their arrival, built a chapel. "After having carpeted it with the finest mats," writes Father Menard, who was left in charge, "I hung up in it the picture of Our Lord and Our Lady. The novelty of the spectacle so astonished the barbarians that they came in crowds to gaze at it."

The Cayugas had many slaves including prisoners they had captured from the Hurons north of the Great Lakes, where the Jesuits had first made converts. Although the missionary induced many to be baptized, the Hurons in their superstition had reported that the baptizing had killed a good many of their nation and this aroused the suspicion and ill will of the Cayugas. This was because of the fact that a majority of the baptisms were usually those who were at the point of death, but this the Indians could not understand. Father Menard for two months continued the mission at Oiogouen, living in hourly peril from the treachery and suspicions of the savages. The children he soon succeeded in winning and they materially aided him. "They introduced me into their cabins," he writes, "they waited for me at the places where I stopped, and they told me the names of the children whom I baptized as well as those of their parents. These names the barbarians are in the habit of carefully concealing from us because they think we write them down to send them to France and there procure their death by magic."

The zealous Father won several to baptism, his first adult being past 80 years of age. Another was a maimed warrior who had unsuccessfully attempted to save the lives of Brebeuf and L'Allemaut, the two Jesuits who were tortured to death by the Mohawks.

But the priest was frequently threatened with death, although he was baptizing daily. At last he was called to Onondaga and although he later returned to his work, it was finally suspended.

The Cayugas, however, like the Senecas, never became as firm adherents to the Jesuits as the Onondagas and the Oneidas. The Cayugas, as the priests said, were arrogant and the Senecas were for war. The Onondagas, they declared, were their most faithful allies. The Mohawks they had very little or nothing to do with because of their determined hostility to the French and brutality to all from that nation who placed themselves in their power.

Father Chaumonot, continuing across Cayuga and Seneca lakes, founded the mission of St. Jacques at Gandagan, or Gandagare [Victor, N. Y.]. Within two or three miles was a village of Huron captives where he founded the mission of St. Michael and divided his time preaching and laboring at the two. He was accompanied to this Mission by David le Moine, a lay Jesuit [not the noted priest, le Moine] who was taken with a bloody dysentery and while trying to make his way back to Onondaga, thence to Quebec, died en route on the shore of Cayuga lake.

It appears that Fathers Chaumonot and Menard were the same fall recalled from the west to preach among the Oneidas but then left no mission there.

Cayuga Missions of the Jesuits: Where They were Finally Established; Cayuga Village of 2000 Population Near the Lake.—

About the middle of the seventeenth century there were located among the Cayuga Indians four Jesuit missions, all east of Cayuga lake. There the Jesuit fathers from France, under the protection of the French Governor, took up their abode and attempted to Christianize the Cayugas; barbarians as they called them. Starting from Quebec, they ascended the St. Lawrence river and lake Ontario in canoes, sometimes crossing the country over Indian trails and at other times following the Oswego river. Their paths always led first to Onondaga, whence they pushed west over the several trails leading into the country of the Senecas and Cayugas.

Beginning at the earliest period of their missions

baptized sixty dying persons "of whom 33 died a holy death and are believed to have gone to Heaven."

The northernmost of the Jesuit missions among the Cayugas was that of St. Rene at the Indian village of Onontare. It was located on the east shore of Seneca river, two and a half miles east of Savannah, N. Y. At this mission was a salt spring where the Cayugas drew brine and made their own salt. The Senecas also came here for salt.

St. Stephen's mission was in the village of Thiohero which stood on the east side of Cayuga outlet, near the east end of the present railway bridge.

St. Joseph's mission at the Indian village of Oiogouen was located about three and one-half miles south of Union Springs near Great Gully brook and about one and one-half miles from the lake. This was the largest town and the seat of the Jesuits.



Prinden, Photo.

Chapel Street, looking West from State Street.
Barker Street, North side, looking East.

WELL SHADED AVENUES.

Green Street, West side, from White street.
West Fall Street, looking East.

with the Mohawks, they gradually extended their field to each of the Five Nations further west until they began to come into the beautiful country of the Cayugas and Senecas. The beginning in this section was made among the Cayugas over near Union Springs. Father Jacques Fremlin, with his seat of government at Onondaga, was the superior of the missions among the Iroquois (Five Nations they were then called, comprising the Mohawks on the east, the Oneidas, Onondagas and Cayugas and Senecas on the west).

On Nov. 1, 1668, Father Fremlin re-established one of the Seneca missions, and five days later Fathers Garnier and de Carheil restored one of the Cayugas. Ten years earlier the Jesuits had been driven away. During the space of four months Father Fremlin

among the Cayugas. It was the nearest to the Onondagas on the trail leading hence and here were received those sent out from Onondaga to establish the other missions among the Cayugas and Senecas.

The Jesuit history says the village at this place in 1668, when Father de Carheil arrived, had 2000 population and over 300 warriors. It is probable that it was the group of villages clustering about St. Joseph's [see Indian villages on another page] that was meant.

The fourth mission was near the village of Mapleton, east of St. Joseph's.

The First Clerk of Seneca county was Dr. Silas Halsey who served from April 2, 1804, the date of his appointment (with the interval of one year) to some time in 1819.



Loaned by H. C. Silsby.
NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. VIADUCT.

Recollections. Leander Cory in 1843 came to Seneca Falls with his father. He was then only a boy nine years old. His father and family came from New Jersey. The railroad was then constructed from Auburn to Rochester. They were intending to locate in Syracuse, but there were no houses to be had at that time so they came by boat to Seneca Falls. The Clinton House stood then where the Hoag House now stands. The plot of ground bounded by State, Fall and Clinton streets was sort of a public common, where the circus held forth. Mr. Cory remembers the balloon ascension from this place by Quincy Andrews. The balloon landed near Corning. He remembers the great western distillery at the Kingdom and of running to the fire when it was burned. The firemen, he says, broke in the heads of barrels of high wines and used their leather buckets for dippers, and general hilarity followed. The Waterloo Fire Department came to their assistance and in the hurry to get a stream on the fire, one of the engines being backed down to the river, got the start of the firemen and ran off the bank. It was not pulled out until the next day. He also remembers another distillery which stood just below where the Rumseys' shop

now stands. There were at that time four flouring mills along the river and one of them, the Arnett's, used to turn out 300 barrels per day. The canal boats brought in loads of wheat and carried away loads of flour.

A man by the name of J. C. Chapman kept a general store in the forties at the corner of Ovid and Fall streets, the only business block of that time which is still standing. An hotel standing near where the Stanton house now stands, was afterwards torn down and rebuilt.

A Mr. Morehouse kept a cabinet shop on the corner of Clinton and Miller streets. He made furniture and caskets.

J. W. Dickinson kept a harness store where Mrs. Beck's music store is now located.

The only school house besides the academy, stood on the site of the present school building. It was a one-story, one room building, and the desks were arranged around the room next to the wall, the center of the room being used for recitations. Mr. James Bellows taught the school which Mr. Cory attended. This school building was afterwards removed to make way for more modern buildings and is now used as a dwelling house on Mynderse street, occupied by Mrs. L. Twist. There was a feeling of jealousy between the academy and public school boys and the commons was the scene of many a fight between the two factions.

With the exception of the Congregational church there were as many churches as at present, but each one has been rebuilt or remodeled.

Mr. Cory remembers the building of the Wesleyan Methodist church which was the year he came here, in 1843.

Two old fashioned fire engines, Nos. 2 and 3, were then used for fighting the fires. They were of the



Pruden, Photo.
WHITE STREET LAWNS, EAST SIDE, LOOKING SOUTH.

old goose neck style which were afterwards replaced by the Button machines which were capable of throwing three streams each. These machines were then the pride of the town and figured in many of the tournaments of the state held at that time.

The Kenyon Hat Store on Fall street, as remembered by Mr. Cory, has been continuous in this line of business for over 60 years.

There was a paper mill run by a man by the name of Sackett, which stood where the Cowing shops afterwards were. There was a cotton mill where cotton cloth was manufactured, standing just below the Cowing shops.

Briggs & Jones ran a sash and blind factory, and there was a tannery where the Gould shops are now, run by a Mr. Tillman, who also had a saw mill up the stream. There were then three saw mills in the village. Mr. Briggs built the first house on the common. It now stands in Mynderse street and is known as the Davis property.

Boundary Changes; County and Town—*(By Diedrich Willers.)* When the county of Seneca was erected March 29, 1804, its area north and south extended from Lake Ontario at the north to the head of Seneca lake and about four miles south of Ithaca at the head of Cayuga lake—including at the south end the old towns of Hector and Ulysses, a distance of about 6½ miles and an average of 11 miles in width, east and west. At the time of the erection of this county it was divided into six towns, Junius, Fayette, Romulus, Ovid, Hector and Ulysses.

In 1810 the town of Wolcott having been fully organized as a town, was first represented in the Seneca county board of supervisors and in 1812 the new town of Galen was added to the number of Seneca county towns.

In 1812 however, the town of Wolcott was annexed to Cayuga county but was re-annexed to Seneca county in 1817. The legislature of 1817, by act of April 17, having erected the county of Tompkins, the towns of Hector and Ulysses were taken from Seneca county and added to the new county and the town of Covert was for a few years also annexed to Tompkins county, but was in 1819 re-annexed as a town, to Seneca county.

The legislature of 1823, April 11, erected the county of Wayne and annexed thereto the towns of Wolcott and Galen.

In 1824 the number of towns in Seneca county became reduced to five, Junius, Fayette, Romulus, Ovid and Covert. The town of Lodi was organized by the legislature January 27, 1826. In 1829 three additional towns were erected by the division of Junius (the towns of Waterloo, Seneca Falls and Tyre) and in 1830 the town of Varick was added, completing the number of ten towns now existing, five in the north district and the same number in the south district, the county now extending 32 miles north and south.

Civil List, 1803-'29: the Old Town of Junius—By Diedrich Willers.

State Senators. 1816-'20, John Knox; 1823-'25, Jesse Clark both of Waterloo.

Members of Assembly 1815-'16, Jacob L. Larzelere, Seneca Falls; 1828, Andrew Glover, Waterloo.

County Judges 1815-'18, John Knox, 1818-'23, John McLean, Jr., both of Waterloo; 1823-'33, Luther F. Stevens, Seneca Falls.

Surrogates 1819-'23, Luther F. Stevens, Seneca Falls; 1827-'37, Samuel Birdsall, Waterloo.

District Attorneys 1818-'21—Lemuel W. Ruggles; 1821-'31, Jesse Clark, both of Waterloo.

Sheriffs 1808-'13, '15-'17, Lewis Birdsall, Seneca Falls; 1813-'15, John Van Tuyl, Waterloo; 1817-'19,

Jacob L. Larzelere, 1825-'28, Israel W. Squires, both of Seneca Falls.

It will be noticed that none of the above named officials resided within the territory of the present town of Junius and none of them in the town of Tyre.

INDIAN CLASSICS OF SENECA

Seneca County is in the heart of a region which is fast becoming classic for its rich Indian lore and legends, history and mythology. Here, between the two lakes Seneca on the west and Cayuga on the east a strip thirty-five miles long and ten miles wide lies the gently rolling, highly cultivated plateaus of Seneca county, watered by streams flowing east and west into the two lakes, and north into Seneca river. Extreme cold is not the average temperature, owing to the large bodies of water on each side. In the summer cooling breezes from the lakes modulate the temperature.

In the middle of the seventeenth century, the French Jesuits found the Cayugas in possession of this country.

A century later, about the last of the 18th, during which interim white man has not written of this land, Gen. Sullivan came in from the south and circum-traversed it, marching up one side, across the top, down the other side and across the bottom.

He found the Cayugas and Senecas dividing the territory between them, the former occupying both shores of Cayuga lake and the latter those of Seneca lake.

On the west, then, was NUN-DA-WA-O-NO-GO, the territory of the Senecas, i. e., big openings, large prairies, land of the sun.

On the west was GWE-U-GWEH-O-NO-GA, the muck lands where flags grow out of marshes.

The two nations of Indians came together, finally, in this county and here both at times planted their lodge poles, fished, hunted and made war.

Mounds and curious traceries of stones and trenches were found here in the beginning of white settlements. Even traces of pre-historic races.

So Seneca County deserves all that a historian can do for her—and that to be done in writing up the history of her leading town, her metropolis.

All of which is clearly described on the pages of this work.

Supervisors of the old town of Junius, 1803-1828; 1803-'04, Lewis Birdsall; 1805-'07, '09-'11, Col. Daniel Sayre; 1808, 1814, Jesse Southwick; 1812-'13, '16, Jacob L. Larzelere; 1815, Hugh W. Dobbins; 1817, John Burton; 1818-'22, Dr. Thomas C. Magee; 1823-'25, Israel W. Squires; 1826-'28, Henry Moses.

Of this list Jesse Southwick was a resident in the present town of Junius, Dr. Thomas C. Magee in the present town of Tyre and John Burton and Hugh W. Dobbins in the present town of Waterloo. All of the others named resided within the limits of the town of Seneca Falls. Hon. Jacob L. Larzelere served this county several terms in the state legislature and as an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Lewis Birdsall, Israel W. Squires, Henry Moses and Jacob L. Larzelere served as sheriffs of Seneca county. Upon the division of the town of Junius by act of the legislature, March 26, 1829, the towns of Seneca Falls, Waterloo and Tyre were erected from part of its territory. In 1829 these four towns were represented in the Board of Supervisors as follows:—Junius, Allen Hammond; Seneca Falls, Garry V. Sacket; Waterloo, Richard P. Hunt; Tyre, Dr. Thomas C. Magee.

St. Joseph's; a Chapter of Jesuit Experiences on the East Shore of Cayuga Lake in 1668; Adventures of Missionaries at Oiogouen, near Seneca Falls, the Capital of the Cayuga Indians: —

Priestly experiences among the Cayuga Indians in the 17th century form some of the most interesting of historical reading. The Jesuit Fathers in their robes of black penetrated the deepest forests, taking their lives in their hands, and living midst filth and paganism, with the purpose only of spreading the gospel. The chapter which touches very close to Seneca Falls describes their earliest mission among the Cayugas—St. Joseph's at the Indian town of Oiogouen, three and one-half miles south of Union Springs. Oiogouen was the name also used to indicate the Cayuga nation and Cayuga lake. "Father Estienne de Carheil arrived there [the mission of St. Joseph] on the sixth day of November in the year 1668; and offered to Heaven as first fruits of his labors," writes the Jesuit historian, "a slave woman from Andastogue. He had come in her company from Onontogue [Onondaga]; and this journey that they made together was put to use by him in making her enter on the road to Paradise, for having been instructed and baptized during this journey of two days, she

approach of an enemy to besiege the village and the people were frantic with fear. Father de Carheil pointed out to them that those who had hope in Heaven would not fear to die and he calmed his hearers by his own fearless attitude and religious faith.

The church prospered, taking to its bosom many women, children and warriors. "Prayer is not held in contempt in Oiogouen," adds the priest, "as it is in some other places." But the good father had some queer and hateful experiences; he found that "in an infidel and barbarous country a missionary must always carry his soul in his hands." Having gone to Tiobero [mission of St. Stephen at the foot of the lake] he was invited to an "eat-all feast" for the recovery of a sick woman—whom he was going to visit with the intention of baptizing her after having given her instruction. He was told he must eat all that was placed before him or she would not get well. He replied that he could not see how he could cure a sick person by doing himself an injury, "a remedy which the Master of our lives forbids." "All were surprised at this answer." The woman then rejected the superstition of her people, was baptized and died "full of profound consolation at learning that she would be happy after death."

Father de Carheil baptized 28 people "of whom



Loaned by W. H. Valentine.

CAYUGA LAKE AND SENECA RIVER.

Cayuga Lake Park Landing.
Cayuga Lake Park—the Mall.

Old Free Bridge over Seneca River.
Seneca River, South from Old Free Bridge.

was as soon as she arrived at Oiogouen, burnt and eaten by these barbarians on the sixth of November. Father Garrier, who had escorted Father de Carheil, made his presents upon his arrival in the village. One of these was to ask for a chapel, and another to invite to the Christian faith." The barbarians agreed to this and on Nov. 9, three days after his arrival, the chapel was completed and dedicated to St. Joseph by Father de Carheil.

On Saint Catharine's day, the good father writes, he "had evidence that that great saint was working in Heaven, both for him and those poor barbarians; there came on that day a considerable number of persons who asked to pray and to be instructed. When he arrived he found few who came and received instruction, most of them being engaged in fishing or hunting. Father de Carheil found the Oiogouens regarded some created thing as master of their lives, those among whom he had located holding the beaver as such; and that he could get them to prayers only by permitting them to address their prayers through that master. "So little by little," say the chronicles, "he introduces the knowledge of the true God, and teaches them His commandments which they find very reasonable."

Just about this time there was a rumor of the

one-half have already died in a disposition thought to be such as to ensure their going to Heaven."

During his ministrations among these people his life was often in danger. He had gone to a cabin to baptize the young daughter of a Huron captive who was ill. Reasoning as only a benighted mind could, she told the good father that he had come "to make people die by pouring water on their heads" [baptizing]. Soon a juggler entered the cabin to apply the remedies of superstition and he drove the missionary out. The girl died and the juggler attributed it to the priest. A plot was soon formed to take his life, but he had friends who were almost constantly in the council to arrest the plot. The report of the affair reached adjoining missions and considerable anxiety was felt for a time over the good father's situation, messages being sent from Onondaga to inquire into the affair.

At another time a young warrior drove him from his cabin because de Carheil would not "allow him to say that in roasting Indian corn in the ashes he would roast the master of his life." But these were the only two instances of ill treatment that were offered him in the village of Oiogouen.

The good father came to no harm. His labors were not unfruitful. "Several warriors and a great

many women came to pray to God, and even the children already know their prayers by heart. The knowledge of God's commandments has become common in the families, and there is such an inclination to learn them that people ask to pray to God on the open street." At the same time he was greatly troubled at the drunkenness that prevailed and "wrought great havoc" there. It became so common that some were heard openly to shout before drinking, "I am going to lose my head; I am going to drink of the water that takes away one's wits."

Cayuga Indians; Younger Brothers of the Iroquois Nation.—The fourth of the Five Nations of Indians, the earliest proprietors of all of what is now New York state, were the Cayugas to whom belonged what is now included in Seneca county. From the sale of their lands to the state, the bounds of which were never wholly defined, the Cayugas received, in the course of four treaties, \$3,925 in cash, and an annuity of \$2,300. The treaties provided for paying them more. Finally, after seven years of hewing

Iroquois before the latter had time to learn more than the vices of civilization which first penetrate a savage region with the trader and rum. The priests lived in their wigwams and studied their characteristics. Of the Mohawks the Jesuits said: "They are a cruel and fierce people with whom we have no communication." The Oneidas they called a weak nation; the Onondagas the most influential, faithful allies of the Jesuits; the Senecas the most numerous and powerful.

Of the Cayugas, who were sometimes called arrogant, the Jesuits said: "This tribe is quite peaceable for the Iroquois; they have never, properly speaking, borne arms against the French. They are sufficiently susceptible to good impressions made upon them as we found by experience; and the late Father Menard, who was their pastor, always praised their docility."

Cayuga Flatterers; Clever and Cunning Politicians—An Instance.—

The Chief Deputy from the Cayugas, who was at a council of treaty with the French and Onondagas, is spoken of by the Jesuits as making a speech of



Pruden, Photo. SENECA RIVER AND CANAL FROM RUMSEY STREET BRIDGE, LOOKING EAST.

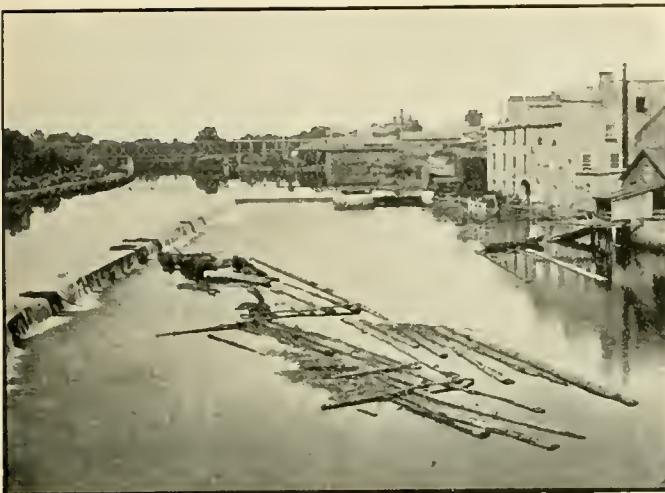
down the possessions of the Indians, the whites got the Cayugas to accept \$4,800 spot cash and get out [See Reservations, etc., elsewhere.]

The most powerful of all Indian confederacies, the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas were a confederation called by the French the Iroquois. In 1715 they adopted the Tuscaroras from the Carolinas and settled them among the Oneidas. Considerably earlier, they had adopted the Pawnees and the Catawbas and settled them among the Cayugas at the head of Cayuga lake. The Oneidas and Cayugas were called the "younger brothers" and other nations treated them as younger brothers are sometimes treated. They were also burdened with the support of prisoners or captives. The Tuscaroras retained a tribal organization sufficient to give the name Six Nations to the confederation. The remnants of Pawnees and Catawbas were too small to be considered.

The earliest and most penetrating students of the Iroquois were the French Jesuit Priests who came to Quebec and thence into this country to establish missions (see Jesuits). They lived in the midst of the

much wit and eloquence. This was in 1650 when Fathers D'Ablois and Chaumonot began the Jesuit missions at Onondaga. The pith of his address was an expression of the honor that the French had bestowed upon his nation in adopting it as brethren, and the assurances that the Cayugas would never become unworthy of that high distinction or fail to do honor to so illustrious a connection.

Nor was this diplomatist, clever in flattering, lacking any in impressing the whites with the honor such a connection bestowed upon them, since his people, the Cayugas, had never been adopted except by people of rank, he said; "yet," the chief added, "this adoption of them by Onontio [French Governor] crowned all the glory which they [the Cayugas] derived from all their previous ties and alliances." To show his joy over this glory the deputy began a song which was as pleasing as it was new. All present sang with him. * * * the man, himself, danced in the midst of them all, performing strange antics—keeping his whole body in motion; making gestures with his hands, feet, head, eyes and mouth;



Loaned by H. C. Silsby.
SENECA RIVER AND CANAL—SODUS R. R. BRIDGE IN
THE DISTANCE.

and all this so exactly to the time of both his singing and that of the others, that the result was admirable.

Then this wily and exceedingly clever savage presented the Jesuits with presents: one to adopt the Oneidas, twin brothers of the Cayugas; another to receive faithful covenant; the third to secure the Mohawks; the fourth the Onondagas; the fifth the northern nations and the sixth as an earnest of action.

Seneca County in the 17th century: Beautiful Country Abounding with Game:—Father Raffeix was sent to Oiogouen, the capital of the Cayugas, to temporarily take the place of Father de Carheil in 1671. He writes: "Goiogouen Spelled two ways by the Jesuits] is the fairest country that I have seen in America. It is a tract situated between two lakes and not exceeding four leagues in width, consisting of almost uninterrupted plains, the woods bordering which are extremely beautiful. Anniee is a very narrow valley often abounding in stones and always covered with mists. The mountains hemming it in seem to me to be of very poor soil. Around Goiogouen there are killed annually more than a thousand deer. Fish salmon, as well as eels and other kinds—are as plentiful here as at Onontagoue [Onondaga]. Four leagues from here I saw by the side of a river [Seneca river near Cayuga lake outlet] within a very limited space, eight or ten extremely fine salt springs. Many snares are set there for catching pigeons, from seven to eight hundred being taken at once. Lake Tihero [Cayuga one of the two adjoining our village [the other was Owasco lake], is fully fourteen leagues long by one or two wide. Swans and busards are very abundant there during the entire winter; and in spring one sees nothing but continual clouds of all sorts of wild fowl. The Ochoueguen [Oswego river, now the Seneca river] which flows from this lake divides in its upper waters into several channels, bordered by prairies [Montezuma

marshes—the Seneca and the Oswego rivers were known by the Jesuits as only one stream, called the Ochoueguen]; and at intervals are very pleasant and somewhat deep inlets which are preserves for game. I find the inhabitants of Goiogouen [the Cayugas] more tractable and less haughty than the Onontagues [Onondagas] and Onneiout [Oneidas] and if God had humbled them as he has the Annies, I believe the faith could be planted here more easily than in any of the other Iroquois nations. There are estimated to be more than 300 warriors here, and a prodigious number of little children."

Sleep Gods. Worshipped by the Indians near Seneca Falls in the 17th Century; Perils of Jesuit Missionaries.

Father de Carheil in June, 1670, at

Oiogouen writes: "This nation has only three villages—Goiogouen [in the vicinity of Union Springs] to which we have given the name of St. Joseph, patron of the whole [Cayuga] mission; Kiohero [at Cayuga outlet] which we call St. Estienne; and Onnontare [$\frac{1}{2}$] miles east of Savannah which was called the village of St. Rene.]

"Since last autumn I have baptized 25 children and 12 adults. . . . I have strenuously opposed their superstitions and especially the divinity of dreams. The dream that they worship as the master of their lives [is] but a certain one of the spirits called by them Agatkonchoria who, as they think, sometimes speaks to them in sleep, and commands them to obey their dreams exactly. The principal of the spirits is Taronhiaonagon, whom they acknowledge as a divinity, and obey as the Great Master of their lives; and when they speak of dreams as of a God, they mean nothing else than that it is by this means that they gain knowledge of the will of God, and of what is needful for the preservation of their lives, and that the doing of what they have seen in



Loaned by H. C. Silsby.
RIVER SCENE ABOVE THE UPPER FALLS, LOOKING EAST.



Loaned by H. C. Silsby.

SENECA RIVER IN THE REAR OF FALL STREET.
(Business blocks on the right are seven stories over the river and two in front.)

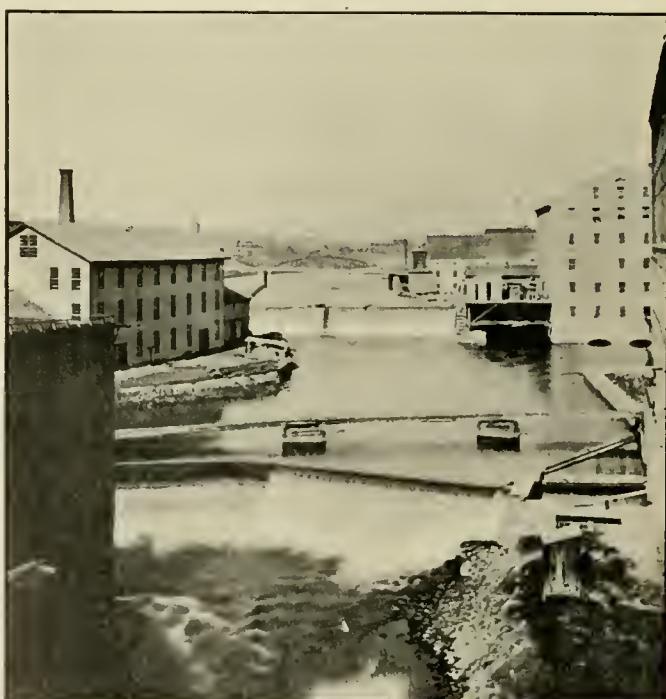
dreams is a means which contributes to the establishment of their health and of their good fortune. Sometimes, too, they give this same name, 'Master of their Lives,' to the subject of their dream—for example, to a bearskin or deerskin, and to other like objects that they have seen in their sleep, because they regard them as remedies to which God has attached the good fortune of a long life. And, in fact, they take marvelous pains to preserve these things, with this in view; and, when they are ill, they cover themselves with these, or put them near at hand, as a defense against the attack of the disease. They become persuaded that it [the soul] leaves the body when the latter is asleep, and itself goes in quest of these objects, during the dream, to the places where it sees them—returning into the body when all the dreams are dissipated."

Cayuga Warriors and Hunters.—"The ideas of all these tribes," writes a Jesuit Missionary of the Cayuga Indians in 1671, "prompt them to the pursuit of nothing but hunting and warfare. Among them are seen only parties of twenty, thirty or fifty men—of a hundred and sometimes of two hundred; rarely do they go to the number of a thousand in a single band. These bands are divided, to go some in quest of men and others of beasts; they make war

more like highwaymen than soldiers; and their expeditions are made more by means of surprises than by regular battles. They rest all their glory in coming home accompanied by captives—men, women and children—or loaded with the scalps of those whom they have killed in combat."

Six Nations—Origin of Their Race: Rev. Mr. Pyrkens resident among the Six Nations in 1743 quotes the Mohawk chief, Squarady, viz: They dwelt in the earth where no sun shone. Though they followed hunting they ate mice which they caught with their own hands. Ganawaghha having found a hole went out and found a deer. In consequence of the meat tasting good their mother concluded it best for them all to go out which they did, except the groundhog. They consider the earth as their universal mother. They believe they were created within its bosom where for a long time they had their abode before they came to live on its surface. They say the grand and good spirit had prepared all things for their reception but like an infant in the womb of the natural mother their first stage of existence was wisely ordained to be within the earth.

First Mills.—The first saw and grist mills erected between Cayuga and Seneca lakes were built by Dr. Silas Halsey three miles east of Lodi Landing on Seneca lake.



Loaned by H. C. Silsby.

LOOKING UP THE RIVER FROM FALL STREET, EAST OF THE VILLAGE.

A VILLAGE IMMORTALIZED.

Seneca Falls is distinguished by four great historical events, only one of which had no permanent effect, but all of them greatly impressing themselves on society.

The writer refers to the transient fad in dress, first introduced at Seneca Falls by a Seneca Falls woman and known as Bloomers; to the permanent and radical reform in political economy, Woman's Rights, which secured to women a voice in local government, first promulgated here; to what is known as the Holly Inventions, a water system for municipalities and the rotary steam fire engine now in use the world over, conceived and perfected by a resident of this village; and to the Mormon religion which was first promulgated a mile west of this village by a clever, scheming and illiterate day laborer, Joseph Smith.

What more could a community ask to make itself immortal?

The history of each is given elsewhere more fully.

Reservations.—Skoiyase and Cayuga—Passing of the Red Man - Cayuga Reservation Boundaries.—

By treaty ratified at Albany, Feb. 25, 1789, the Cayugas ceded to the state all of their lands, except specified reservations, in consideration of \$500 in silver paid down, \$1,625 to be paid on June 1 following, and \$500 annually to them or their posterity. The largest of their reservations was a tract embracing "exclusive of the water of Cayuga lake, the quantity of 100 square miles" [so it reads] on the west shore of Cayuga lake and south of the Seneca river also enclosing a considerable tract along the river east and north of Cayuga outlet. The western boundary was to run at the mean distance of three miles west of the west shore of Cayuga lake and the eastern boundary to follow the east shore of the lake. The northern boundary was Seneca river.

The northeast corner of this reservation was described as "the Cayuga Salt spring on Seneca river."

One square mile of the above tract at Cayuga ferry was granted to Peter Ryckman, "the adopted child" of the Cayugas."

A tract of 16,000 acres on the west shore of Seneca lake was also set aside, 325 acres of which was to be granted "to a white person married to a daughter of a Cayuga man named THANOEWAS," and the balance to Peter Ryckman.

The same treaty also provided for the Skoiyase reservation, viz: "also the place in the Seneca river at or near a place called Skayes, where the Cayugas have heretofore taken eel, and a competent piece of land on the southern side of the river at the said place sufficient for the said Cayugas to land and encamp on and to cure their eel."

The Cayugas and their posterity were to forever be granted the right of hunting and fishing in every part of said ceded lands.

Chief Steel Trap (Kanistagia) signed for himself and eight chiefs, with the signatures of eleven other chiefs, besides.

Maj. Abraham Hardenbergh in the latter part of 1789, surveyed the tracts intended for the two reservations, at Cayuga lake and Skoiyase, under the

protection of the militia, there being threats of violence by the two parties opposed to and demanding the reservation south of Seneca River at Skoiyase.

On June 22, 1790, at Fort Stanwix the Cayuga chiefs confirmed the Albany treaty, some of the chiefs having preached repudiation. Joseph Brant sustained the treaty, his signature appearing as one of the witnesses.

On July 27, 1795, at Cayuga Ferry, by treaty a third time between the State and the Cayugas, "in order to render the said reservations more productive of annual income to the said Cayuga nation," the reservations were reconstructed. This time it cost the State \$1,800 more, paid down, with additional payments of a like sum the following June and each year thereafter. This was in addition to what the Cayugas had already received and to the \$500 in annual payments provided by the treaty of 1789, as well as the \$1,000 "benevolence," stipulated and paid by the treaty of 1790. The third treaty reduced their reservation entire, to two tracts only; first, the reservation proper, two miles square near the foot of the lake (taken from the big reservation), and the "Mine reservation," so-called, one mile square. Fish Carrier by this treaty was granted one mile square at Canoga creek, the state to control the lease of his grant and pay him the cash at Canandaigua, where the Cayugas were to receive their payments. By this treaty all other lands including the Skoiyase reservation went to the State or individual purchasers.

But the Cayugas, like all other wards of the state, wanted money rather than lands—or it may be that thrifty and designing white people who coveted the lands made them think so. At least, on May 30, 1807, nine Cayuga chiefs received "\$4,800 in hand" and signed away all rights and titles to all lands in the State, including their reservations. They were then removed to Sandusky, O. Most of them subsequently went to Indian Territory, about 160 settling with the Senecas and the balance, a very few, at Tonawanda.

General Sullivan's expedition to the Seneca and Genesee countries in 1779, made to chastise Seneca and Cayuga Indians for the barbarities they were perpetrating upon the colonists then engaged in war against Great Britain, resulted in nearly exterminating both tribes. He laid in waste thousands of acres of standing crops and orchards, and destroyed 40 Seneca and Cayuga towns, besides great quantities of potatoes and other vegetables. Nine Indian towns in Seneca county and seven others on Cayuga and Seneca lakes were burned. The Seneca Indians then occupied the east and west shores of Seneca lake and a considerable region in the Genesee country. The Cayugas were on both shores of Cayuga lake and in the interior of what is now Seneca county. The Senecas had allied themselves openly with the British and had carried through the American frontiers the torch and scalping knife. The Cayugas professing friendship for the colonists were not open enemies but were culpable. Washington appointed Maj.-Gen. John Sullivan of New Hampshire, to command the expedition. It consisted of two divisions. The main army under the commander, 3,500 men, was formed of three brigades commanded respectively by Brig.-Gen. Maxwell, Brig.-Gen. Enoch Poor and Brig.-Gen. Edward Hand. The other division, 1,600 troops, was commanded by Brig.-Gen. James Clinton. They were united at Tioga, Aug. 22, 1779, and on the 29th fought and defeated the British and Indians under Butler and Brandt, at Newtown. On Sept. 1, they destroyed the Indian village of Sheaquequa, or Catharines Town, at the head of Seneca lake.

Then they entered what is now Seneca county. Sullivan's march north along the east shore of that lake occupied Sept. 3-6, leaving in ruins the Indian towns of Con-daw-haw (at North Hector), destroyed Sept. 4, and Kendaia or Appletown, Sept. 5. Their camps on the march were: The night of the 3d, nine miles from the head of the lake, near Peach Orchard; on the 4th, eight miles north of North Hector, on the 5th, at Appletown and on the 6th, three miles north of Kendaia, at Indian Hollow.

At Appletown, Luke Sweatland, captured several months before by the Indians at Wyoming and adopted by the Senecas, was found hearty and well and released from captivity.

At the foot of Seneca lake Sullivan destroyed a small village on the east side of the outlet known as Butlers, Sept. 7, and the same day crossed to Kanadasaga (Geneva) where his army rested on the 8th. On the same day Col. John Harper, with a small command marched east along the Seneca river and destroyed the Cayuga village of Skoiyase on the site of Waterloo, burning 18 houses on the north side of the river and destroying large fields of corn, which with the orchards were ripening. A Cayuga captive taken there declared that the Cayugas had not supposed that they were to be punished until they learned of

men, was detached from Butler's command, and he destroyed what Harper, 13 days before had overlooked, doing his work well, and rejoining Butler at Cayuga outlet, where Gansevoort proceeded east and Butler turned his steps south, first burning the Indian town of Choharo [Tiohero]. In the vicinity of Union Springs he laid waste to immense crops and burned four towns, Gewawga on the site of Union Springs, the upper and lower towns at Gully Brook and Old town two miles northeast; and where Aurora now stands he destroyed the town of Chonodote. From there the party proceeded to the head of the lake, finding only scattered wigwams and reached the settlement of the Catawbas, Co-re-or-go-nel soon after Dearborn's party had laid it in ashes.

Col. Dearborn, following the trail through the woods between the lakes, burned a small town at the place near where the Seneca Falls and Fayette road now crosses the Rose Hill road. At the present site of Canoga he burned three Indian villages and a large house farther south. Opposite Aurora he came upon the ruins of the town of Swah-ya-wa-nah, which the day before had been burned by a party from Col. Gansevoort's command who had got astray. Only a few isolated Indian encampments were encountered until he reached Co-re-or-go-nel.



Loaned by George B. Davis.
FALL STREET ABOUT 1872; BUSINESS SECTION ON THE SOUTH SIDE NEAR OVID STREET.

the approach of Harper to their nearest village. This statement was confirmed later, and the Oneidas who had accompanied the expedition and pleaded for their brothers, the Cayugas, were shown évidences that the Cayugas had violated their treaties with the Americans.

After Sullivan had destroyed Little Beards town on the Genesee river and upon his return to Kanadasaga, Sept. 10, he sent Col. Peter Gansevoort with 100 men on an invasion of the Mohawks and Col. William Butler with 600 men to destroy the Cayuga towns and crops. On the 21st, after the army had recrossed Seneca outlet, Col. Henry Dearborn with 200 men, detached to carry war along the west shore of Cayuga lake, plunged into the woods upon the trail leading east to Canoga creek, and crossing the present town of Fayette. His course passed partly over the route of the present Rose Hill and Canoga road between three and four miles south of Skoiyase.

On Sept. 20, Cols. Gansevoort and Butler, marching in company, reached Skoiyase and went into camp. In the morning Maj. William Scott with 200

five miles south of the head of the lake, which he completely devastated. Butler and Dearborn both rejoined Sullivan farther south.

Photography, Auld Lang Syne. -- "When you stop to consider the difference between the wet and the dry plate process," said a photographer, "you can appreciate what giant strides photography has taken in the past few years. We formerly took a clear plate of glass and soaked it in lye, washing thoroughly in clear water. Then we passed it through diluted nitric acid, and after washing again, passed it through diluted ammonia and then again washed it. We prepared our own albumen, taking the white of an egg and beating it thoroughly in water by shaking it with broken glass in a bottle. Then we flowed the plates by hand and placed them in a dust proof closet. When we were to make a sitting we took one of the plates from the closet and flowed the albumenized side with collodion. The plate was then placed in a solution of silver, resting edge up. This gave us about three-quarters of a



Loaned by Janet Cowing.

SENECA FALLS IN 1815 (from a rare old print).

minute and we hurried out and seated the subject and focused the instrument. Think of posing a sitter now days in three quarters of a minute! The public would not tolerate it. They would say the sitter had been slighted. But the plate must not be permitted to stand in the silver any longer and when once taken out we had no time to waste. A wet plate would dry in ten minutes, and when dry would be of no use. Some times it might be longer drying and other times shorter, according to the condition of the atmosphere. But you remember how the photographer in those days went to and from the dark room on a jump and how, after making the sitting, he developed the negative while the sitter waited and then came out and showed it to the latter for his approval or disapproval. No proofs were then shown. The photographer held the negative against a dark background—his sleeve, the flap of his coat or something else for the customer to look at. But I left the plate in the silver bath. It was fished out with a dipper and placed in an old fashioned plate holder, which had a swing door. It was wet and dripping when it came from the silver and we always wiped the edges and back with bilbulous paper and allowed the plate to drain on a blotter. Still it dripped silver until

dry and as silver is not to be wasted we had a trough in the bottom of the plate holder which caught the dripping which we emptied into a bottle. It was also necessary to develop quickly and this we did by flowing the plate in the hand, instead of in a tray as is done now; that is holding up the plate by one corner and turning it about so as to direct the flow of the solution to all parts of the surface. This was not easily acquired by an apprentice. The plate was dried by artificial heat. In those days a sitting occupied from ten seconds to three-quarters of a minute; now from one-quarter of a second to

three or four seconds, depending not only upon the light but upon the color of the drapery to be taken. But in those days a photographer was not expected to make a sitting in very cloudy weather, and many photographers advised their patrons to wait for a sunny day.

Indian Towns

near Seneca Falls where the Cayugas and Senecas lived in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries:—The Cayugas, the fourth of the Five Nations, and the Senecas, the fifth, at the earliest period after the white man's arrival occupied

the first, both sides of Cayuga lake; the Senecas, the Genesee and tributary valleys. The eastermost town of the Senecas was 20 miles west of Geneva. A century or more later, about the time the pioneers arrived in Seneca county, the Senecas had extended their village to Seneca lake and they then occupied both sides of that lake.

The chief Seneca towns were:

Tsommouan, the capital of the Senecas, stood on the west bank in the westerly bend of Honeoye creek two miles north of Honeoye Falls, town of Mendon, Monroe county. The Jesuit mission of La Conception was here.

Gandagara the other chief town of the Senecas, St. Jacques or St. James mission, was then on Boughton Hill, one mile south of Victor, Ontario county.

Gandougarœ, St. Michel's mission, was three and one-half miles south of Boughton Hill.

Gandaebiragon, St. Jean's mission, on the west bank of Hemlock creek near Lima, N. Y.

The chief Cayuga towns in the seventeenth century were:—

Oiogouen, three and one-half miles south of Union Springs, was the earliest known capital of the Cayugas. Here was located the Jesuit mission of St. Joseph. Cayuga Castle, which was in fact the name



Loaned by Janet Cowing.

FALL STREET IN 1870.

for a group of villages, was the name afterwards given to the site of Oiogouen.

Thiohero, St. Stephen's Jesuit mission, an Indian town of importance, occupied the east shore of Cayuga outlet, near the end of the present railroad bridge. Near this place were salt springs where the Cayugas, and a century later the Senecas came for salt. This town was where the Cayugas kept their prisoners taken from the Hurons and Andastogues, the northern tribes, by whom it was largely settled.

Onontare, St. Rene's mission, was on the west bank of Seneca river, two and one-half miles directly east from the village of Savanah. This, like Skoiyase a century later, was the fishing village of the Cayugas.

Thiohero then consisted of two large houses and several smaller ones. Its name, "place of the rushes" was also applied to the lake. It was also called Choharo and Samio.

Gewawga (Union Springs) was the next south, and beyond was the Cayuga group, viz:

Cayuga Castle, on the north shore of Gully brook, Upper Cayuga across the stream and Cayuga or Old Town (Oiogouen) northeast a half a mile or more

Swah-ya-wa-nah was the next town south of this Skanayutenate group of villages.

Chomodote, consisting of fifteen houses, stood on the site of Aurora, opposite, across the lake, from Swah-ya-wa-nah.

Co-re-or-go-nel or De-Ho-Riss-Kanadai, at the head of the lake (Tompkins county), 25 houses occupying both sides of the inlet at Ithaca, like Thioliero, was a settlement of prisoners, or rather conquered nations, whose people were selected to become part of the Cayugas and were given places in which to live. Other captives were made slaves and scattered through the towns of the nation. Those at the upper end of the lake were from southern nations, principally remnants of the Catawbas. At Thiohero were the northern nations, principally Hurons. These extremes were connected by trails following both shores of the lake and passing through immense fields of corn and vegetables as well as apple orchards.

The Senecas, at the beginning of the last century, occupied the head and foot of Seneca lake. Their towns were:

Kanadasaga (Geneva), the chief town and one of the capitals, at the outlet, containing 50 houses.



Loaned by Janet Cowing. FLOOD SCENE FIFTY YEARS AGO.
Downs & Gould's Pump Factory, Ovid and Green Streets; Cowing's shop in the foreground (from a very poor photo.)

from the lake. These were all made principally from hewn logs and comprised (in 1770), with scattering houses along the trail north to Thiohero about 100 dwellings. Here the main trail from the Onondagas crossed the lake to a similar group of Cayuga towns on the west shore. They were:

Skanayutenate, or Ge-no-gah, on the north bank of Canoga creek (the birthplace of Red Jacket, see sketch of Red Jacket on another page). One mile north was a smaller town (the birthplace of Logan. See sketch elsewhere) and south was the village (on the Disinger farm) called Newtown. Not the Newtown of Gen. Sullivan's famous battle with the Indians. Between the sites of the present villages of Canoga and Rose Hill at the head of a stream flowing north and emptying into Seneca river at Waterloo, was the fourth of this group of villages, occupying the trail which led northwest to the outlet of Seneca lake.

Skoiyase, the fishing village—the market place of the Cayugas, terminated a diverging trail, occupying the north shore of Seneca river, now the site of Waterloo. See Skoiyase elsewhere.

Sheaquaga or Catharines Town, 40 houses on both sides of the inlet, was a large point for stock and crops.

Con-daw-haw (North Hector) consisted of a long house surrounded by smaller ones.

Kendaia or Appletown (two miles north of Kendaiia postoffice, town of Romulus, one-half mile from the lake) having 20 houses of hewn logs, was remarkable for many tombs found there, made of oblong boxes with slits in the top, painted bright colors.

County Treasurers (Dates given are when elected; years in service include following years and year of election of successor.) Andrew Dunlap, jr., 1848; Daniel H. Bryant, 1851; James Ferguson, 1854; Charles Sentell, 1857; James B. Thomas, 1860; Reuben D. Hulbert, 1863; Wm. Dunlap, 1866; Geo. M. Guion, 1869; James M. Martin, 1872; Wm. A. Swaby, 1875; Walter H. Allen, 1878; Wm. Walker, 1881; Jonathan D. Thomas, 1884; Horace N. Rumsey, 1887; Wm. W. Boyer, 1890; Maynard T. Corkhill, 1893; Augustin S. Parish, 1896, '99 (re-elected by 4 votes) Fred G. Smith, 1902.

Red Jacket [Sa-go-ya-wat-ha] — This remarkable chief and sachem of the Seneca Indians, distinguished as an orator among the Iroquois and a leader of marked influence among his people, was born only a few miles from Seneca Falls. The Waterloo Historical Society with impressive ceremonies unveiled a monument, which this society had patriotically erected to his memory on the site of his birthplace, Oct. 14, 1801. The site of the wigwam in which Red Jacket was born, was definitely located in the Indian town of Skanayutenate on the west shore of Cayuga lake. The location of this town is described as follows: "On the road following generally the west bank of Cayuga lake, about a mile north of the present village of Canoga, and a half a mile from the lake, near the outlet of the stream known as Canoga creek, running from the springs to the lake, is located Canoga cemetery, a beautiful and picturesque spot. Between the cemetery and the lake and about forty rods from the lake on the south bank of the creek was the Indian town of Skanayutenate."

Across the creek (the north side) under an oak tree and close to a large spring which fed the creek, and near the ridge upon which the lake road runs, stood the wigwam in which Red Jacket was born.

It was under the same oak tree that the greatest of historical characters among the Indians, the great Mingo chief Loga was also born [See sketch of Logan in next column].

Red Jacket, known as such because he wore such a garment, was the son of a Cayuga warrior and a Seneca woman. He derived his rank as sachem of the wolf clan of the Senecas from his mother, according to the custom of the Iroquois. Red Jacket was born in 1750 and died in 1830. He was not only an orator, but a fierce warrior who led his people during the revolution to espouse the cause of the British. He was a swift runner and physically a powerful man, and was employed as a messenger by the officers at the Niagara fort.

At the close of the war he sullenly accepted peace, but participated in the Fort Stanwix treaty with the Americans in 1784. From that time he faithfully stood with the whites and always opposed the uprising of the red men. It was he who gave Erastus Granger, the Indian agent, warning of the Tecumseh league against the government. In 1810 he visited Washington and in 1829 went to New York city where his portrait was painted by Robert W. Weir. Hart afterwards copied it and his work is now in possession of Dr. Bellows of Waterloo.

It was said of Red Jacket that at least in his later years he held a rigid and honorable course in his relations with the whites. He predicted that his people would at last disappear and often spoke in contempt of the white people because of their treatment of the Indians.

In 1821 he was called as a witness in Buffalo against Tommy Jeminey, a Seneca chief who was charged with murder for cutting the throat of an Indian woman condemned thus to die by the Seneca nation on the charge of witchcraft. When he was asked if he believed in future rewards and punishments and the existence of a God, "with a piercing look into the face of his interrogator and with no little indignation of expression he replied, 'Yes, much more than the white men if we are to judge by their actions.'"

He was not slow at the trial to "turn the point" against the prosecution in the following words: "What! do you denounce us [the Senecas] as fools and bigots because we still believe that which you, yourselves, believed two centuries ago? What have our brothers done more than the rulers of your people have done and what crime has this man committed by executing in a summary way the laws of his country and the command of the Great Spirit?"

Logan [Tall-ga-yee-ta], the Indian whose fluent tongue was the wonder of his day, was born—strange and scarcely credible as a co-incident of that sort may seem—on the very spot where the famous chief, Red Jacket, first saw light. It was under the same oak and beside the same spring, on the west shore of Cayuga lake [See sketch of Red Jacket] in the year of 1752, two years after the birth of the Seneca chief. Logan, the son of the Cayuga chief, Shik-elli-mus, was the Iroquois statesman without rank through birthright, whose natural gift was that of a strong orator, and who by inherent wisdom made for himself the first place as an historical character.

In the border wars of Ohio Logan's entire family, wife and children, had been murdered by a party of whites who decoyed them from their camp for that purpose. At the treaty made by Lord Dunsmore at Camp Charlotte on the Sciota river, some months later, occurred that famous speech of Logan's of which Thomas Jefferson said, "I may challenge the whole orations of Demosthenes and Cicero, and of any more eminent orator, if Europe has furnished more eminent, to produce a single passage superior



Copied from Painting owned by Dr. G. A. Bellows.
Loaned by Observer, Waterloo.

RED JACKET, FAMOUS SENECA CHIEF.
Born near Seneca Falls, N. Y.

to that speech of Logan's." Logan, towering head and shoulders above the assembled councillors—his was a majestic figure—said: "I appeal to any white man to say if he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry and he gave him not meat, if he ever came cold and naked and he clothed him not. * * * For my country I rejoice at the besom of peace! But do you not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear! He will not turn on his heel to save his life! Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

When young, Logan fell in with the Moravians in Pennsylvania and for some time lived in Mifflin county, Pa., four miles from Reedsville, where for years afterwards was pointed out the famous Logan spring. Then he moved to Juniata and married a Shawnee woman. He was buried on a bluff near Steubenville, O., overlooking the Ohio river and Mingo creek, the grave now being covered with bowlders. At Fort Hill cemetery, Auburn, N. Y., stands a monument erected to his memory by William H. Seward.



Loaned by H. C. Silsby.
OLD HOAG HOUSE—FALL STREET, LOOKING EAST.

"Mormon Joe," as he was called—Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism, first made known his "divine discovery," the "golden plates," which none hereabouts ever saw, to some of the prominent residents of Junius. He located at Kingdom, a mile west of Seneca Falls, about 1821 or '22 as a general hand for any kind of work; but engaged chiefly in finding water with a switch carried in the hand, a custom in those days. He came here from Pompey and lived chiefly by his wits. From this place he went over into the town of Fayette, about 1830, where in April of that year he organized the first Mormon church and baptized the first converts. Mr. Harrison Chamberlain well remembers much told about his personality by his father and grandfather.

Strangely he procured financial assistance from wealthy men living hereabouts to whom he in confidence first made known his "divine inspirations." Some of these men sacrificed a good deal to furnish him funds. He had with him an assistant or secretary, Oliver Cowdery, who transcribed what Mormon Joe, standing behind a curtain, professed to read from the golden plates, the "inspired Word of God," as Smith said.

He was a peculiar, odd looking man, dressed in the plainest homespun, and rather an object of wit and pleasantry. It was not until the fall of 1823 that he

aroused particular interest in himself. Then he claimed that he had a singular and mysterious mission. It soon was noised about that Smith had received some spiritual revelation, and the place was wild to learn more about it. Under apparently a simple and innocent manner, Smith must have been a keen judge of human nature, understanding well how to excite curiosity and make converts.

His earliest "baptisms"—by immersion—were at Silver Creek, south of Kingdom. He then resided in the house of Peter Whitmer, three miles south of Waterloo, where he gathered his few followers about him and preached to them.

It was while here that Smith attracted the attention of Brigham Young, who was then a lad, one of the five sons of John Young, who lived in the town of Tryone, Schuyler county. Levi Halsey says that John Young was a revolutionary soldier from Whittingham, Windham county, Ct., who had taken land given to the soldiers in the "military tract," and who finally became a traveling tinker and mender and a poor farmer," and that his sons spent most of their time hunting and fishing, usually in harvest time crossing

Seneca lake to work for farmers in Romulus. That was what brought Brigham over here when he met Smith and at once became his follower.

Mail Carriers on horseback in the early "twenties" of the past century delivered at Seneca Falls the earliest overland mail pouches coming across the state of New York. Their task was neither easy or profitable and the roads they followed, some of them nothing but bridle tracks, were execrable. The mail on arriving at Albany by boat was placed in charge of a character known as "dum your skin" (his favorite expression) Sprague. At Amsterdam (then Port Jackson) Sprague's wife took the mail going west as far as Fort Dayton, where Jason Parker



Loaned by Hammond & Hammond.
CARR'S HOTEL AND ARNETT MILL, ABOUT 1850 (from a poor photo).

received the mail and carried it safely to Onondaga. Isaac Sherwood and his wife carried it west to Canandaigua. Sherwood put on the first post and passenger coaches running between Fayetteville, Onondaga county, and Geneva, Ontario county, which passed through Seneca Falls.

Rumsey Protectives. In June, 1882, the Fire Department of Seneca Falls had a parade and inspection and among the companies in line was that comprising thirty-five of Rumsey's men drawing a piece of apparatus that the company had in its shipping room. With a uniform consisting of dark pants, white shirts, neckties alike and caps, the boys made quite a respectable appearance. They did so well that on their return to the works Mr. Eugene A. Rumsey, then manager and afterwards president of the firm, told them to organize and drill and he would inform them and send them to the state Convention of firemen held at Rochester that year. At Rochester the firm furnished them a large tent to sleep in and boarded them at the Waverly House, paying all expenses both ways and free cigars; and the next pay day every man received full pay for the three days he was away.

The company organized as the Rumsey Protectives, Fire and Protection Company, and were received into the department, being assigned to draw Steamer No. 1 until they had a wagon, blankets, buckets, chemicals, etc. completed and ready for their duties as Protectives. As soon as they were equipped Rumsey & Co. hired rooms for them, got them admitted to the state association and sworn in as special police at fires. Mr. Rumsey ordered a fancy parade carriage, and while it was being built the boys held a fair for one week and cleared over \$1,000. They used this money to pay for the carriage and equip their parlor and bunk room, which was done in handsome style. Six men volunteered to bunk in the rooms, and from that time until they disbanded they were one of the most efficient companies in the department. They always attended the state conventions and from their fine carriage, plush banner and dandy uniforms they received the name of "The Famous Rumsey Protectives." Rumsey & Co. always give largely toward the expense of attending state conventions, and in several cases furnished them sleeping cars without any cost to the firemen. Mr. Rumsey had photographs taken of the members and sent them to the

Forbes Lithograph Co. of Boston, who arranged them in the shape of a pyramid. Mr. Rumsey ordered several thousand of the photos and sent them to nearly every company in the United States; and every piece of fire apparatus sold by the company, foreign or domestic, had a copy of the picture enclosed. Many foreigners sent letters acknowledging receipt of the picture. Mr. Fred Pierce, editor of the "Fireman's Herald," said they were the best advertised company on the globe. It cost Rumsey & Co. nearly \$5,000, but Mr. E. A.

Rumsey said it was money well expended. The Protectives were good firemen and received many good words of praise from the board of engineers for their faithfulness and efficiency. At the organization of the company William T. Smith was made foreman and drill master, George H. Amidon, 1st assistant foreman, and Charles Graham, 2nd assistant foreman.

The Fortnightly Club was organized in 1887 by twelve women who wished to study history and literature. Meetings were held fortnightly from October to April, inclusive, and the first years of its existence were devoted to the English poets. Its programs consist of papers prepared by members, readings from authors giving side-lights on the subject under consideration, translations of timely articles from the French, and the recitation of poems bearing on the topic of the day. The Club tries to

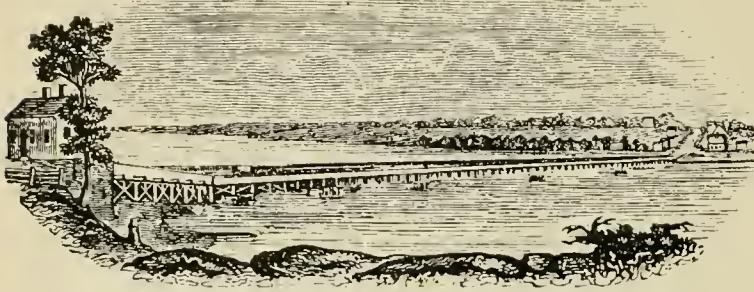


Borrowed Photo. RUMSEY PROTECTIVES.

Center—Eugene A. Rumsey, trustee.
Apex—W. T. Smith, foreman.
Next Row—S. Woods, left; Henry Playford, right.
Third Row down—James Reagan, Frank Perkins, Jno. O'Hare, Frank Shane, Charles Gaulin, L. Cunningham.
Fourth Row—H. W. Freeland, Benj. Fetter, Wm. Hall, Byron Lattimer, F. A. Curtis.
Fifth Row—Norman Gott, John Esmack, Wm. Telter, Ed. Page, Henry —, Wm. Allen, Joseph McKeon, Charles Payne.
Sixth Row—Geo. W. Murphy, Geo. H. Amidon, first asst. foreman; Frank Collins, James McKeon, Thomas Gionity, Charles Graham, second asst. foreman; Frank Dain, Joseph Nugent.
Lower Row—David Crumb, Wm. Durbin, Marion Perkins.

stimulate and keep alive the spirit of poetry, believing that it will aid the rising generation immeasurably by helping to secure to it that inheritance of poetry which is the heart of all literature.

The Fortnightly has social meetings to close the year's work, and special meetings devoted to public interests are occasionally held. It has grown steadily in numbers and strength, and is registered at Albany as one of the Study Clubs of the state. Its constitution limits the number of members to 25, and since its organization it has had but one president, Mrs. S. A. Wetmore. The officers for 1903-'4 are as follows:



Cayuga Bridge.

Loaned by Janet Cowing.

CAYUGA BRIDGE, 1800 (old print).

View from West bank—Cayuga Village in the distance—Titus tavern on the left—This bridge was begun May, 1799, and completed September, 1800, costing \$150,000— $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile long.

President, Mrs. S. A. Wetmore; Vice President, Mrs. A. R. Jewell; Secretary, Mrs. M. K. Smithwick; Treasurer, Mrs. H. W. Yawger.

The active members are: Mrs. Elizabeth W. Addison, Mrs. Ella R. Carmer, Mrs. Fanny M. Gay, Mrs. Margaret T. Glen, Mrs. Helen E. Hammond, Miss Anna E. Henion, Mrs. Annetta R. Jewell, Mrs. Katherine M. Van Kleeck, Mrs. Mary L. Knight, Mrs. Louise E. Lathrop, Mrs. Caroline F. Lester, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Lester, Mrs. Jane Orton Mead, Miss Charlotte E. Pollard, Mrs. Minnie D. H. Rogers, Miss. Stella E. Sharp, Mrs. Amelia G. Swaby, Mrs. Evelyn Severson, Mrs. Mary R. Silsby, Mrs. Mabel K. Smithwick, Mrs. Nellie Conner Smith, Mrs. Sarah C. Wayne, Mrs. S. Adeline Wetmore, Mrs. Harriet W. Yawger.

Bridges at Cayuga Lake.—[By Mrs. S. A. Wetmore.]—The act incorporating the Cayuga Bridge Company was passed March 28, 1797, when John Jay was governor. It gave the company the right to build a bridge "over the lake or the outlet thereof," and limited the issue of stock to five hundred shares of fifty dollars each. Two of the five directors, Charles Williamson and Thomas Morris, were large owners of land in the "Great Genesee Country," as all Western New York was then termed. Mr. Williamson had built the road from Bath to Geneva. Two other directors were Joseph Aunin of the town of Aurelius, and Colonel John Harris of Cayuga, who had established a ferry, but who now relinquished his rights to the association. The fifth director was Wilhelmus Mynderse, agent for the Bayard Company, which three years previous had purchased of the state lands on the north side of the Seneca outlet. The first treasurer of the Bridge company was Jacob Hallett. All persons were forbidden to build other bridges or establish ferries within three miles of the proposed bridge; and after its completion all persons were forbidden to cross said lake within three miles thereof without paying the legal toll to the corporation; but "it shall be lawful for any person to pass in his own boat without being subject to such toll." All inhabitants residing within three miles of said bridge

could pass over on foot free for the term of seven years.

"If the said bridge be completed by May 1, 1801, then the said company shall be continued for the period of 75 years." Now that the charter was satisfactory, work began in May, 1799, and the bridge was finished Sept. 4, 1800. Its length was one mile eight rods, with 22 feet between the trestles and sufficient space in the roadway to allow three wagons to move abreast. When it was opened for traffic the event was celebrated by the firing of cannon, speeches

and a grand procession over the new highway. Evidently the action of the current and the force of the ice had not entered into the calculations of the builders, for in 1807 the bents began to settle and to lean towards the west. Finally the whole mass gave way and floated down to the marsh. Now for several years travelers were dependent on the ferry and on a bridge, often out of repair, which was built across the outlet a few rods above the present Mud Lock.

THE SECOND BRIDGE

There were numerous petitions before the legislature from the inhabitants of the western counties of this state praying for the grant of a lottery to raise funds to erect a bridge across the outlet at the same place, and the attorney-general was directed to take legal measures to try the validity of the company's charter rights. The company then petitioned



Loaned by H. C. Silsby.

DONALDSON'S BALLOON RISING FROM FALL STREET THIRTY YEARS AGO.

the legislature, requesting an extension of their capital stock, and agreeing to build without delay "good and substantial bridge," to be completed in reasonable time. They secured the passage of an act which extended their rights. It allowed them to issue 1,000 shares of stock at \$50 each in addition to the present stock of the company. All persons living within one mile were to pass over on foot at all times free, and all persons going to or from public worship on the Sabbath at either East or West Cayuga were to be exempt from the payment of toll, and there was the same exemption for the passage of troops and artillery. Through the courtesy of Deputy Secretary of State, Mr. Mongin, I have been able to give the facts concerning the Bridge Company thus far from records in his office. I now turn to the company's own records, their day book, and a book which are entered "The Resolves of the Directors of the Cayuga Bridge Company," by their secretary, John Haggerty; Isaac Pierson held 500 shares and was doubtless president of the company. James Bennett, a pioneer at the lake, and Daniel McIntosh of Cayuga, each held 50 shares, Col. Mynderse and Stephen N. Bayard together held 85 and Elijah Miller of Auburn, held 40. Mr. Miller was the company's lawyer and the day book shows that he received a fee of \$100 for going to Albany in March, \$14, on "business relating to the bridge charter." In the early fall of 1812, Col. Mynderse made contracts for lumber with John Richardson and with helps, Joy & Co. The master builder arrived and the labor began. Piles were driven from the east shore one third of the way across, the pile driver being worked on the ice. When the ice went out a scow was built and anchored at the work. Men received \$1.50 per day, and rations of a half-pint of whiskey each, to ward off the ague. As the structure approached completion the New York directors journeyed hither to inspect it and the next meeting as held at West Cayuga, Sept. 28, 1813. Amounts due contractors were now paid, William Britton, the superintendent, receiving in all \$1,558; Richardson, for lumber, \$10,000. The whole outlay for the bridge amounted to \$36,630. The toll received at the bridge across the outlet was small, for four weeks in September, 1815, only \$14.48, while the receipts at the long bridge from Dec. 18, 1814, to Sept. 23, 1815, inclusive, were \$11,376.10⁴.

THE THIRD BRIDGE

In 1817, when work on the Erie canal began, the Bayard company sent out circulars advertising their new property at Seneca Falls for sale. They had read the handwriting on the wall and knew that the canal when finished would turn the tide of travel away from Cayuga Bridge and the lands which they had held at such extravagant prices. It was too true; the long line of wagons disappeared and the caverns found their occupation gone. The bridge had a life of twenty years, and in 1833 a third was built which found a rival in the New York Central Railroad. Mr. B. F. Beach of our village relates that in the latter part of May, 1853, he crossed this structure with a heavy load of plaster which made it shake violently. The night following several sections fell into the lake, so that he was probably the last person to cross it in a vehicle. After the bridge was closed to traffic it became the resort of the Honest Fishermen of that day; indeed, fishing from the bridge was the chief source of entertainment for visiting strangers. Many can remember the row of decaying piles which for years marked its route across the lake, but now few traces remain of that structure which formed the crowning glory of the old Albany turnpike.

Bloomers; the Idea Originated at Seneca Falls; Suggested by a Male editor; The Costume First Worn by Gerritt Smith's Daughter; Curious Circumstances for which Mrs. Bloomer is Authority.

It was Mrs. Amelia Jenks Bloomer who gave the name that is popularly attached to the costume of a short skirt and Turkish trousers which once excited both America and Europe. Mrs. Bloomer disclaims credit for originating or first using it. She charges the idea to the editor of the Seneca County Courier—or the writer of an editorial in that paper. In January or February, 1851, she says, in an editorial on "Female Attire" the writer "showed up the inconvenience, unhealthfulness and discomforts of woman's dress, and advocated a change to Turkish pantaloons and a skirt reaching a little below the knee." Mrs. Bloomer was at the time publishing a monthly paper, "The Lily." [See more extended sketch of it in "Woman's Rights" article.]

"As the editor of the Courier was opposed to us on the woman's rights question," writes Mrs. Bloomer, "this article of his gave me an opportunity to score him on having gone so far ahead of us as to advocate our wearing pantaloons, and in my next issue I noticed him and his proposed style in a half-serious, half-playful article of some length. He took up the subject again and expressed surprise that I should treat so important a matter with levity. I replied to him more seriously than before, fully indorsing and approving his views on the subject of women's costume."

"About this time," continues Mrs. Bloomer, "when the readers of the 'Lily' and the 'Courier' were interested in and excited over the discussion, Elizabeth Smith Miller, daughter of Hon. Gerritt Smith of Peterboro, N. Y., appeared on the streets of our village dressed in short skirts and full Turkish trousers. She came on a visit to her cousin, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who was then a resident of Seneca Falls. Mrs. Miller had been wearing the costume some two or three months at home and abroad. Just how she came to adopt it I have forgotten, if I ever knew. But she wore it with the full approval and sanction of her father and husband. During her father's term in Congress she was in Washington, and the papers of that city described her appearance on the streets in the short costume.

"A few days after Mrs. Miller's arrival in Seneca Falls," Mrs. Bloomer goes on to say, "Mrs. Stanton came out in a dress made in Mrs. Miller's style. She walked our streets in a skirt that came a little above the knees, and trousers of the same material—black satin. Having had part in the discussion of the dress question it seemed proper that I should practice as I preached, and as the Courier man advised; and so a few days later I, too, donned the new costume, and in the next issue of my paper announced that fact to my readers. At the outset I had no idea of fully adopting the style; no thought of setting the fashion; no thought that my action would create an excitement throughout the civilized world, and give to the style my name and the credit due Mrs. Miller. This was all the work of the press. I stood amazed at the furor I had unwittingly caused." The press at once took it up, she says. Someone—she doesn't know who—wrote "the Bloomer" costume which continued to cling to the dress in spite of her efforts to have credit attach to Mrs. Miller. "Had she [Mrs. Miller] not come to us in that style," says Mrs. Bloomer, "it is not probable that either Mrs. Stanton or myself would have donned it."

Hundreds of women all over the country, Mrs. B. says, wrote her asking for the pattern; and the subscription list to "The Lily" ran up amazingly.

Mrs. Bloomer wore the dress "some six or eight

years, or so long as I remained in active life and until the papers had ceased writing squibs at my expense," she says. She wore it "on all occasions, at home and abroad, at church and on the lecture platform, at fashionable parties and in my business office." In all of her travels, she says, she met with nothing disagreeable or unpleasant, but was universally treated with respect and attention by both press and people wherever she appeared.

After she had removed to the west, and had got out of lecturing, she donned long skirts for parties and entertainments. On the streets the high winds that prevailed there frequently mortified her by turning her short skirts over her head. But she persevered in their use generally until hoops came into vogue and she found them more comfortable—"light and pleasant to wear and doing away with the necessity of heavy underskirts, which was her greatest objection to long dresses;" so she gradually left off the short dress. She also found, she says, that she

half way between the knees and ankles. Underneath this skirt trousers made moderately full, in fair, mild weather coming down to the ankles (not instep) and there gathered in with an elastic band. The shoes or slippers to suit the occasion. For winter or wet weather the trousers, also full, but coming down into a boot, which should rise at least three or four inches about the ankle. This boot should be gracefully sloped at the upper edge and trimmed with fur or fancifully embroidered, according to the taste of the wearer. The material might be cloth, morocco, moose-skin, etc., and made waterproof if desirable."

Benjamin F. Beach, who taught school on Washington street about 1853, recalls seeing Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Bloomer pass in the short costume. Mrs. Stanton then lived on the east side of Washington street in a house that has since been entirely remodelled. He remembers Mrs. Stanton as "somewhat short and thick-set" and Mrs. Bloomer "as spare and a trifle taller."



IRON MOULDERS' UNION BANQUET.

had greater influence in her work in the dress ordinarily worn by women. And she also thought that the dress was drawing attention from subjects of greater importance.

Mrs. Stanton continued to wear the dress for two or three years, when, according to Mrs. Bloomer, the pressure brought to bear upon her by her father (Judge Cady) and other friends was so great that she finally returned to long skirts.

The impression given by Mrs. Bloomer's personality is best described by Mrs. Russell Sage: "Her manner was unpretentious, quiet and delicately feminine. Her costume showed total disregard for effect, and was mannish only to the extent of practicability."

The description of Mrs. Bloomer's costume, given by herself, is as follows: "A skirt reaching nearly

Mrs. Bloomer (maiden name Jenks) was born in Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., May 27, 1818, and at 17 years of age taught school near Clyde, N. Y. She then lived with her sister at Waterloo, N. Y., and afterwards was governess in the family of Oren Chamberlain near that village. On April 15, 1840, she married Dexter C. Bloomer, a practicing lawyer, politician and at the time one of the proprietors of the Seneca County Courier. She is described as then being "five feet, four inches tall and weighed about a hundred pounds." The next day they took up their residence at Seneca Falls. She very soon began writing for the press on current topics and was active in temperance work. In 1842 Mr. and Mrs. Bloomer were baptized and confirmed in the Episcopal church by Bishop D' lancey. Both became prominent workers in that society.

In December, 1853, they removed to Mt. Vernon, N.Y., speeded hence by a public farewell of many friends at Union Hall. There she finally sold out "The Lily." In 1855 they took up their residence at Council Bluffs, Ia., where Mrs. Bloomer died Dec. 30, 1894.

Postmasters; the locations they severally elected for the office. It was not until 1816 that a government postoffice was established at Seneca Falls, although it is probable that letters had been received prior to that time. The list of postmasters and dates of their appointment, obtained from Washington by Mr. C. W. Combs (who also furnished for his work the record of the several locations of the postoffice herein described), is as follows:—

Abijah Mann, Jr., Mar. 15, 1816.

Wilhelminus Mynderse, Mar. 2, 1820.

John Morgan, Feb. 17, 1831.

Isaac Fuller, July 26, 1841; second app. Mar. 27, 1861.

Josiah T. Miller, May 16, 1845; second app. May 4, 1853.

Dexter C. Bloomer, April 19, 1849.

Simeon Holton, April 15, 1869.

John B. Murray, Mar. 13, 1871.

Stephen Weatherlow, Feb. 2, 1880; re-appointed for second term Feb. 19, 1884.

Henry Stowell, Nov. 28, 1885; second term June 17, 1895.

Jasper N. Hammond, Apr. 23, 1888.

Charles T. Andrews, Apr. 4, 1892.

Harry M. Glen, July 1, 1898.

The first authentic record we have of the location of the post-office was during the term of John Morgan who located it in a one-story building that stood where the grocery store owned by S. L. Monroe now stands. Isaac Fuller, his successor, removed the office to a two-story brick building which occupied the site of the present Seneca House, and later to a brick building across the street now owned by R. Golder and occupied by Mrs. E. M. Cox Fralick, where it remained until the expiration of the term of his successor Josiah T. Miller. Dexter C. Bloomer, who followed Miller, removed the office to a small frame building on Cayuga street just north of the present C. L. Haskins building. The next change in postmasters, the appointment of Josiah T. Miller a second time, saw the office back where Mr. Miller had placed it during his first term. Again a change of postmasters, also a change of location. Isaac Fuller, appointed the second time, moved the office to the Shipp building on the south side of Fall street, now occupied by George & Co. Here it remained during two incumbencies Fuller and Simeon Holton, when Gen. John B. Murray, receiving the appointment of postmaster, moved the office to the Phoenix block, where it remained until 1890 when it was burned out in the great fire of that year, during the term of Jasper N. Hammond. Until new quarters could be prepared for it in the Van Cleef building which Mr. Hammond first selected for the

postoffice, his law office furnished temporary quarters. The next and last removal of the postoffice was to its present convenient location, also selected during Mr. Hammond's term.

Jr. O. U. A. M.—General Murray Council, No. 68, Junior Order of United American Mechanics of the state of New York, incorporated, was organized March 20, 1896, with 42 charter members and the following officers: Junior Past Councilor, Henry Urquhart; Councilor, Clarence E. Sutton; Vice Councilor, William W. Wicks; Recording Secretary, Howard C. Lewis; Assistant Recording Secretary, Joel F. Troutman; Financial Secretary, Edward Fobes; Treasurer, Lewis W. Johnson; Conductor, J. Frank Marsden; Warden, Charles J. Evans; Inside Sentinel, Warren M. Leland; Outside Sentinel, Jesse M. Smith; Trustees, George H. Amadon, George N. Peck and J. Denning Boardman. The officers were installed by State Deputy Jenkins of Syracuse. The first place of meeting was G. A. R. Hall, which was occupied until November, 1902, when the order moved to the Radder block where they have fitted up



Pruden, Photo.

GEN. MURRAY COUNCIL, NO. 68, JR. O. U. A. M.

Top Row (left to right)—C. G. Evans, P. C.; Robt. Mills, O. S.; George H. Amsdon, P. C.; Filmore Harper, I. S.; Clarence I. Coons, P. C. Second Row (left to right)—Clarence E. Sutton, P. C., trustee; Edward O. Moore, J. P. C.; Fred G. Rorison, F. S.; Fred B. Durling, Con.; Harry B. Soper, P. C., trustee; Fred Clark, P. C. Third Row (left to right)—A. C. Sackett, treas.; William W. Wicks, V. C.; Charles Sabin, councilor; Claude Palmer, R. S.; William F. Moore, A. R. S. Lower Row (left to right)—William R. Hibbard, warden; William H. Barton, P. C.

club rooms. After having paid over \$1200 in sick benefits and over \$2000 in funeral benefits the order has a substantial balance in the treasury.

The order now has 109 members, the following deaths having occurred: Andrew C. Henion, Fred S. Brignall, Frank Bridenbecker, Nathaniel S. Bailey, C. Herbert Facer, Fred C. Hedges, Charles H. Palmer, Norman C. Leslie and George Hibbard.

Cayuga Indian Names.

Cayugas country—Gwe-U-gwehi-o-no-ga, the mucky land.

Ithaca—Ne-o-dak-he-at, at the end of the lake.

Cayuga lake—Gwe-u-gweh T (i.e. Te-car-na-o-di, a lake), meaning lake at the mucky land.

Aurora—De-a-wen-dote, constant dawn.

Canoga [and its site]—Ga-no-geh, oil floating on the water.

Cayuga bridge—Was-gwas, long bridge.

Montezuma—[also Savannah village]—Te-car-jik-ha-do, place of salt.

Waterloo—Skoiyase, place of Whortleberries.

Seneca River—Swa-geh G, (i.e. Ga-hun-da, a river, creek or stream), meaning flowing out.

Clyde river—Ga-na-gweli G, (river), river at a village suddenly sprung up.

Auburn—Dwas-co, floating bridge.

Otter lake—Squa-yen-na T (lake), a great ways.

Muskrat creek—Squa-yen-na G (river), same.

Wasco outlet—De-a-go-ga-ya G, place where men were killed.

Wasco lake—Dwas-co T, lake at the floating bridge.

North Sterling creek—Dats-ka-he G, hard talking stream, from a grinding noise.

Sodus Bay creek—Te-ga-hone-sa-o-ta, a child in a baby frame.

Union Springs—Ge-wa-go, (promontory) land pushing into water.



Prinden, Photo. CROSS POST, NO. 78, G. A. R.

Top Row (left to right)—James Barton, Q. M. Sergt.; E. E. Waldo, Supt.; M. L. Waldo, O. D.; R. S. Ganoung, Chap. Lower Row (left to right)—William Marion, S. V. Com.; George F. Stevenson, Com.; William Durnin, J. V. Com.; P. W. Bailey, Adj't.

Ontario lake—Frontenac, French; Cadarquai, Dutch; Oshwakée, Onondaga; Ohndeara, Seneca; Lac Ontario on des Iroquois, French Jesuits; Lake of Entouhonous, Champlain.

Sodus Bay—Ganantio, Cayugas.

County Judges.—(Dates given are when elected; years of service are following years including year in which successor was elected.) Cornelius Humphrey, 1804; Benjamin Pelton elected in 1809; Oliver C. Comstock, 1812; John Knox, 1815; John McLean, Jr., 1818; Luther F. Stevens, 1823; Jesse Clark, 1833; James K. Richardson, 1847; John E. Seeley, 1851; Sterling G. Hadley, 1855; George Franklin, 1859; Josiah T. Miller, 1863; George Franklin, 1867; Gilbert Wilcoxen, 1871; George Franklin, 1877; Peter H. VanAuken, 1883; Wm. C. Hazelton, 1889; John E. Richardson (present incumbent), 1895; re-elected 1901.

County Clerks.—(Dates given are when elected; years in service include following year and year in which successor was elected.) Silas Halsey, 1804-'15; Alvah Gregory, 1813; Jehiel H. Halsey, 1819; John Maynard, 1821, '22; Ernest A. Dunlap, 1825; Mather Marvin, 1828; John H. Sabine, 1830; Seba Murphy, ----; Wm. A. Strong, 1835; Halsey Sanford, 1838; Cyrus D. Hanks, 1841; Daniel H. Bryant, 1844; Ebenezer Ingalls, 1847; Hugh Montgomery, 1850; Isaac Fuller, 1853; Charles W. Ingersoll, 1856; Wm. U. Smith, 1859; Jared Sanford, 1862; John B. Murray, 1865; Calvin Willers, 1868; Hugh Montgomery, 1871; Samuel S. Gulick, 1874; Edward Nugent, 1877-'89; Peter D. Post, 1880; Chauncey L. Becker, 1883; Abram Wilson, 1886; Hugh McGhan, 1892; Charles D. Becker, 1895; Patrick Savage, 1898, 1901.

Surrogates.—Jared Sanford, 1804, '13; John Sayre, 1811; Wm. Thompson, 1815, '21; Luther F. Stevens, 1819; Samuel Birdsall, 1827; Jehiel H. Halsey, 1837; John Morgan, 1843. County Judge and Surrogate then were combined.

The Hanging of George Chapman and Charles Johnson were the only occasions when capital punishment was inflicted in Seneca county. Both took place at Waterloo. The hanging of "Indian John" for a murder committed in the present limits of this county [See sketch elsewhere] was over in Aurora. All of this territory was then Cayuga county. Chapman was hanged by Sheriff James Rorison on the river bank in Waterloo May 28, 1829, for killing Daniel Wright. It was a fine spring day early in the morning that the Fayette Rifles, a local company, escorted the prisoner from the jail across the public square to what is now Locust street to the gallows erected near the river. He walked erect up the steps to the platform, although he was infirm. Aaron D. Lane was the minister who gave him spiritual comfort. Finally the sheriff handed Chapman a red bandanna handkerchief and when he dropped it his body shot down through the trap and he was soon dead. Thousands of people came to town in all sorts of vehicles, a procession from the

adjacent country which was kept up all night. They thronged the banks of the river and the bridge, and the roofs and windows of nine stores on Main street were black with people. A big locust tree standing near the gallows was black with people in its branches.

Johnson in more recent years was hanged Nov. 15, 1888, in the jail at Waterloo for killing the keeper's assistant, John Walters, in that place, while he and other prisoners were trying to escape by rushing by him.

State Senators from Seneca Co.—(Years of service) Silas Halsey, Lodi, 1800; John Knox, Waterloo, 1817-'20; Jesse Clark, Waterloo, 1823-'5; Jehiel H. Halsey, Lodi, 1832-'5; John Maynard, Seneca Falls, 1838-'40; Henry B. Stanton, Seneca Falls, 1850-'1; Truman Boardman, Ceyert, 1858-'9; Wm. Johnson, Seneca Falls, 1872-'5; David H. Evans, Tyre, 1882-'8; William L. Sweet, Waterloo, 1888-'9.

Cross Corps. No. 10, W. R. C. Prominent among the foremost ranks of the State Department, Womans Relief Corps, stands Cross Corps No. 10, of Seneca Falls. In June, 1883, Mrs. Charles Randolph caused to be put in the county papers a call for the assembling of soldiers' wives and daughters which resulted in the organization of Cross Corps No. 10, auxiliary of Cross Post No. 78. We received our charter and worked under National orders until the State Department was formed in 1884. The charter members of Corps No. 10 were: Imogene L. Guion, Virginia N. Havens, Jennie P. Shepard, Emma Ruthrauff, Ruth Perry, Nellie Sherman, Jennie Timmerman, Elizabeth Adams, Celia B. Randolph, Libbie T. Demorest, Susan E. Trevor, Jennie C. McDulle, Hannah E. Waldo, Vashti E. Smith, Frederica Brown, Cornelia Fegley and Helen Giroux.

Both Post and Corps were named in honor of William Cross and his five sons, all of whom served in the civil war. The ladies who have held the office of president of Corps No. 10, since its formation are as follows: Imogene L. Guion,

1883-'88; Libbie Demorest Eck

1889; Imogene L. Guion, 1890,

'91; Jennie G. Scott, 1892-'93;

Jennie P. Shepard, 1894-'98;

Emma Ruthrauff, 1899; Hannah

Stevenson, 1900-'03. This Corps

has been honored every year with

high positions among the state

officers, Mrs. Jennie P. Shepard

having served 15 years in the

various positions of state treasur-

er, state secretary, state presi-

dent and other minor offices;

Mrs. Imogene L. Guion, state

senior vice president, junior vice

president, department chaplain

and various minor offices; Mrs.

Ulissa P. McDonald as state

secretary during the year of 1902;

and many other members as

national and department aids.

The Corps numbers about 62

members. Its officers are: Presi-

dent, Hannah Stevenson; S. V.

President, Mary E. Springsted; J.

V. President, Phene Morehouse;

Secretary, Jennie B. Rhodes;

Treasurer, Imogene L. Guion;

Chaplain, Jane Coons; Con-

ductor, Elizabeth Johnson;

Guard, Harriet Humphrey; Asst.

Con., Francis Easton; Asst.

Guard, Annie Royston; Color

Bearers, Samantha Relfe, Rose

Lotherington, Helen Race and

Maria Phalen; Musician, Alice

Johnson; Press Correspond-

ent, Mary E. Springsted; Patriotic

Instructor, Julia Newland (under

whose administration the flags

have been placed in our public

schools and the flag salute

adopted in some of the school

rooms). Another feature of our

work is the placing of Independence

charts in the various schools of the

village. Through the aid and efforts

of Corps. No. 10, five aged and

dependent wives or mothers of veterans have

been provided with homes in their old age and a demented

daughter of a soldier has been placed in the State

Home for the Feeble Minded.

Skoiyase was the name of the Indian village which stood upon the site of Waterloo. The English and Dutch terms were respectively Skagee, long

falls, and Shaiyus, large falls. Other orthography used are Schoyerre, Scawyace, Scauwaga, Schuyers and Skawayes. Skoiyase, place of whortleberries, was the most generally accepted name (pronounced Skoies.) It was the great fishing market town of the Cayugas, a cluster of wigwams partly concealed in a large tract of berry bushes, with clearings here and there where corn and vegetables were raised, and on the north orchards of apples and peaches.

During the fishing seasons Indians from neighboring tribes built their fires on the flats south of the river. Councils of the several tribes were frequently held here, where under a group of trees, which were standing when the settlers first came, the Senecas and Cayugas took council for defense against Chaminplain who attacked them in 1615. Traces of fish ponds made in the sand beds of the river channel and the soft mucky shores, by Indians, were seen as late as 1815, and remains of eel weirs used by the Indians were found later. The great numbers of various kinds of fish that were caught here, included salmon, catfish, bass and eel. Salt from the springs



Pruden, Photo. WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, CROSS CORPS, NO. 10.

Top Row (left to right)—Maria Phaton, Color Bearer; Rosellen Lothington, Color Bearer; Minnie Royston, Gnard; Helen Gould Race, Color Bearer; Samantha Relfe, Color Bearer. Middle Row—Jane Coons, Chap.; Jennie P. Shepard, P. Dept. Pres.; Hannah Stevenson, Pres.; Mary Springsted, Sen. Vice-Pres.; Phena Moorhouse, Jr. Vice-Pres. Lower Row—Jennie Timmerman, Con.; Alice Johnson, Pianist.

near the foot of Cayuga lake was used for curing, the fish then being strung on poles and hung in the sun, after which they were ready for transportation with the families returning home.

District Attorneys (Years of service) Lemuel W. Ruggles, 1818-'21; Jesse Clark, 1822-'36; John Maynard, 1837; Elisha Foote, Jr., 1838-'43; Joseph Herron, 1844-'6; Samuel Birdsall, 1847; David Herron, 1848-'50, '54-'6; Wm. H. Burton, 1850 (not in office); Josiah T. Miller, 1851-'3, '60-'2; James K. Richardson, 1857-'9; Addison T. Knox, 1859 (not in office); Wm. C. Hazelton, 1863-'5, '81-'3; Fred L. Manning, 1866-'71; Patrick J. Rogers, 1872-'4, '78-'80; Wm. V. Bruyn, 1875-'7; Corydon Rood, 1884-'6; Francis C. Allen, 1887-'9, '93-'5; Geo. W. Pontius, 1890-'2; Charles C. Johnson, 1896-'8; Daniel Moran, 1899-'01; Wm. H. Hurley, 1902-'4.

W. C. T. U.—When the work of organizing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union reached Seneca Falls there was a ready response. At a meeting held in the Presbyterian church Mrs. Crum, the pastor's wife, presided. The association was represented at the state convention first at Syracuse, and later at the national convention held in Cleveland. Committees appointed for that purpose visited the saloons where they prayed and entreated saloon men to stop the sale of intoxicants. At one place the proprietor met them with these words: "Perhaps you think me the worst man on earth. I sold my farm and bought this hotel intending to keep a temperance hotel. The public demanded drinks. To make it pay I yielded." And, said he pathetically, "If I could recall the past and be placed back on the farm, I would be willing to be skinned from my head to my heels rather than engage in it."

At one time we had over a hundred indictments against the saloons. Election day an all-day prayer meeting was held. Through the influence of a prominent business man who, acted out of sympathy for "the women" including his wife and daughters, the

planted a tree at the home of one of our members and named it "Meracle," after our president who was then sick at the hospital in Rochester. We observe June 9, Jennie Cassidy's birthday, the national day for decorating white ribboners' graves of whom there are eleven in the cemetery. Our superintendent of flower and relief work has been an invalid for over sixteen years. Through the "Shut In Society," she corresponded with Jennie Cassidy and afterwards sent her a beautiful silk quilt which she had pieced and embroidered. Jennie Cassidy laid aside her scruples for only white and accepted the gift. After her death it was sent to the hospital. Mary Lowe Dickerson, the authoress, who was deeply touched at this incident; which she reported in the "Silver Cross," said she would love to lie under the quilt under which Jennie Cassidy lay when dying. Her wish was gratified sooner than she expected, for she was taken sick at Louisville where she was to lecture, and at the hospital lay three weeks sick under this precious memorial.

We yearly send comfort bags and literature to boys in the army and navy and supplies to the temporary hospital at Chicago.



Pruden, Photo.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Top Row (left to right)—Mrs. Etta Vandyke, Mrs. Olmstead, White Ribbon Supt., Mrs. Timmerman, Evangelistic; Mrs. Parmelee, Press Supt.; Mrs. Jane Coons, Supt. Parlor Meeting; Mrs. Norton, Literature. Lower Row (left to right)—Mrs. Hattie Enos; Mrs. Blain, Supt. Non-Alcoholic; Mrs. Meracle, Pres.; Mrs. Cooper, Seey.; Mrs. Scott, Supt. Curfew.

town went dry. More systematic plans were then formulated to carry on the contest against the powers of darkness and death. Rooms were furnished and a public library begun, forming an incentive for a town library which is now established. The fire of 1890, which destroyed so much property in Fall street, broke out in a saloon just above our rooms. We lost our furniture, but nothing daunted we began over again. We had P. A. Burdick here to lecture for two weeks on temperance and our bill was ninety dollars. He was followed by other lecturers. We are engaged in nine branches of work out of the thirty-eight. Our work for the Anchorage at Elmira, the home for friendless and fallen womanhood, is in connection with our county work. We are to help build and furnish a room to be named Seneca, and any one we may (if necessary) choose to send from Seneca county will be cared for.

At the fair grounds at Waterloo last year we distributed over 3,000 pages of temperance literature with known grand results. On Arbor Day we

We canvassed the town, got over seventeen hundred names to our petition and secured the curfew law.

Our present officers are Mrs. E. Meracle president, Mrs. Blaine vice president, Mrs. Cooper recording secretary, Mrs. Enos corresponding secretary and Mrs. Donna Freeland treasurer; the superintendents are Mrs. Fannie Hudson-Parmelee press work, Mrs. Olmstead white ribbon, Mrs. Vandyke non-alcohol medication, Mrs. Norton literature, Mrs. Boucher flower and relief work, Mrs. Wm. Scott curfew, Mrs. Nellie Smith Sunday school, Mrs. Coons parlor meeting and Mrs. Timmerman evangelistic.

Assemblymen—(Sir names in alphabetical order; years in service.)—Armstrong, Thomas, 1820.

Bostwick, Daniel W. 1829; Blain, Samuel 1830; Bockhoven, Peter 1834; Barnum, Caleb 1835; Bigelow, John L. 1837; Bascom, Ansel 1847; Bolter, Alfred 1850.

Comstock, Oliver C. 1810, '12; Coe, John D. 1834-'5; Chamberlin, Jacob P. 1859; Childs, A. L. 1877; Clark, Wm. B. 1885; Crosby, Dr. J. F. elected 1903 for 1904.

Dox, Myndert M. 1818; Dickson, James 1822; De Mott, James 1825; De Mott, John 1833; Dodge, Reuben D. 1832-'3; Daniels, Geo. B. 1865; Dunham, W. H. 1884, '91.

Evans, Septimus 1829-'30; Evans, David H. 1879-'80.

Green, Archer 1817; Glover, Andrew 1828; Glen, Harry M. 1894-'5, '97; Gould, Moses C. 1869.

Humphrey, Cornelius 1806-'7; Halsey, Nichol 1816; Herdricks, Benjamin 1826; Holman, Daniel 1841; Hadley, Sterling G. 1853; Hall, John C. 1860; Hazleton, Wm. C. 1874; Hogan, Wm. 1875.

Johnson, Wm. 1861; Johnson, W. T. 1864; Jones, Geo. W. 1884.

Kelley, Wm. C. 1842; Kennedy, John 1848; Kendig, Daniel S. 1855; Kinne, Wm. H. 1862; '66; Kaiser, John 1901.

Larzelere, Jacob L. 1816-'17; Leffler, David D. 1868; Lott, Peter 1872; Leverich, Stephen D. 1886; Larzelere, Israel Y. 1900.

McCall, James 1809, 1813-'14;

Maynard, John 1822; Markell, Jacob G. 1849; McLean, James 1863; Martin, James M. 1888;

Moran, D. W. 1902-'3; Miller, Josiah E. 1869.

Owen, Benson 1857.

Post, Lewis 1866, '76; Patterson, Albert M. 1882.

Rose, Robert S. 1811, '20-'1;

Rhoad, Daniel, 1825, '27; Rogers, P. J. 1883.

Sayer, John 1805, '08, '31; Sutton, John 1818; Sedg, Jonas 1823-'4; Scott, Daniel 1826-'27, '29;

Simpson, Henry 1836; Sutton, Helm 1844; Stevenson, Robert L. 1845; Southwick, Orrin 1851;

Steele, Robert R. 1852, '70; Scott, David D. 1854; Sweet, Wm. L. 1857; Stevens, John H. 1840.

Thompson, William 1836-'49, '51;

Tubbs, John G. 1839; Thomas, James B. 1856; Ten Eyck, Sanford R. 1871.

Van Vleet, Peter J. 1862-'8; Van Demark, Wm. W. 1873; Van De Mark, Henry 1893; Van Rensselaer, Wm. V. 1898.

Woodcock, David 1815; Wells, Anamas 1819, '23;

Woodworth, Erastus 1824, '28, '32; Woodruff, Benj. 1831; Wakeman, Nathan 1838; Welles, Gardner 1830;

Wilkinson, Orange W. 1840; West, Mathew 1843;

Woodworth, Alanson 1846; Woodworth, Augustus 1858; Welles, Samuel R. 1867, '81; Willers Jr., Diedrich 1878.

Liberal toward reform movements was Seneca Falls in its early history and it became widely known throughout the United States as the home of the great liberal thinkers—Lucretia Mott, the Quakeress preacher, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Amelia Jenks Bloomer, Ansell Bascom and Francis Tellman. Its liberality in all reform movements had become widely known. Hence the conventions that were frequently held here. "Women's Clubs" first became the most active at this place between 1851 and '53. The ladies above mentioned getting their ideas from the life of Margaret Fuller Ossoli who had conducted women's clubs in Boston, very largely carried out the

plan of club work in Seneca Falls as it was then done in Boston. Woman's clubs—but of a literary and musical character have since flourished in Seneca Falls.

Seneca Grange, No. 44, P. of H., was organized Dec. 23, 1873, at the home of the late Lyman F. Crowell, with the late Wm. G. Wayne the 1st master and the following charter members: Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Burttless, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Crowell, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Savage, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Savage, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Seekell, Mr. and Mrs. David King, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. McCaff, Misses Elizabeth Wayne, Julia Wayne, Georgie Crowell and Messrs. Harvey Benham, Henry Bull, S. T. Beach, Wm. H. Wayne and C. A. Berham. The Grange now has 82 members. The following are the officers: Master, Wm. T. Beach; Overseer, Remington Hill; Lecturer, L. Foster Crowell; Chaplain, Mrs. Susanna King; Treasurer, Joel Fuller; Secretary, Mrs. U. L. Seekell; Steward, Mrs. Thomas Morgan; A. Steward, D. G. Stevenson; L. A. Steward, Mrs. L. Bentley; Gate Keeper, Mrs. Joel Fuller;



SENECA GRANGE, No. 44, P. of H.

Pomona, Mrs. J. W. King; Flora, Mrs. J. V. King, Ceres, Mrs. Remington Hill; Executive Com., Wm. T. Beach, N. G. Seekell and L. Y. Larzelere.

Genealogy of Seneca county, and town and village of Seneca Falls. [See Towns, their erection.]

Nov. 1, 1683, New York province erected into the counties of Albany, Dutchess, Kings, New York, Orange, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster and Westchester.

March 22, 1772, Tryon county was erected from Albany county. (April 2, 1784, changed to Montgomery county.)

March 8, 1773, Kingsland district was erected from Tryon county.

March 7, 1788, Whitestown erected from Kingsland, including all of the state west of Utica.

Feb. 16, 1791, Herkimer county erected from Montgomery [formerly Tryon] county.

March 5, 1794, Onondaga erected from Herkimer.

March 8, 1799, Cayuga from Onondaga.

March 29, 1804, Seneca from Cayuga with the fol-

lowing named towns: Junius, Fayette, Romulus, Ovid, Hector and Ulysses.

July 12, 1782, military tract laid out, including military town of Junius, No. 11.

Feb. 12, 1803, the county township of Junius erected from the military town of Junius.

March 26, 1829, Seneca Falls erected from the town of Junius.

April 22, 1831, Seneca Falls village incorporated.

Powhatan Lodge No. 310, I. O. O. F.—Installation of Odd Fellowship in Seneca Falls was first attempted over half a century ago. In 1845 Hyperion lodge, No. 180, was brought into existence with the following officers: W. M. Grand, William Langworth; Vice Grand, Horace C. Silsby; Secretary, Abey Bowen; W., B. Owens; C., M. L. Bellows; O. G., C. Hibbard; I. G., Thomas Carr; R. S. N. G., Isaac Fuller; L. S. N. G., William Arnett; R. S. V. G., H. H. Heath; L. S. V. G., J. W. Whalen; R. S. S., E. G. Tyler; all of whom, with the exception of H. C. Silsby, have long since "joined that innumerable caravan

M. Fox; R. S. N. G., B. S. Nichols; L. S. N. G., Chas. N. Van Cleef; R. S. V. G., Ira L. Nichols; L. S. V. G., Asa Timmerman; R. S. S., Isaac B. Race; L. S. S. C. J. William; Secretary, Robert Sickie. The first by-laws were drawn up by the following committee appointed for the purpose: Charles W. Van Cleef, Lyman T. Moore and Lewis W. Lull. The lodge like all others has had its seasons of prosperity and adversity, but through it all it has maintained its standing and during the 31 years of its existence has exerted an influence for good in the community, and as an evidence of this it may be stated that it has been instrumental in instituting seven lodges. These are: Willard Lodge No. 311, of Ovid, 1873; Lodi Lodge No. 453, of Townsendville, 1876; Seneca Lodge No. 694, of Farmer, 1894; Delphian Lodge No. 751, of Waterloo, 1896; Junius Lodge No. 787, of Junius, 1897; Banner Lodge No. 841, of Townsendville, 1902. Its first home was in the Hoskins block where it remained but a short time when it was moved to the Miller building over Waller store now occupied by the L. C. B. A., where it remained until 1882, when it was again moved to its present commodious and pleasant quarters in the Chamberlain block in Fall street, where it meets every Friday evening, its latchstring being always out to members of the order who are given a hearty welcome.

The present officers are: Noble Grand, Claude C. Sanderson; Vice Grand, William H. Russell; Recording Secretary, William W. Edington; Financial Secretary, John Monarchy; Treasurer, Geo. W. Drew; R. S. N. G., William M. Huff; L. S. N. G., William H. Powers; R. S. V. G., Frank Berry; L. S. V. G., Charles W. Combs; Warden, Archibald Woodward; Conductor, Andrew Bayne; R. S. S., Thomas H. Grocott; L. S. S., George E. Rice; Chaplain, Asa Timmerman; S. P. G., Albertus N. Maxson; I. G., Charles H. Stearns; O. G., Jacob H. Cigler; Trustees, Frank Bauer, DeWey Burritt and Frederick G. Young.

"Indian John" Tragedy.—On

Dec. 12, 1803, on the west bank of Black brook, in the present town of Tyre, near where Traver's saw mill was afterwards built, (on the trail from Bridgeport to the Block House which stood near Clyde) occurred

the murder of Ezekiel Crane by a Cayuga Indian character of those times which was probably the last "brush" the white settlers had with the red man in this locality. Crane owned a farm and a distillery, both of which he carried on.

Indian John and a white man named George Phadoc built a cabin of logs covered with bark and entered into an arrangement to divide the season's hunt, consisting at that time of deer and small game. After a while the Indian became moody and sullen and complained of the aggressions of the whites. He grew suspicious of Phadoc who he charged with bewitching his gun.

On the morning of the date above given Phadoc went to the cabin to bring in a deer which he had killed and dressed the day before. On reaching the door which was closed he was startled by the report of a gun from the inside of the hut. The door was made of a frame of light sticks covered with bark, through which a shot would easily pass. The ball, in fact passed through Phadoc's hunting frock.



Pruden, Photo, POWHATAN LODGE, No 310, I. O. O. F.

Top Row (left to right)—Charles Baldwin, William Huff, George Rice, ——, Chas. W. Combs, William Berry, Thomas Grocott. Second Row—Asa Timmerman, Joseph Babcock, Claud Sanderson, Wm. Russell, John Monarchy. Lower Row—George W. Drew, Andrew Bayne, Frank Bauer.

and moved to that mysterious realm where each has taken his chamber in the silent halls of death." This lodge was disbanded in 1850 and from then until 1872 there was no lodge of the order in Seneca Falls. On March 7th of that year Powhatan Lodge, No. 310, was instituted under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge by D. D. G. M., C. A. Runyan, of Canandaigua Lodge No. 326, assisted by members of Clifton Springs Lodge No. 286 and Old Castle Lodge No. 299 of Geneva. The charter was not granted however until the 22d of the following August, after the annual meeting of the State Grand Lodge. The charter members of the Powhatan Lodge were: Lewis W. Lull, Lyman T. Moore, Maurice F. O'Connor, Chas. H. Moore, Chas. F. Brady and Robert Sickie. The first officers were: Noble Grand, Thomas J. Crosby; Vice Grand, Charles F. Brady; Secretary, Maurice F. O'Connor; Treasurer, Lewis W. Lull; W., L. T. Moore; C., C. H. Moore; O. G., Loran Demonce; I. G.,

Greatly alarmed at the suddenness of the attack and his narrow escape, Phadoc turned and fled seeking safety at the nearest house, that of Asa Smith, whose son Jason is authority for the details here given. Mr. Smith, a soldier of the revolution, was that day threshing out wheat at Asher Halsey's log barn, his wife with six children, at home. Phadoc was apprehensive lest the Indian should follow him and so he and the family kept indoors during the remainder of the day until more tragic events brought others there.

Later in the day Ezra Degrino arrived in hot haste direct from Indian John's cabin where he had left his companion Ezekiel Crane lying in front of the door wounded. The two men had called to procure some venison and had received the same summary and deadly reception. Degrino left the house to procure assistance and soon after Crane dragged himself in faint and bleeding. The shot of the Indian had entered his right side and lodged in his shoulder higher up. The news that quickly spread through the settlements represented the whole Cayuga tribe as having begun a massacre of the whites, and there

way. It was not desired to shoot him down and so strategy was resorted to. Three friendly Indians gaining his cabin under pretence of friendship and alliance with him, secured his weapons and giving a signal brought in the whole posse who soon had the Indian securely bound.

The old fellow was brought a prisoner to Smith's house led with a thong by Robert Gould and guarded by the rest of the party. There he raved and "gnashed his teeth" declaring that it was his purpose to exterminate all pale faces.

That night or early the next day the Indian was placed in the basement of the toll house at Cayuga bridge which occupied the east abutment of the bridge and was then kept by a Mr. Buckley. But as the weather became cold the Indian was removed to the log jail at Canandaigua. In July, 1804, he was taken to Aurora where he was convicted of murder, a judge from the eastern part of the state presiding, and there executed the following month—August. He is said to have sold his body to Dr. Delano for a gallon of whisky and that it was dissected. The Indian went to the scaffold with indifference. After



Pruden, Photo.

WIN-ON-A REBEKAH, No. 82, I. O. O. F.

Top Row (left to right)—Elizabeth Young, O. G.; Kate Day, Chaplain; Jennie Maxson, R. S. N. G.; Rosa Loetherington, Treas.; Nancey Gay; Samantha Relte, L. S. N. G.; Lillian Thorn. Middle Row (left to right)—Camilla Messinger, Sec.; Jennie Timmerman, P. N. G.; Lucy Cuddeback, N. G.; Jessie Sanderson, V. G.; Albia Ritter, Fin Sec.; May Bacon, Pianist. Lower Row (left to right)—Etta Nichols, Warden; Jane Coons, Conductor.

was an immediate preparation by all who had weapons to repel the savages.

The village of Seneca Falls, then a mere hamlet was in great excitement. Col. Mynderse at once began moulding bullets while his messenger went the rounds calling out all who had arms. Benjamin Winans, among the first to reach Smith's house "down in the woods", left the cobbler's bench in such a hurry that he carried his knife in his hand. This was used to rip open Crane's garments in order to dress his wound. That night a large gathering of men having arrived Crane was taken to his home on an ox sled where five days later he expired.

After a council of war in which leaders were chosen, the march to Indian John's cabin was taken through the dark woods, the way lighted by torches. The old warrior was found standing in the door

being pronounced dead, Jason Smith writes, the doctors applied a galvanic battery to the body which showed signs of life. So to make sure, according to the same authority, they severed the head which "a young student from Galen" lifted from the ground by the top-knot (scalp-lock) and "made towards the crowd. The under jaw fell," the same account says, "and gave a ghastly appearance to the whole face, while the student slapping the chin with his hand made the teeth so to chatter as to cause the ladies to scream and the people to beat a hasty retreat." It is also stated that according to tradition Indian John during the revolution assisted in torturing prisoners of the Cayuga Indians "on Frontenac the lone island of Cayuga lake, whose bones were still visible when this country was first settled."

Old Cemetery just off of Ovid street was used as a burial place from about 1820 until 1848, when the cemetery on East Bayard street was opened. Many of the inscriptions on the tombstones in the old cemetery are hard to decipher but the following is a list of names with year of death and age in years only, of those who are buried there:

Mafinda, wife of William D. Johnson; died 1842; age 22 years.
 Jane H. wf Thomas Herbert; 1840; age not decipherable.
 Phoebe, wf Jabez Lindsley; 1836; 22.
 Cornelia Perry, dau D B & M J Cady; 1848; 12.
 Frances Starkweather, wf Daniel D; 1841; 67.
 Emily, wf J C Chapman, 1836; 26.
 Jabez Carter; 1845; 88.
 Delia, wf Thomas Bellows; 1844; 89.
 Daniel Brooks; 1827; 25.
 Frances L, dau H G Johnson; 1840; infant.
 Nancy T, wf Levi Clark; 1833; 22.
 Stephen Wakeling; 1841; 45.
 James Bennett; 1827; 68.
 Sarah Bennett; 1829; 55.
 Jernsha Jane Dumming; 1833; 6.
 Nicholas H Peckham; 1834; 25.
 Nancy Sherman, wf John (undecipherable); 1826; 23.
 Richard W. Roberts, son of Hezekiah; 1839; 16.
 Sarah Cronch, dau Samuel and Elizabeth; 1841; 53.
 Daniel Starkweather; 1839; 62.
 Asa Starkweather; 1843; 33.
 Emeline, wf Josiah H Dumming; 1824; 35.
 Catherine, wf Arnold Mory; 1843; 39.
 Eliza, wf Daniel Kelly; 1841; 35.
 Mary Kingsley; 1833; 27.
 Barbara Kingsley; 1833; 39.
 Barney Kirby; 1833; 39.
 Steckhnia, wf Benjamin Hudson; 1836; 22.
 Bury Blacker; 1831; 23.
 Daniel Marchare; 1834; 19.
 Mary Jane, wf John Hindson; 1839; 23.
 John W. West; 1838; 31.
 Joseph Failing; 1834; 52.
 Martha, wf Joseph Failing; 1833; 47.
 Jermina, wf Joseph Brewster; 1831; 53.
 John West; 1846; 84.
 Mary, wf Wm. Wood; 1843; 75.
 Betsey B, wf David Durand; 1834; 45.
 Lizzet Shaw; 1832; 2.

Early Preaching in Junius and vicinity. The first Baptist church society in Seneca county was organized at Romulus in 1795; the Baptist church at Covert in 1803.

A Presbyterian church was organized in Romulus village in 1802; another of the same denomination at Ovid in 1804.

The Reformed church at Lodi was organized in 1800 and the German Reformed church at Bearytown in 1804.

In 1815 Hoizial Baker, a Methodist exhorter, preached in private residences.

One of the sermons preached by Charles Stewart during that year, in the bar room of Pontius Hooper's tavern at Kingdom, is described as being amidst the following surroundings. Men were seated about the room, occasionally going to the bar for a drink, and Hooper, who waited on his customers, although it

was Sunday, did a "land office business." A party of three, who had been hunting, came in during the sermon, stacked their arms in one corner of the room, drank at the bar and then seated themselves among Stewart's auditors, consisting of twenty Scotch Presbyterians.

Shipley Wells whose son, Henry, was the founder of Wells Seminary at Aurora, preached at Waterloo occasionally, and about 1818 kept a tavern at Waterloo.

Lorenzo Dow, a conspicuous figure with his long raven hair, swarthy figure and ill fitting clothes, was a Baptist circuit rider who was here as early as 1820. He is remembered as preaching a vigorous, "God-fearing" sermon at a campmeeting on the west shore of Cayuga lake in the summer of 1821. Being plain spoken and earnest, his remarks being emphasized with many gestures, his sermons cut to the marrow all of his godless hearers.

Bridgeport; Earliest Patentees of the Land; a

Famous Stage Terminal; Old Time Hostelries where news from the Outside World was Received.

From facts compiled by Fred Teller,

Lot No. 5 [250 acres of the West Cayuga Reservation], where the village of West Cayuga or Bridgeport was afterwards built, was sold by the Surveyor General, Nov. 1, 1796, to Joseph Annin, Luther Trobridge and Wilhelmus Mynderse for \$1,260. They gave a bond of \$1,235. Annin, and John Harris the ferryman and trader on the east shore of the lake, were among the incorporators of the Cayuga Bridge Co. John Harris was appointed sheriff of Onondaga county when in 1794 it was erected. He served two years and during that time established at Bridgeport a general store, an ashery and a distillery. Capt. Samuel Harris, his father, patented lot 56 north of the Annin patent.

Lot No. 5 was divided into sixty-six or more subdivisions. Among the transfers of the sub-divisions occur the names of a number that ran famous taverns at the Bridge and recall a host of recollections that have for nearly a century clung around that quarter of old Junius. There was the Daniel Sayre tavern; John Stone's, father of the late Col. John R. Stone of Fayette; the old tavern, north-west of the Bridge, kept by the old Revolutionary patriot, Gen. Christopher Baldy, in 1810; the Roberts tavern of 1812 on the north side of the Bridge; and that of Henry Moses on the south side. It was at Roberts tavern that Capt. John Richardson's company put up on the first day's march to the frontier in the war of 1812. They were attired, an old chronicler tells us, in hunting frocks of green worsted with yellow fringe and equipped with flint lock rifles, hunting knives, bullet pouches and powder horns. The gallant Captain then and there surrendered to the charms of Landlord Roberts' daughter and married her. There were also the Olivers, John and Amos, and the Jacob Stahl tavern where state elections were held. There were a host of other well nigh forgotten places around which our fore-fathers used to gather when the stages drove up, to learn the news from New York, that was only seven days old and not quite three months ancient history from the Old Country.

First Postmaster of Junius was Lewis Birdsall who had his office in his tavern, two miles east of Waterloo.

The Goulds Mutual Benefit Association was organized Aug. 6, 1897, as "The Goulds Benefit Association," having for its object the assistance of its members in case of accident or sickness. On Dec. 3, 1897, the name of the organization was changed to the present name.

The first officers of the society were: Norman Gaston president, Thomas Plunkett vice president, John Wentz treasurer, Archer Bailey recording secretary and Thomas Sherman financial secretary.

The present officers are: Harold T. Duff president, Edward L. Guion vice president, John Wentz treasurer, A. G. Withers recording secretary and Wm. Van Dyke financial secretary.

The present membership is 430 and is steadily increasing. Only employees of the Goulds Mfg. Co. are eligible for membership upon recommendation of their room committee. Disablement by accident entitles a member to immediate benefit at the rate of \$5.00 per week for a maximum term of 13 weeks;

Stage Coaches in the Early Days; List of Taverns where they Stopped; Postage Twenty-four Cents.

The first stage coach to lumber along the old Genesee highway from the east—the first to enter the land of the Cayuga Indians—and draw up to John Harris's ferry at Cayuga lake, on the opening of the road in 1797, left Fort Schuyler, September 30, and arrived in Geneva on the afternoon of the third day with four passengers. The stage taverns at which passengers for some time afterwards obtained refreshments were:

From Fort Schuyler to Lairds, 10 miles; to Van Epps', near Oneida reservation, 6 miles; to Wemps' at Oneida Castle, 6 miles; to Sill's, at Deep Spring (Chittenango), 11 m.; to Keeler's, 12 m.; to Tyler's (Omondaga Hill), 10 m.; Rice's (Nine Mile Creek), 10 m.; Harris's (Cayuga ferry), 20 m.; Powell's (Geneva), 13 m.



Pruden, Photo.

GOULD BENEFIT ASSOCIATION

Top Row (left to right)—Spencer Royston, David C. Ayres, Hugh Murphy, Joseph P. Casey, W. C. Moyer, Trustees. Lower Row—John Wentz, Treasurer; Alfred Withers, Recording Secretary; H. T. Duff, President; E. L. Guion, Vice-President; Wm. Van Dyke, Financial Secretary.

sick benefit commencing with the second week of disablement for the same length of time and at the same rate. During the life of the organization the sum of \$5,043.36 has been paid out in benefits.

The company realizing the usefulness of this society contributes annually to its treasury; and it gave the use of the large triplex building upon its completion in October, 1900, for a grand ball which from point of attendance and receipts was the largest undertaking of its kind ever attempted in Seneca Falls, the net sum of \$413.00 being added to the treasury.

The present balance on hand is nearly \$500.00 and under the same careful and efficient management now accorded it The Goulds Mutual Benefit Association has before it a useful future.

The First Death at Seneca Falls, so far as is known, on Dec. 15, 1792, was that of the wife of Job Smith.

During the winter of 1797-'8 two stages, one of them a stage wagon, made weekly trips between Albany and Canandaigua. In 1804 Jason Parker and Levi Stevens secured by legislative enactment, the exclusive right to run stage wagons for seven years on this new turnpike between Utica and Canandaigua. These stages made two trips per week.

In 1809 Isaac Sherwood became a partner with Jason Parker in the stage lines through this country, carrying the United States mail.

In 1816 the fast line of stages made the run between Canandaigua and Utica in thirty-six hours. The projectors of the line were Isaac Sherwood & Co., Aaron Thorp, I. Whitmore, Jason Parker and Thomas Powell.

Somewhere "in the twenties" a splendid new line of stage coaches was placed on the pike by J. M. Sherwood & Co. of Auburn. This was a most

popular line in charge of experienced and careful drivers and fleet horses. It ran day and night.

Miss Janet Cowing has a ticket which entitles the holder to a passage in one of their way coaches from Auburn to Geneva, which it states is to be given up when called for. She also has a letter which was posted by mail coach from Manchester, N. H., to Niagara Falls, N. Y., on which the postage is twelve pence, which is about twenty-four cents.

Wm. A. Sackett [Henry Stowell, in Seneca Falls Reville] Hon. Wm. A. Sackett, a former prominent and well known citizen of Seneca Falls, died very suddenly at his home in Saratoga Springs of apoplexy on Friday, Sept. 6, 1895, aged 84 years. The deceased was born in the town of Aurelius, Cayuga county, and after being graduated from the Aurora Academy, he came to Seneca Falls and read law in the office of Judge Luther F. Stevens. He was admitted to the bar in 1831 and practiced here until 1859, when he moved to Saratoga Springs where he was employed as counsel for the plaintiff in

man of commanding personal appearance, and a striking figure wherever he appeared. His love for his old home and his old neighbors and friends never waned, and it seemed like the renewal of his age to revisit the scenes of his early manhood, which he did as often as circumstances would permit. He was one of the early and prominent citizens who gave character to the town and whose good name he always tenderly cherished. With Garry V. Sackett, Luther F. Stevens, John Maynard, Ansel Bascom, Wm. A. Sackett, John Morgan, Elisha Foote, Dexter C. Bloomer, Stephen S. Viele, Josiah T. Miller, Henry B. Stanton and others Seneca Falls had an array of legal talent at an early day that was not surpassed by more pretentious villages. With his contemporaries Judge Sackett was an able lawyer, an excellent speaker, a good citizen and a genial and kind hearted friend. We shall not see his like again.

Cayuga Bridge Village or Cayuga Ferry as it was then called, was made the first county seat of Cayuga county at the time that county was erected in 1790. For a time, until a "goal" could be erected at Cayuga Ferry, prisoners were taken to the jail at Canandaigua. The law also provided that the courts should be held at Cayuga Ferry. The courts a short time after must have been held at Aurora as it was there that Indian John was tried for murder in 1804 [See "Indian John Tragedy" on another page]. By an enactment of the legislature of March 25, 1800, "the log house erected by the Cayuga Bridge Co. at or near the eastern end of said bridge, on the margin of Cayuga lake, shall be considered as the common goal."

At about that time there had sprung up a settlement of considerable importance including taverns and dwellings on both sides of the lake. Simeon DeWitt, Surveyor General of the State, deemed it of sufficient importance in his survey to place its latitude on his map of 1802. It is north latitude 42 degrees 54 minutes 14 seconds. The Cayuga Bridge Co. surveyed and plotted considerable land about the east end of the bridge, evidently contemplating a commercial importance for the place.

The Bayard Land Co., the original owners of the site of Seneca Falls and the water power, was formed at Albany in 1794 and included Robert Troup, Nicholas Gouverneur, Stephen N. Bayard, Elkanah Watson and Wilhelms Mynderse, the latter locating here as its agent. The company at first purchased 100 acres north of the river which had been a matter of contention between Job Smith and Lawrence Van Cleef the two original settlers, and also 500 acres from Elkanah Watson. Subsequent purchase increased its holdings to 1,450 acres. Until the company dissolved, in 1825, it held land at high prices and restricted local enterprise. Owing to the failure of some of the members it divided its property and the village thereafter had a healthy growth.



Pruden, Photo. SENECA FALLS BASE BALL TEAM, 1893.

Top Row (left to right)—Frank Farrell, C. F.; Austin Flanagan, P.; Lewis, R. F.; Leo Smith 1st B.; Easton, L. F. Lower Row—John Quinn, 2d B.; Frank Woods, 3d B.; Wm. Chappell, P.; J. C. Doyle, Mgr.; Frank Crawford, C.; Samuel McGraw, S. S.

the celebrated "Spike" suit of the Troy Iron and Nail factory against Erastus Corning and others, Chancellor Walworth being referee in the case. While in practice at Seneca Falls he was successively the law partner of Judge John Maynard and Charles H. Weed. He represented the 27th district in Congress from 1850 to 1854, being elected by the Whig party. After going to Saratoga he was appointed Register in Bankruptcy under the administration of President Lincoln, and it was while in the discharge of the duties of the office that he acquired the title of Judge, by which he was so familiarly known in Saratoga and adjoining counties. He was a brother of the late Garry V. Sackett of this village, and Mrs. Fannie Dickinson who resides in Bridge street. He was also father of Edward Stanley Sackett of this village and of Mrs. Charles L. Stone and Mrs. Charles H. Duell of Syracuse. His third wife, who was Miss Marvin of Saratoga Springs survives him. He was a

Early Roads and Ferries; The Genesee Highway and Old Toll Road; Seneca Turnpike; State Road; Cayuga Ferry.

[BY FRED TELLER]

The waterways were the easiest known early methods of travel in the interior of New York state, and they were comparatively unknown when Gov. Wm. Tryon of New York in 1771 caused a map to be made of that territory. If then the waterways were so little known, it follows that the land passages were few and unfamiliar. This region lay in the very heart of the innermost recesses of the Iroquois territories. Along the north bank of what was then termed "The Great Seneca River" were only Indian paths which led from the chief village of the Cayuga tribe of Indians residing east of the Cayuga lake, westward to Canadasaga, one of the important towns or castles of the Seneca tribes of Indians, to the northwest of Seneca lake. Along this old Indian trail worn by the moccasin of the red man and perchance the captives they had adopted into their tribes, the only white travelers were the trader, the Indian agent, the half breed, the squatter and the early French Jesuit missionaries.

SULLIVAN'S ROAD

When Gen. Sullivan marched into this region, he was obliged to prepare an opening through the heavy growth of timber for his battalions and artillery to advance. The axe then for the first time, cut a road into this woodland solitude, over which the emigrants from the German and other settlements in Pennsylvania and other places to the south of us, came and settled in this vicinity. The early records of the town of Romulus show that in June, 1795, this track was then laid out into a highway from the south bounds of Romulus north to the Seneca outlet.

SMITH'S ROAD AT THE FALLS

In the year 1788, or a little later, we hear of a roadway something over a mile in length, that led around the rapids in the Seneca river. Over it traveled the rustic conveyance of Job Smith, as he carted the belongings of the traveler around the falls. This route was over the same ground that a roadway, continued from the south side of the river, laid out Oct. 18, 1796, covered. In December, 1792, Dr. Alexander Coventry, the first physician in this section, has recorded in his journal that "Job Smith is putting up a bridge over Seneca outlet below the falls (Seneca Falls)."

CAYUGA LAKE TO SKOIYASE

In the year 1789 two bridle paths had been blazed through the woods, from in front of the log cabin of James Bennett, on the west shore of Cayuga lake, at a point near where the Wayne cobblestone house now stands, a short distance north of Cayuga Lake Park. One ran south and west.. The other ran north and then west, and then north-west diagonally across the country to the river. I have the survey of the latter, dated "Town of Romulus, Onondaga County, Oct. 18, 1794," which describes the new highway to be opened over this trail as follows: "Beginning at Mr. Bennett's ferry, on the bank of Ciuga (so spelled in the original) Lake, running thence by twenty-seven different variations of the compass, a distance of a little over two miles, to Mr. Mynderse's mill, thence by three additional variations to the lower landing. Thence to be continued up the Seneca outlet, on the north side as near the said outlet as the ground will admit, to Mr. Chapman's at Scoyes." It is recorded Oct. 24, 1796, and signed John Fleming and George Bailey, Commissioners of Highways.

BENNETT-HARRIS FERRY

James Bennett, coming from Northumberland county, Pa., built the cabin in 1789 and conducted the ferry across Cayuga lake, above referred to, in connection with John Harris who was on the eastern shore. Harris came from Harrisburg, Pa., and settled over there in 1788, erecting a store and trading house and establishing the ferry. In 1790 Harris married Mary Richardson of Frederick City, Md., and in 1790 built a tavern, the first at Cayuga Ferry. When the Cayuga Indians in 1795 ceded their reservations to the state of New York, and the ceded lands were surveyed by Joseph Annin and John J. Cantine and plotted, Bennett's piece became lot No. 13 and his partner's across on the east side of the lake No. 57. These lots, each containing 250 acres, were patented by the two men.

AN EARLY INCIDENT

We learn from an entry in Dr. Coventry's Journal, under the date of July 7, 1791, some particulars in regard to this ferry, as well as the fact that the road we have just described, even then, five years before the road commissioners laid it out, had become passable for horsemen. The Doctor writes: "Got to Cayuga ferry about half-past eight in the evening. It was about two and one-half hours from Geneva. When we got to the ferry the scow was on the other side and no one to fetch it, also the wind blew hard. However, got a young fellow to go over in a canoe along with me. He was confounded lazy and I had to steer. When we got over, the master of the ferry would not start off under an hour. At last we got our horses over and paid five shillings and six pence for ferrage at this ferry and two shillings and nine pence at the other ferry (referring to the ferry at Seneca outlet near Geneva) and seven shillings and six pence for lodging."

THE GENESEE ROAD

The Road Township act was passed in 1789, for the purpose of opening a roadway west from Old Fort Schuyler to Seneca lake. The Legislature set aside a township of land in what is now Madison county, the proceeds of which were to be applied for that purpose. About the close of the year 1789, a contract was made with Ephraim Blackmer, for the cutting out of a road two rods wide, from Old Fort Schuyler to Seneca lake. The work was commenced in the winter and early spring of 1790 and was completed late in the fall of the year to Cayuga Ferry and during the winter to Geneva. I say completed—the timber was cut off but the stumps were still in the road.

THE LOTTERY ACT

The improvement of the new road east of Geneva and its extension beyond were provided for in an act of Nov. 22, 1794. Then came the law of Nov. 28, 1797, providing for a lottery of \$45,000 with three drawings from two of which should be appropriated the aggregate of \$13,900 for the Great Genesee road. Capt. Charles Williamson, agent for the lands of Robert Morris and others in Ontario county, helped the act along as a member of the legislature and personally obtained four thousand days subscriptions along the route which he says was performed with fidelity and cheerfulness, so that "with some other contributions the state commissioners were enabled to complete the road of nearly one hundred miles, opening it sixty-four feet wide and paving with logs and gravel the moist places of the low country through which it was carried. Hence the road from Fort Schuyler from being in the month of June, 1797, a little better than an Indian path, was so far improved that a stage started from Fort Schuyler on the 30th of September of the same year, and arrived at the hotel in Geneva in the afternoon of the third day, with four passengers." This was considered

remarkable time and a cause for great congratulation.

ROAD IN SENECA FALLS

In Col. Wilhelmus Mynderse's account books in June and July of 1797 are found a number of entries for sums paid for laying out and work upon this road to Capt. Williamson.

The completing of this highway and bridge turned the great tide of travel that had set in immediately after the war through our county.

The road passed through our village, by way of Seneca street, crossed the river at or near where the lower bridge near the Runsey shops is now, following the present line of Fall street, westward.

GREAT TOLL ROAD

In the year 1800 an act passed the Legislature incorporating the Seneca Road or Turnpike Company. This road was to run between the house of John House in the village of Utica and the court house in Canandaigua. The route was practically the same as the Great Genesee Highway. The trustees were Charles Williamson, Benjamin Walker, Jedediah Saenger and Israel Chapin. The road was to be six rods in width and the center to be filled with broken stone, the center to be not less than twenty inches higher than the edges, at least eighteen feet in center to be bedded with wood or stone to secure a solid foundation. Toll houses were to be ten miles from each other. No persons passing to or from public worship on Sunday, going to their common labor on farms, carrying fire wood, going to or from mill for the grinding of grain for family use, going to or returning from any funeral, shall pay any toll in the town in which they reside. Up to 1823 there were twelve different amendments to this company's charter passed by the Legislature. This road opened the western country to a flow of travel that built up a chain of prosperous villages.

STATE ROAD

In 1808 the State road, two miles north of us, was laid out, John Sayre, Joshua VanVleet and Samuel Lawrence acting as commissioners. This was the year the Cayuga bridge across the lake went down the first time. Seventeen years later action was taken which resulted in the building of a road directly east through the Montezuma marshes and the erection of what has since been known as the Free Bridge.

THE RESERVATION ROAD

bounding the west side of West Cayuga reservation was laid out as a public highway and the survey recorded Aug. 25, 1808.

The Free Bridge [From facts compiled by Fred Teller.]—In 1825 action was taken to build a road through the Montezuma Marshes which led to the erection of the "Free Bridge", as it was called, in contradistinction to the toll bridge at Cayuga ferry. Mr. Teller has in his possession the original documents relating to this bridge, in the erection of which the towns of Phelps, Manchester, Mentz, Aurelius and Tyre were interested. On the building committee Tyre was represented by Thomas C. Magee. On two subscription lists to raise means for the project is shown but one cash contribution, \$5. Among the contributions were sixteen dollars in produce, four fur hats, 1500 feet of bridge planks, "six days whisky found," by a distiller and several days of labor. In a memoranda of agreement Samuel Tripp and Nelson Roosevelt agreed to make alternate sections of the causeway containing forty rods in a section.

The Cayuga Bridge Company obtained an injunction restraining Thomas Magee and associates from erecting any bridge within three miles of either of the bridges built or kept by the complainants across Cayuga lake or outlet. A survey bill showed that the distance between the South Cayuga and the Montezuma bridges was six miles, seventy-seven chains and sixty-two links and the injunction was vacated. A. P. Compo was the surveyor. The chain and compass belonged to Squire Burton of Waterloo.

THE FIRST FOUR SETTLERS

Sha-se-onse (swift running waters) was the Indian name of Seneca Falls.

Job Smith, so far as is known, was the first white settler here. He came from Ulster county in the spring of 1787 and built a log house near the present location of the Littlejohn marble works. The entire journey was made in a flatboat down the Mohawk river, through Oneida lake and river and up Seneca river. Bringing along an ox team he made himself a rude cart and established a "carry" for goods of settlers around the falls; also trafficking with the Indians. While Smith was the first to construct an habitation here he remained only about seven years, going to Waterloo, where he married a Miss Gorham and a year later leaving this section.

Lawrence Van Cleef, who served in the first New York regiment through the revolutionary war, first visited the falls with a detachment of Gen. Sullivan's army in 1779. So strongly was he impressed with the locality that at the close of the war or some time later, in the spring of 1789, he came directly here and purchased Smith's claim to a hundred acres, bringing his family hither in the fall of the same year. On the flats near Smith's house he erected a double log house which he afterwards improvised for a tavern and in which he lived five years. But he afterwards continued a resident of Seneca Falls until his death, July 15, 1830, at 75 years of age. So Van Cleef was the real founder of the settlement here. Van Cleef and Smith for some time shared the profits of the "carry" about the falls. The former also placed considerable land under cultivation. When Smith disappeared Van Cleef continued carrying and hauling goods until the locks were built in 1815. Van Cleef also erected the first frame house here, in 1794, which stood on Fall street near the west end of the present King block. Into this he moved his family.

A Mr. Parkhurst who bought Van Cleef's tavern on the flats in 1794, was the second man to bring his family here, the third settler. Parkhurst afterwards built a tavern on the site of the present Stanton house.

Smith's claim to the 100 acres which Van Cleef bought was not admitted by the State, and the land in 1794 was sold to the Bayard Land Co., for \$2,100, which later settled with Van Cleef. There are many of his descendants still living, some in Seneca county. There were six children, Jane, the eldest of the daughters, being the first white person and George C., one of his sons, the first white male born here.

Wilhelmus Mynderse [described elsewhere] was the fourth settler—the first to locate industries in Seneca Falls.

An incident related of Van Cleef, who generally managed to maintain peace with his neighbors, is that he was shot at by an Indian while standing in the doorway of his house, the bullet passing near his head. He caught the Indian, took his gun away and broke it over his head. Then he threw him into his canoe and set it adrift, the Indian afterwards being discovered dead at the outlet of the lake.



Borrowed Photo,

REV. A. W. TAYLOR.

Sheriffs (Years of Service.)—In the case of Messrs. Camp and Larzelere records only show that both were elected in 1817. It is presumed there was a vacancy after Camp's election. Wm. Smith 1804-'08, 1810-'11; Lewis Birdsall 1809-'10, 1812-'13, 1816-'17; John Van Tuyl, 1814-'15; Heiman Camp elected Jan., 1817, and Jacob L. Larzelere elected Aug., 1817, served 1818-'19; Josiah B. Chapman 1820-'21, 1823-'25 (the first of the 3-years term); Thomas Armstrong elected 1821, served not more than one year as Josiah B. Chapman's second election for sheriff was in 1822. (Armistead may have been legislated out of office when the legislature changed the term to three years); Israel W. Squires 1826-'28, 1835-'37; James Rorison 1829-'31; Henry Moses 1832-'34; James Stevenson 1838-'40; Nathaniel N. Hoyt 1841-'43; Benj. W. Adams 1844-'6; Hugh Chapman 1847-'49, 1850-'51; Aaron R. Wheeler 1850-'52; Horace C. Tracy 1853-'55; Stephen Compson 1856-'58; Abram B. Sluson 1862-'4, 1874-'6; Myron R. Cole 1865-'7; Josiah Rogers 1868-'70; John T. Stout 1871-'3; Cornelius Bodine 1877-'9; Solomon Carman 1880-'82; Charles H. Swarthout 1883-'5; Warren E. Lerch 1886-'8; John Woods 1889-'91; Charles W. Van Cleef 1892-'4; John E. Purcell 1895-'7; Albert C. Clark 1898-1900; Hugh McGhan 1901-'03; Thomas E. Mills elected 1903 to serve from Jan. 1, 1904, for three years.

Congressmen from Seneca Co.—(Years of service) Silas Halsey, Lodi, 1805-'7; Oliver C. Comstock, Ulysses, 1813-'17; Robert S. Rose, Fayette, 1823-'26; John Maynard, Ovid, 1827; Jehiel H. Halsey, Lodi, 1829-'31; Samuel Clark, Waterloo, 1833-'5; Samuel Birdsall, Waterloo, 1837-'9; John Maynard, Seneca Falls, 1841-'3; John DeMott, Lodi, 1845-'7; Wm. A. Sackett, Seneca Falls, 1849-'53; Jacob P. Chamberlain, Seneca Falls, 1861-'3; John E. Seeley, Ovid, 1871-'3.

Sayre's Barn, the Cradle of the Church. The first Presbyterian church of the village of Seneca Falls was organized in the barn of Col. Daniel Sayre, then a supervisor of Junius, Aug. 10, 1807.

The First Congregational Church was organized Dec. 19, 1869, with a membership of 80. Its officers were, at the time of its organization: Pastor, Rev. W. W. Lisle; Deacons, Horace Seekell, Wm. Conkling, Abraham Failing; Church Committee, Wm. Smalley, Edwin Medden, L. F. Crowell, Mrs. H. Duell, Mrs. C. Smalley, Mrs. A. J. Gardner; Clerk, Horace W. Knight; Treasurer, Wm. L. Bellows; Trustees, E. Medden president, W. L. Bellows clerk, Harvey Benham, R. C. Dunham, Wm. Smalley, Chas. Seekell, L. F. Crowell; Superintendent of Sunday School, Edwin Medden. The corner stone of the church building was laid Aug. 10, 1870, the Rev. T. K. Beecher of Elmira making the address on the theme, "Why am I a Congregationalist?" The corner stone was laid by Mr. Childs and lies in the northeast corner of the tower. The church was completed at a cost of \$30,000 and formally dedicated and opened for public worship Sept. 21, 1871. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Edward Taylor, D. D., of Binghamton, N. Y., from Psalms 68:6. The first pastor of this church was Rev. W. W. Lyle, from 1869 to 1873, who resigned his pastorate because of ill health after four years of faithful service. Rev. Mr. Smith succeeded him in 1874 and then in regular line of succession, either as stated supply or as installed pastor, were the following: Rev. Mr. Minor, Rev. Dr. Bradford, Rev. A. E. Kimball, Rev. Mr. Bell, Rev. Peter Lindsay, Rev. G. A. Rawson, Rev. H. Margotts, Rev. Dr. A. Wilber Taylor, the present pastor, who is now completing the eleventh year of his pastorate.

The present Trustees: E. L. Bowell chairman, Wm. E. Medden, Chas. Knight, H. W. Knight, Chas. Curtis, Wm. Russell; Church Clerk, Geo. Ament; Church Treasurer, H. W. Knight; Deacons, Wm. L. Bellows, Edwin Medden, Chas. Babcock, Benjamin F. Stevens, Wm. Frintig, Richard Please.

The Woman's Reading Club was organized in 1887. The club adopted for its colors pink and white, and for its flower the carnation. The club meetings are held Tuesday evenings, beginning the first Tuesday in October and ending April 23. There were ten members at its organization. The member-



Pruden, Photo.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.



Borrowed Photo.

REV. S. F. FRAZIER.

ship now numbers nineteen, being limited to twenty. The officers for 1903-4 are: President, Mrs. M. L. Curtiss; Vice-President, Mrs. C. S. Ahrens; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. L. C. Wood; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. L. L. Kaiser; Executive Committee, Miss A. V. Armstrong, Miss M. E. Scott and Miss A. E. Hood.

The First Wesleyan Methodist Church of Seneca Falls was organized March 27, 1843, with the following charter members: Joseph Metcalf, William Metcalf, John C. King, L. J. Hill, Lorenzo Langdon, Samuel Taylor, C. A. Morris, Archibald Odell, Joel Barker, B. G. Johnson, David Crowell, William Fox, E. Partridge, D. Skidmore, C. S. Granger, Henry J. Burton, Marvin S. Baird, Lemuel Stansbury, J. W. Dickinson, William Russell and R. P. Hunt.

At the first regularly called meeting of the society John C. King, H. L. Worden, Abram Failing, E. O. Lindsley, Joseph Metcalf and Wm. Fox were elected trustees.

The church was composed in a large part of those who about that time separated from the Methodist Episcopal church on the question of slavery.

The first services were held in the old Seneca Falls Academy building. The same year (1843) a representative was sent to the Utica convention and the Rev. George Pegler was secured as the first pastor. In 1845 the first church edifice was completed on the corner of Fall and Mynderse streets. This building was subsequently sold and a new and much better edifice erected on the corner of Fall and Clinton streets. It was in the first church building (corner of Fall and Mynderse streets) that the first Woman's Rights convention ever held in America had its meeting, and prominent among those present at this gathering were Anna Dickinson, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Bloomer and others who declared themselves at least the equals of the "lords of creation."

The following is a list of those who have served this church as its pastors: Revs. Geo. Pegler, S. S. Salisbury, S. Phillips, Benjamin Bradford, D. B. Douglas, S. B. Loomis, J. V. Swallow, H. B. Knight, Wm. S. Bellas, Wm. W. Lyle, Adam Crooks, C. F. Hawley, A. F. Dempsey, A. H. Kinney, G. W. Hardy, J. L. Benton, S. Beefhard, A. T. Jennings, G. W.

Story, H. W. McDowell, Jas. H. Bowen and S. F. Frazier, the present pastor. The present board of trustees are: David King, D. A. Denning, J. H. Winters, A. W. Brim and George B. Crowell.

Union No. 46 Iron Moulders of North America, was one of the first and oldest of labor organizations in Central New York. The first charter was granted Sept. 4, 1865, with the following officers and charter members: President, Fidel Tierney; Vice President, Jefferson Robins m; Recording Sec., James Curran; Financial Sec., Justin Parmalie; Treasurer, Daniel Curran; Door Keeper, James McGraw; Corresponding Sec., Thomas J. Crosby. None of these are residents of Seneca Falls at the present writing and but three of them are living, James Curran, Daniel Curran and Justin Parmalie. James Curran became a resident of Rochester, N. Y., several years ago. Daniel Curran is now a priest living in Indiana. Parmalie removed to Chicago years ago and has been foreman of a large shop there for years.

This Union was in existence for several years and was re-organized Feb. 1, 1881, with the following officers and members: President, John Wentz; Vice President, John McDonald; Financial Sec., Frank McGuire; Recording Sec., Thomas McGill; Treasurer, Patrick Ryan; Corresponding Sec., Cornelius Sullivan. Two of them are dead, John McDonald and Frank McGuire. Mr. Wentz, the first president of this re-organized Union is at present laundry foreman for the Gould Manufacturing Co. Thomas McGill has been several years engaged in the grocery business. The others are still working at the trade. The present organization is in a healthy and prosperous condition with a membership of 135, all in good standing. The Union has in the past successfully conducted many social affairs, always with credit to the organization. The members have always taken an active interest in the affairs of the community and



THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.



Borrowed Photo,
REV. S. M. NEWLAND.

many have served as citizens in official life with credit to themselves and their organization. The Union has been a very conservative organization and has had but few labor difficulties in its history. It has paid out hundreds of dollars to its members in sick and death benefits, has always met its obligations and stands to-day in high esteem with the business community of Seneca Falls. The present officers are: President, Joseph McKeon; Vice President, Thos. Kirk; Financial Sec., Wallace Cushman; Recording Sec., George Rice; Corresponding Sec., Harry Magill; Treas., Chas. Ashley; Trustees, Joseph Campbell, Michael McGuire, James Rogers; Inductor, Thos. Weghorn; Door Keeper, John Pow.

First Baptist Church. At a meeting held in the school house, July 16, 1828, the First Baptist church was organized and the following elected trustees: Ebenezer Ingalls, Harris Usher, John M. Wheaton, Jonathan Metcalf, Nathan Farnsworth, Samuel Bradley, L. P. Noble, Abram Payne and Thomas Royston. Jonathan Metcalf was chosen president, L. P. Noble clerk and Harris Usher treasurer. There were ten constituent members which by Aug. 14, was increased to fourteen. On Sept. 15, Orsamus Allen was ordained as pastor, salary \$200 per year and firewood. His pastorate, during which forty-five united with the church by baptism, closed March 25, 1832.

The first church building of the society was erected on Center street on the rear part of the lot now occupied by the present church building. It was a frame building, 30x44 feet, with a basement. The lot was purchased of G. V. Sackett for \$200. The building cost about \$2000. The corner stone of the present church building was laid in 1868 and the building dedicated on March 4, 1869, Rev. W. H. Maynard, D. D., preaching the sermon. The cost of the lot with the house adjoining on the west was \$2,500 and the church building cost \$11,800.

The following is a list of the pastors and years of service since the church organization to present date: Rev. Orsamus Allen, two years, nine months; Rev. Henry C. Vogel, two years, nine months; Rev. John Jeffers, two years; Rev. Zenas Freeman, three years;

Rev. E. R. Pinney, two years; Rev. Nathan Baker, four years, one month; Rev. W. H. Haff, one year, three months; Rev. William Frary, one year; Rev. William Leggett, one year, two months; Rev. J. B. Pitman, two years; Rev. Ira Smith, eight months; Rev. C. C. Hart, seven months; Rev. Wm. Rees, one year; Rev. Ferris Scott, five years, four months; Rev. Ira Bennett, two years, nine months; Rev. B. F. Garfield, two years, three months; Rev. William R. Wright, five years, two months; Rev. T. E. Williams, six months; Rev. R. B. Montgomery, one year, two months; Rev. John Gilchrist, two years, six months; Rev. Seward Robson, four years, four months; Rev. S. H. White, two years, two months. Rev. S. M. Newland, the present pastor, began his pastorate April 1, 1892.

The present pastorate, that of Rev. S. M. Newland, has already more than doubled that of any other. There has been perfect harmony and a steady advance, the church having more than doubled its membership and all departments of church work and life. The Sunday school under the leadership of G. I. Pruden, has reached the highest average attendance within a period of more than 50 years. The present membership of the church is 240.

Town Meetings.--The earliest in the town of Junius were as follows: 1804-'05 at the house of Stephen Hooper, at the Kingdom; 1806 to 1810, at the house of Lewis Birdsall, at the Kingdom; 1811 at the house of Jacob Chamberlain at the Kingdom; 1812 to 1814, at the house of Gilbert Roberts, at Bridgeport; 1815 at the house of Lewis Birdsall, at the Kingdom; 1816, at the house of Pontius Hooper, at the Kingdom; 1817 to 1821, at the house of Jeremiah Decker, in the present town of Tyre; 1822, at the court house in Waterloo; 1823, place not mentioned; 1824, at the house of Jedediah Southwell, in the present town of Tyre. The places where town meetings were held in 1825, '26, '27 and '28 have not been ascertained. A special town meeting was held on Nov. 1, 1813, at the house of Asa Bacon northwest of Waterloo village.



Pruden Photo.
THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Cross Post, No. 78, G. A. R., Dept. of N. Y., was organized in 1868. The charter members were: Chas. J. Martin, Geo. B. Davis, E. Golder, Wm. Failing, W. H. Golder, Richard Golder, Lorenzo Baker, Edward Rinker, Alex. Davit, Geo. Speer, John Morris, Elias Lester and H. V. Matthews. The name "Cross" was adopted in honor of a family of that name which furnished six members—a father and five sons—to the cause of the union. Three of the number sealed their devotion with their lives. The officers of the Post for the year 1903 were: Commander, Geo. F. Stevenson; S. V. Commander, William Marion; J. V. Commander, William Durbin; O. D., M. L. Waldo; O. G., B. S. Cain; Chap. R. S. Genung; Q. M., R. J. Dobson; Adj't, P. W. Bailey; Sergt. Major, I. B. Race; Q. M. Sergeant, James Barton; Color Bearer, E. E. Waldo.

The following named persons have been the Post's commanders: Chas. J. Martin, 1868-'9, '72; Brice W. Bailey, 1870; Frank J. Silsby, 1871; J. Marshall Guion, 1873-'4, '76; C. H. Traver, 1875; Ira Almy, 1877;

its existence averaged 2%; for the following five years, about 3%, and for the past five years about 5%.

The present members of Cross Post are the survivors of a host that went out from home and friends to fight the battles for the existence of the Union in such numbers as to make Seneca Falls the banner town, by furnishing a larger percentage of its people for soldiers and sailors for that war than any other township in our state. No battle was fought on sea or land during those four years but had its Seneca Falls representative. There was no profession or trade that was distinctively drawn upon—all were equally patriotic.

Supervisors of the town of Seneca Falls, 1829-1904—Garry V. Sackett, 1829; Jacob L. Larzelere, 1830-'1; Jonathan Metcalf, 1832; Isaac Smith, 1833-'6; Zephaniah Lewis, 1837; Ansel Bascom, 1838; Israel W. Squires, 1839-'41; John Maurie, 1842; James Sanderson, 1843; George B. Daniels, 1844; Saron W. Edwards, 1845; Horace C. Silsby, 1846-'7; Elisha Foote, 1848; Orin Tyler, 1849-'50; William P. Pol-



Pruden, Photo.

SILVER LIGHT HIVE, No. 102, L. O. T. M.

Top Row (left to right)—Cora Bordner, Nellie Clark, Francis Harrison, Pianist; Rosa Lothington, Sophia Steigman, Sylvia Niles, Emma Labyschetsky. Second Row (left to right)—Mary F. Stowell, Jennie Magill, Augusta Dohrer, Maria Richards, Catharine French, Catharine Woods, Anna Case, Mary Callan. Third Row (left to right)—Bridget Fay, Ida A. Taylor, Lady F. K.; Mary A. Wood, Lady Com.; Mary E. Sisson, Lady Record Keeper; Emma Adkinson, Lady Sargent; Margaret Gillmore, Lady Picket. Lower Row (left to right)—Celia M. Lindner, M. at A.; Anna Bordner, Lady Lieut. Com.; Susie Kelley.

Wm. J. Dillon, 1878-'9, 1888-'90; John B. Murray, 1880; T. M. Durham, 1881-'2; Chas. B. Randolph, 1883-85; Asa Timmerman, 1886; Chas. C. Mosher, 1887; Jas. H. McDonald, 1891; Henry H. Jones, 1892; Pryce W. Bailey, 1893-'96 (resigned); W. L. Goetchins, 1896-'99; Henry Fegley, 1900-'02; Geo. F. Stevenson, 1903.

All of the Post's records, flags, pictures and mementoes of the civil war, together with its furniture (all of inestimable value) were totally destroyed in the great fire of July, 30, 1890, which burned both sides of the main (Fall) street of the village. The membership of nearly three hundred 1868, in which embraced nearly all grades of rank and every arm of the service, has been reduced by death and other causes to about one hundred at the present time.

The annual death rate for the first twenty years of

lard, 1851-'3; Sebastian Chatam, 1854; Edward L. Latham, 1855; Martin L. Bellows, 1856; William Beary, 1857; John A. Rumsey, 1858; George W. Davis, 1859; George B. Daniels, 1860-'3; Hiram Burt, 1864-'6; Gilbert Wilcoxen, 1867-'9; LeRoy C. Partridge, 1870. [Mr. Partridge was re-elected in 1871, but resigned and Mr. Van Auken was appointed.] Peter H. Van Auken, 1871-'3; George M. Guion, 1874; James D. Pollard, 1875; William G. Wayne, 1876; William Walker, 1877-'81; M. De Lancey Bellows, 1882-'3; Edward W. Addison, 1884; Franklin Moses, 1885-'6; Bronson A. Wessell, 1887; William J. Pollard, 1888-'9; W. A. Swaby Latham, 1890; Marvin Burroughs, 1891-'2; Horace N. Rumsey, 1893; Wm. V. Van Rensselaer, 1894-'7; Moses C. Gould, 1898; George W. Pontius, 1899-1901; H. DeLancey Knight, 1902-'3; William B. Harper, 1904.

Seneca Falls Tent. No. 24, Knights of the Maccabees, was instituted March 4, 1886, by Deputy Supreme Commander Withers of Cuba, New York. The local order started with a membership of six, five of whom are members still: William H. Adkinson, William J. Pollard, Pryce W. Bailey, Perry C. Pontius and J. Edwin Baker. Maccabeeism was in its infancy at this time and the reviews in Seneca Falls were few and far between. Until January of 1902 the membership had increased to only eleven, but the first claim for payment of insurance—at the death of W. W. Warner—was met so promptly by the supreme tent that from then the local tent has grown and prospered.

Work was done under a dispensation until Oct. 29, 1892, when a charter was granted by the supreme order.

The first officers were: Past Commander, Wm. H. Adkinson; Commander, Wm. J. Pollard; Lieutenant Commander, J. E. Baker; Record Keeper, C. M. Hall; Finance Keeper, A. C. Marsh; Chaplain, Louis John-

The reviews are held the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month in Radder's hall where every visiting Sir Knight will receive a cordial welcome.

The present officers are: Past Commander, Chas. C. Johnson; Commander, Robert S. Gott; Lieutenant Commander, Geo. H. Durham; Record Keeper, P. H. Murray; Finance Keeper, M. D. Haines; Chaplain, Wm. B. Bailey; Physician, J. E. Medden; Sergeant, Lewis Cassort; Master-at-arms, C. H. Watson; First Master of Guard, J. H. Ceigler; Second Master of Guard, John Howert; Sentinel, F. E. Hartwell; Picket, George May; Trustees, John T. Le Van, Charles C. Johnson and E. L. Warbois.

Rev. Dr. Diedrich Willers, who probably engaged in the longest period of preaching of any preacher in Seneca county, was a native of Bremen, Germany, born Feb. 6, 1798, who served in the allied army four years, participating in the memorable battle of Waterloo, Belgium, June 18, 1815. He landed in America in 1819 and in April, 1821, having been ad-



Pruden, Photo.

SENECA FALLS TENT, No. 24, K. O. T. M.

Top Row (from left to right)—Wm. Campbell, John Le Van, George Durham, Lewis Cassort, George May, John Howert; Middle Row—Edson Warbois, Thomas Ryan, Dr. J. E. Medden, Mathew Haines, Dr. John Crosby, George W. Morris, John Crowe; Lower Row—Joseph Babcock, Charles Johnson, William Adkinson, Robert Gott, William Pollard, P. H. Murray.

son; Physician, L. J. Dawley; Sergeant, Frank Cavanaugh; Master-at-arms, Pryce Bailey; First Master of Guard, James D. Smith; Second Master of Guard, R. Sherman; Sentinel, Perry C. Pontius; Picket, Henry C. Royce.

There have been ten deaths from the tent with a total of \$21,500 paid in claims; \$1,400 was also paid in an old age benefit and large sums have, at various times, been paid from the sick and accident fund. Seneca Falls Tent No. 24 has now a good bank account.

The Maccabees have dispensed charity with a liberal hand not excelled by any like organization in town. They have a membership of three hundred composed of some of the most influential and best citizens of the village. The degree team prepared with uniform regalia for initiatory work is one of the best in the state.

mitted to the ministry, located in Seneca county. He preached (in German and later in English) to the German Reformed church at Bearytown for sixty years and eight months. During his long pastorate he preached about five years in Hooper's school house, Kingdom, and twenty years, beginning with 1834, at the Seneca church, one and a half miles south of the Kingdom, in the town of Seneca Falls; also for two years, 1849 and '50, at the Bridgeport school house, and for twenty-five years, commencing with 1858, to the Germans in Seneca Falls village. He also for various periods, preached at Jerusalem church in Fayette and at Waterloo. Besides a twenty-five years' pastorate in Tompkins county, he preached for several years at points in Cayuga, Wayne and Livingston counties. Most of his travel during the early years of his ministry was performed on horseback. He died in Varick May 13, 1883, in the 86th year of his age.



Old Photo. REV. A. W. BROADWAY.

Methodist Episcopal Church - Itinerant preachers held the first services at Seneca Falls in 1797. Prior to 1828 the itinerant preachers who came here were Revs. Riley, Bennett, Lanning, Wm. Brown, Fairchild, Prindle, Gilmore, Kimberlain, Dodson, Loren Grant, Palmer Roberts, Chester Aldgate, William Jones, Kelsey, Snow and Sabins. In 1812 a class existed here and meetings were held in Case Cole's log house corner of Ovid and Bayard streets. The members were Mr. and Mrs. Case Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Sweet and Messrs. Witham and Flynn and their wives. A class formed in 1828 included Mr. and Mrs. Peter Marcelous, his sister Mary Ann, Phoebe Petty, afterwards Mrs. Schoonover, Jane Moore (Mrs. Stearns), Mrs. Pitcher and Catharine Mead (Mrs. McKee). Meetings were then held at the house of Peter Marcelous on Bridge street. From this and other classes which united the first Methodist church was organized Jan. 6, 1829. Ansel Bascom, James Essex, Joseph Metcalf, Stephen B. Gay and Peter Marcelous were the first trustees. Rev. Wm. Kent was the preacher. A subscription for a church building was started, headed by Joseph Metcalf with \$200. On July 30, 1830 Wilhelminus Wynderse deeded the present site of the church to the trustees, Joseph Metcalf, John Isaacs, Andrew Brown, John M. Wheaton and Henry Marcelous. Work on the structure was started in the summer of 1830 but it was not completed until the spring of 1831. Before winter set in it had been enclosed and roofed and seats had been placed temporarily so that it was used during the winter of 1830-'1. Peter and Henry Marcelous worked on the interior until it was completed taking their pay purely in contributions such as the congregation provided for the support of their families. The cost of the edifice was \$3,000.

In 1834 Levi Rogers and his wife Lorana

deeded the society a site for the parsonage. In 1837 the church was remodelled and enlarged at the cost of nearly \$3,000. In 1871 the old church was torn down and the present edifice was erected at the cost of \$21,000. In 1882 the altar and pulpit were rebuilt, the house refurnished with seats and the floor newly carpeted costing \$1,500. In the spring of 1891 the young ladies of the church started a subscription paper for a pipe organ which was built with an electric motor, the cost being \$2,000. In the spring of 1894 J. Van Wyck Loomis presented the church with a new bell, as a "soldiers' memorial." The church was dedicated July 24, 1872, Bishop Gilbert Haven, Rev. Wm. L. Lloyd and Rev. R. Hogoboom conducting the services. Jacob P. Chamberlain, a large subscriber for the new building personally supervised its erection and he brought to completion a handsome building.

The pastors from the beginning are as follows: Rev. Ebenezer Lattimer, 1834-'5; Rev. Robert Parker, 1835-'6; Rev. Thomas Carlton, 1836-'7; Rev. John Easter, 1837-'4; Rev. Seth Mattison, 1839-'40; Rev. Ransley Harrington, 1840-'2, 1849-'50; Rev. D. F. Parsons, 1842-'3; Rev. Calvin S. Coats, 1843-'4, 1859-'60; Rev. Alexander Farrell, 1844-'5; Rev. Joseph T. Arnold, 1846-'8; Rev. A. C. George, 1848-'9; Rev. Elijah Wood, 1850-'2; Rev. David Crow, 1852-'4; Rev. David Ferris, 1854-'6; Rev. A. N. Fillmore, 1856-'8; Rev. Wm. Hosmer, 1858-'9; Rev. J. W. Wilson, 1860-'2; Rev. A. S. Baker, 1862-'5; Rev. L. Warts, 1865-'6; Rev. Martin Wheeler, 1866-'9; Rev. E. P. Huntington, 1869-'72; Rev. Isaac N. Gibbard, 1872-'4; Rev. George S. White, 1874-'6; Rev. H. B. Cassavant, 1876-'9; Rev. Theron Cooper, 1879-'81; Rev. A. N. Damon, 1881-'84; Rev. Thomas Tousey, 1884-'87; Rev. E. A. Tuttle, 1887-'90; Rev. Charles E. Jewell, 1890-'94; Rev. Arthur Copeland, 1894-'96;



Pruden, Photo. THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. Ezra Tinker, 1899-1901; Rev. H. E. Frohock, 1901-03; Rev. A. W. Broadway, 1903.

The present officers of the church are: Official Board - Class leaders: Richard Golder, H. W. Gilbert. Stewards: G. B. Nearpass, D. B. Mosher, H. L. Williams, John Wentz; A. W. Golder district steward, J. B. Howell secretary and treasurer, A. M. Shepard, A. H. Shrimpton, Samuel Kibbey, Lewis C. Johnson, S. A. S. Wormsted. Trustees: Ajah R. Palmer president, Richard Golder treasurer, Albert P. Haney, D. B. Mosher, George W. Barlow, Charles T. Andrews, George H. Cushing, Marcus Pease, J. D. Boardman. Sunday school superintendent, A. W. Golder.

The societies in the church and their officers are:

Ladies Aid Society - President, Mrs. H. O. Enos; Vice President, Mrs. D. M. Kellogg; Secretary, Mrs. A. R. Palmer; Treasurer, Mrs. S. Kibbey.

Womans Foreign Missionary Society - President,

north from the point where the New York Central railroad crosses the Seneca river, a short distance east of Seneca Falls village.

The Epworth League of Seneca Falls was organized in the First M. E. Church of Seneca Falls, N. Y., in January, 1892, during the pastorate of Rev. C. E. Jewell. Before this time the young people of the church were banded together in the society of Christian Endeavor. The Seneca Falls League belongs to the Auburn District and two of the District conventions have been held here; one in July, 1892, and the other in June, 1903. The motto of the League is, "Look up, lift up," and its object to promote intelligent and vital piety in the young members and friends of the church and train them in works of mercy and help. The society organized with a membership of 76 and its present roll of members numbers 155. The officers elected in January, 1902, for the term of one year were: President, Ida



THE EPWORTH LEAGUE, M. E. CHURCH.

Top Row (from left to right)—L. J. Strong, Marguerite Kibbey, Lee Howell, Minnie Brignall, Lillian Ruthrauff, Sarah Johnson, Wilhelmina Eastman, A. W. Golder, Charles Schuman. Second Row—Anna Hopper, Harry Sturgiss, Mrs. John Odell, Clara Mosher, Mrs. W. C. Moyer, Beulah Morehouse, Rev. A. W. Broadway, Mrs. J. D. Boardman, Ollie Smith, Mrs. Claud Hamlin, Edna Nearpass, Edith Pratt, Claud Hamlin, Fannie Amidon, H. W. Gilbert, Ida M. Stahl, Ida M. Golder, Ray Brignall, Flora M. Cox, W. C. Moyer. Fourth Row—Jay Moyer, Max Howell, Samuel Odell, Elliott Kibbey, Vernon Wheat, Mrs. H. Sturgiss, Mildred Odell, Beta Frohock, Laura Haney, Edna Nearpass, Bertha Bishop.

Mrs. S. Kibbey; Secretary, Miss Fannie Wickes; Treasurer, Mrs. Harriet C. McMichael.

Womans Home Missionary Society—President, Miss Franc Guinnip; Vice President, Mrs. L. C. Johnson; Secretary, Miss Ida L. Golder; Treasurer, Mrs. Fred Savage.

Epworth League—President, Miss May Stahl; Vice President, Howard Gilbert; Secretary, Claude Hamlin; Treasurer, Miss Fannie Amidon.

Kings Daughters -President, Mrs. Fred Shuman; Secretary, Miss Clara Mosher.

The Salt Springs, known to exist when white settlers first came to Seneca county, and spoken of by the Jesuit missionaries two and a half centuries ago, were described (by Father Raffeix 1672) as being a mile and a half north-west of Tiohero, an Indian village situated at the foot of Cayuga lake nearly opposite the present "Mud Loek." Gen. John S. Clark of Auburn, says the springs were located (1779) on the west side of the marsh about half a mile

M. Stahl; First Vice President, Howard W. Gilbert; Second Vice President, Ida Golder; Third Vice President, Flora M. Cox; Fourth Vice President, Ray Brignall; Secretary, Claude S. Hamlin; Treasurer, Fannie Amidon.

Silver Light Hive No. 102, L. O. T. M., was organized July 21, 1893, by Deputy Great Commander Lady Burfield of Buffalo, with seven charter members. The growth of the Hive has been such that it is among the largest in Central New York. The first meetings were held in Grand Army Hall. Afterwards the Hive removed to Pythian Hall where they meet at the present time. The present officers are P. L. C., Ida Hamill; Lady Commander, Mary A. Wood; Lieut. Com., Anna Bordner; Record Keeper, Mary E. Sisson; Finance Keeper, Ida A. Taylor; Chaplain, Mary A. Secor; Sergeant, Emma J. Adkinson; Mistress-at-Arms, Celia M. Lindner; Sentinel, Mary C. Radder; Picket, Margaret Gilmore; Pianist, Frances Harrison.



Borrowed Photo.
REV. WM. B. CLARKE.

Trinity Protestant Episcopal church was organized Jan. 13, 1831, at a meeting held in Franklin Institute. Rev. Reuben Hubbard, the first rector, presided. John Morgan was secretary. The first wardens were Lewis Bixby and John Isaacs; vestrymen, Gary V. Sacket, Anthony Dey, John Morgan, Samuel Payne, Senter M. Giddings, George E. Freeman, Stephen B. Gay and Chauncey F. Marshall.

Services were first held in Bixby's school room, the second story of Hill & Peck's building, still standing on Cayuga street. While the first church edifice was being built services were held over the post office, in the building now standing at the north-east corner of Bayard and Ovid streets.

The certificate of incorporation was signed by the rector, Abner N. Beardsley, and Stephen S. Viele. The first rite of confirmation was administered Aug. 7, 1831, by Rt. Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D. D., bishop of the diocese of New York. Rev. Seth Davis, the second rector, came in 1832 and in November of that year a subscription for a church edifice was started. The site was purchased of Ansel Bascom for \$500, half cash and half church paper. Rev. Jesse Pound became rector July, 1833, and on Nov. 18, 1833, the corner stone of the first church building was laid, the services being conducted by Rev. J. C. Rudd of Auburn. The church was consecrated July 27, 1834, by Bishop Onderdonk, assisted by the rector and Revs. William Lucas and Richard S. Mason, D. D., a class of fifteen being confirmed in the evening of the same day. The new building consisted of a basement of stone and superstructure of wood now standing on East Bayard street and used for factory purposes. It served the purposes of the young

church well until the present beautiful church edifice on East Fall street was opened, Easter Sunday, April 25, 1886. The corner stone of this imposing structure was laid June 2, 1885. The tower rising to a height of 105 feet, was partly taken down during the summer of 1903 [the picture shown in this work was taken prior thereto] for the purpose of changing its general style above the roof of the building. It is one of the prettiest and most tastefully finished of church edifices in this part of the state. The extreme length is 105 feet, width 72 feet and height 44 feet, the material being native blue lime stone and the trimmings of Onondaga limestone. The foundation rests upon solid rock, prepared for it by blasting. There are three entrances to the main vestibule which is floored with stone and lined with white brick. The entrance to the nave is through three arches closed with swinging panels of quartered oak. All interior finishings are in natural wood, the ceiling of white pine, the wainscoting of the nave and the pews of ash, the wainscoting of the chancel quartered oak, the pulpit carved oak and the communion rail polished oak supported by brass standards. The entire cost of site and building was \$40,000.

It was during the pastorate of Rev. Robert Quennell, in 1883, the semi-centennial of the church, that the first move was made towards securing the new building, and under the pastorate of Rev. Franklin W. Bartlett that the corner stone was laid. Rev. H. M. Denslow was rector at the time of the completion of the building, when the debt was wiped out and the church consecrated, the latter event occurring Sept. 10, 1890, conducted by Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington bishop of the diocese.

The old building, still standing as a monument to the energy and faith of the earliest pioneers in the parish, was in 1861 the scene of a patriotic event, when Trinity parishioners were gathered to speed the departure of her sons enlisted in defense of their country. Rev. John M. Guion was then the rector and his two sons, together with the members of the



Pruden, Photo.

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

company with which they were about to leave on their country's call, bent upon their knees over the old flag at the altar of the church and received the blessing of their father. The two boys returned home as Gen. George M. Guion and Maj. J. Marshall Guion. The church is at present in a flourishing condition and under the present rector's administration is an active agency for good works in the community.

The rectors of the church were Rev. Reuben Hubbard installed Jan. 13, 1831; Rev. Seth Davis, in 1832; Rev. Jesse Pound, July, 1833; Rev. Robert Campbell (missionary), 1835; Rev. Henry Tullidge, October, 1836, retired in 1838; Rev. Charles G. Ackley, supply, in 1839, installed rector April, 1840; Rev. Benjamin Franklin installed in 1844, served one year; Rev. Rufus Murray, came in 1846; Rev. Mal-

M. Follett, Hamilton Garnsey, John M. Guion, Wm. B. Harper, George H. Freeland.

The following are the officers of the societies of the church: Missionary Guild, Mrs. A. G. Swaby, vice president; Ladies Building Fund society, Mrs. G. P. Rogers, president; Trinity Church Guild, Mrs. Wm. B. Clarke, president; St. Cecilia's Guild, Miss Emma Scheline, directress; the Rector's Guild, Mrs. R. P. Lathrop and Miss Nora Daniels, directresses. Other important and helpful parish agencies are: The Industrial society, Sisters of Mercy and Sewing School which meet weekly during the winter months.

First Civil Officers of Seneca County received their commissions from a council of appointments (Gov. George Clinton, John Broome, Caleb Hyde and Thomas Tredwell) which met at Albany, April 2, 1804. Those appointed:



Pruden, Photo. THE VESTED CHOIR OF TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

1, Rev., Wm. B. Clarke, Rector, 2, John Guion, 3, George Lyke, 4, George Utley, 5, Tracey Wells, 6, Chas. Johnson, 7, W. Errington, 8, Harriett Savage, 9, Margaret Latham, 10, Cora Beek, 11, Lucy Latham, 12, Gertrude Somers, 13, Bertha Lyke, 14, Mary Withers, 15, Jennie Markle, 16, Jeanette Errington, 17, —, Romayn Utley, 19, Lulu Morris, 20, Edith Fahrenwald, 21, Francis Emery, 22, Harry Mickley, 23, Jane Adkison, 24, Harry Davis, 25, Jane Wildberry, 26, Susan Seymour, 27, —, Crosby, 28, —, Latham, 29, Olean Lyke, 30, Herbert Flemming, 31, —, Schoolmaker, 32, Deville Pollard, 33, —, Fahrenwald.

com Douglass, 1840; Rev. Charles Woodward, 1851; Rev. John M. Guion, 1855 (rector 21 years); Rev. Warren C. Hubbard (assistant rector 1873-'b), rector 1876-'7; Rev. D'Orville Doty, rector two months in 1877; Rev. C. McIlvaine Nicholson, 1877-August 1880; Rev. S. W. Strowger, a short time in 1880; Rev. Robert G. Quennell, December 1880-'84; Rev. Franklin W. Bartlett, temporary for a short time; Rev. H. M. Denslow, July 5, 1885-June 15, '93; Rev. W. B. Clarke, present rector, installed Sept. 15, 1893.

The present wardens are Lansing S. Hoskins, William B. Lathrop; vestrymen, Stephen D. Mickley, A. Seymour Pollard clerk, George P. Rogers, Wm.

Judges and Justices of the Peace—Cornelius Humphrey, Grover Smith and John Sayre.

Assistant Justices—Jonas Whiting of Ulysses, James Van Horn of Ovid, Asa Smith of Romulus and Benajah Boardman of Washington.

Justices of the Peace James Jackson, Stephen Woodworth and John Townsend, Jr., Ovid; Thomas Shepard, Ulysses; Daniel Everts, Hector; John Hood, Washington; Lewis Birdsall and Jesse Southwick, Junius.

Surrogate—Jared Sanford.

County Clerk—Silas Halsey.

Sheriff—Wm. Smith.

Coroner—Charles Thompson.

Wilhelmus Mynderse, the earliest resident proprietor of a large portion of the site of Seneca Falls—owning a one-fifth interest in the Bayard Land Co., then the owners of the land and water power where Seneca Falls village stands and of which company he was resident business agent for thirty years—located here permanently in 1795. No other single individual had as much to do with the beginning of the settlement here, its subsequent growth to a prosperous village and the location here of early industries as Wilhelmus Mynderse.

The year he came here he erected a grist and a saw mill and a double log house, the latter being located next to where Trinity church now stands. He lived in one end and kept store in the other. The mill which was put in operation in 1796 stood on the present site of Chamberlain's mill. In 1807 he erected the red mills on the lower rapids near Rum-

Jan. 31, 1838, in the house he built and for years occupied.

Mr Mynderse lived to see a flourishing village spring from a forest. He did much to encourage its growth. The village park was his gift to the village and he was a generous patron of the Academy which bears his name—now part of the public school system. He contributed the site and furnished the greater part of the means for building the original building.

Recollections. Hiram M. Roberts.—"When I

first came to Seneca Falls about 1840," says Hiram M. Roberts, "there were only two houses on the south side of the river east of Ovid street, one of them being known as the Mumford house now occupied by Mrs. Owen W. Smyth. The other house stood just below the present Gould shop. William Gaylord then conducted two meat markets, one on Canal street near Bridge street and the other on Ovid just north of the bridge.

Three years later myself and my cousin Truman B. Johnson, bought one of Gaylord's markets which we conducted for about thirty years. In 1840 practically all the business was done on the south side of the river, on Bridge street, and Canal was the principal residence street. I remember the first steam cars that passed through here. Among the early business men were John Neyhart, Mrs. Roberts's brother, who conducted a "pop works" and bowling alley on Canal street. The late George B. Daniels conducted a grocery store on Canal street near Bridge. Where the woolen mills now stand were several residences and where the Seneca Falls Manufacturing Company's building is Vincent Matthews kept a meat market. A Mr. Tillman owned a saw mill which stood at the south end of the dam back of the National Advertising Company's works, which was operated by a man named Samuel Smith who rolled the logs to the mill, one by one, by hand. Both sides of Bridge

street from the river bridge to Bayard street was built up with stores which did considerable retail business. The first bridge built on Bridge street went down a few years after I came here, with a stage coach and several passengers, one of whom was nearly killed. I remember the hotel called Washington Hall which stood on the site of the present Gould shop No. 1 on Ovid street."

SENECA COUNTY CENTENNIAL

On March 29th next (1904) is the tenth anniversary of the official organization of Seneca county, Diedrich Willars writes. "Now is a good time," he adds, "to collect and preserve data as to its early settlement and history for preservation in the several towns."



PIONEERS OF TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Top Row (left to right)—Lewis Bixby, First Sr. Warden 1831; John Fitch, Warden 1844-'84; Dexter C. Bloomer, Warden 1840. Bottom Row—Samuel Payne, First Vestryman; Carleton White Seelye, Vestryman, died Nov. 12, 1867; George Arnold, 40 years Warden, born Aug. 1, 1803, died in 90th year.

sey's. He also erected a fulling mill and other small industries. His various investments proved profitable and he was a man of strict business methods. His was the very first industry here. The entries of his milling and merchandise business date as early as April 20, 1796. The first entry of sales from his grist mill dates Oct. 22, 1796. In 1801 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the militia of which he soon became colonel. In 1807 he was commissioned brigadier-general.

During his residence here Col. Mynderse lived in four towns as they were successively organized, Romulus (first in Cayuga county), Washington, Junius and Seneca Falls, and held many public offices.

He was born at Albany, July 11, 1767, and died



Borrowed Photo,
REV. H. GRANT PERSON.

The Presbyterian church is the oldest church organization in Seneca Falls, being nearly a century old. It was formed in 1807, only three years after the county was organized. Rev. Jedediah Chapman of Geneva, who was the pioneer missionary in these parts, organized what was then known as "The First Presbyterian Church of Junius" on Aug. 10, 1807. The meeting of the presbytery for this organization was held in a barn owned by Col. Daniel Sayre which stood south of the turnpike on the hill a short distance west of the old Cayuga bridge. There were four elders ordained, namely, Peter Miller, David Lumm, Stephen Crane and John Pierson, and eighteen members were recorded. The first pastor was Rev. John Stuart who was not installed until August 24, 1808. For some years the services were held in a school house which stood on Cayuga street just south of the present church on the lot occupied by the residence of Mr. O'Keefe. The present site was given to the society by Col. Mynderse and on Sept. 17, 1817, a wood building was built by Jacob Hovey and Jabez Stark. In 1842 this building was removed to State street where it was long known as Concert Hall and where it still stands occupied by Mr. E. J. Ryan as a furniture store. In that same year a brick building was erected on the same site by William Latham and occupied for nearly thirty years. On Sept. 12, 1871, the corner stone of the present handsome and commodious edifice was laid during the pastorate of Rev. J. D. Krum, D. D. The building was erected by Ruel Taylor, who was not only a builder but had formerly been a minister. It was finished and dedicated on Jan. 4, 1873, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. Anson J. Upson, D. D., LL. D., then of Albany, and later Chancellor of the University of New York. The cost of the building was about \$60,000. It has been thus described: "The edifice is built in modern English Gothic style of pressed brick with cut stone arches. The front is flanked by a large and small tower, the large tower being 116 feet in height and the small one 90 feet. The entrances in these towers open into a spacious vestibule from which are stairs to the auditorium and the basement. The front presents a Gothic gable with corbeled coping and beam tracery corresponding with the interior

roof work. In the tympanum of the gable is an elegant rose window thirteen feet in diameter and filled with intricate tracery. The auditorium is 57 by 84 feet, 24 feet high at the sides, the whole being covered with an open timber gothic roof finished with ash. The walls are richly frescoed and the windows are of rich stained glass. The basement includes Sunday school rooms, parlors and kitchen." In 1868 a large two-manual organ was placed by the W. W. Kimball Co. of Chicago, which has 46 stops and 1908 pipes and is finished in quartered oak and mahogany. In 1902 a memorial window was placed in memory of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Gould by their children. It was made by J. & R. Lamb of New York and is exquisite in design and color, representing the resurrection.

The following have served the church as pastors and stated supplies: Rev. John Stuart 1812, Rev. C. Mosher 1813, Rev. Shipley Wells 1814-'16, Rev. S. M. Wheelock 1817, Rev. William Bacon 1818-'22, Rev. A. G. Orton, D. D., 1823-'35, Rev. William Gray 1835-'38, Rev. Aaron Judson 1838-'40, Rev. P. L. Vail 1840-'43, Rev. H. P. Bogue 1843-'48, Rev. Alexander McCall 1849-'51, Rev. Josiah Hopkins, D. D., 1851-'55, Rev. Charles Ray 1855-'56, Rev. William J. Jennings 1857-'62, Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., 1862-'64, Rev. J. D. Krum, D. D., 1865-'79, Rev. L. H. Morey 1880-'88, Rev. E. H. Dickinson, D. D., 1889-'97. The present pastor, Rev. H. Grant Person, was installed in June, 1898. During long interims the pulpit has been supplied by such men as Professors Hall, Condit, Beecher and Riggs of Auburn Theological Seminary and Rev. W. H. Webb, D. D., of Springfield, Mass.

The present elders are C. A. Hawley, LL. D., Joseph Kaul, E. J. Leonard, H. A. Carmer, Esq., H. D. Knight, T. M. Sherman, H. Schoonmaker, M. D., and B. N. Baker; Trustees, S. S. Gould President, T. J. Yawger Sec'y, C. S. Hood Treasurer, H. C. Silsby, E. W. Addison and L. C. Strong.

The church has long been noted in this region for



Pruden, Photo.
THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

its strong Sunday school. For many years it was superintended by Mr. C. A. Hawley and Mr. S. S. Gould, and now Mr. H. A. Carmer is the superintendent.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the church was organized nearly thirty years ago and is a strong missionary force at present. Mrs. Elias Lester is the president and the membership is larger to-day than ever before. They give to the support of a worker in both the Home and Foreign field and prepare boxes for schools. Their gifts some years reach about \$500.

Another very efficient society in connection with the church is the King's Daughters. The history of this organization is as follows: In 1882 the Sunday school classes of Mrs. E. B. Fancher and Mrs. E. W. Addison formed a society of Willing Workers for service along the lines of practical christianity. This society grew in numbers and efficiency till 1887 when Mrs. C. A. Hawley formed her class into a circle of The King's Daughters which organization had been started in New York the year previous. Soon after this the Willing Workers adopted the same name and joined the International Order of The King's Daughters. Mrs. E. W. Addison was chosen the first president and served in this capacity till 1895. After this Mrs. H. D. Knight served three years, Miss Anna Maier one year, Miss Mary Chamberlain two years, Mrs. W. H. Scollin one year and then in 1902 Mrs. Addison was elected again and still serves. The Society has over 125 members divided into eight circles. The second State convention was held here under their auspices in 1902. The Society is a great force in the community, going beyond denominational lines and doing much practical service in harmony with the motto, "Not to be ministered unto but to minister" and the watchword "In His Name."

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the church was organized in 1887 and the Junior C. E. in 1897. This organization has done and is doing much for the development of christian character and is a fine training school for church membership and service. Mr. B. R. Wells is the president at present. There are several other societies such as the German Sewing Society, the Church Aid Society and bands that are helpful and inspiring.

The choir of the church is directed by Mr. C. S. Sanderson who produces a fine class of music and is constantly improving this department of the worship. Miss Wilhelmina Brown is the graceful and efficient organist and the quartet are Mrs. F. M. Severson, soprano, Miss Pauline Meehan, contralto, Mr. James Schoonmaker, tenor and Mr. C. S. Sanderson, baritone.

The church is to-day in a healthy condition and strong in all its departments. It has a membership of 600, gave about \$2,200 to benevolence last year and about \$7,000 to all departments of work; is constantly having additions to membership and making improvements to property. It is grateful for its past and faces the future with an earnest courage.

Junius; Its Name—[By Diedrich Willers].—This town received the name in common with classical designations of the rest of the Military townships—from the word so popular at Rome in its zenith of power, and frequently the name of Roman celebrities; Lucius Junius Brutus and Marcus Junius Brutus for example. Junius was also the Latin for the sixth month of the year.

Great notoriety was obtained for "the letters of Junius," a series of forty-five political letters appearing in the Public Advertiser, a London newspaper, from 1769 to 1772, during the last year of the administration of the Duke of Grafton and the two first years of Lord North's. These letters treated of the "state, of the nation" and kindred subjects while

opposing the British ministry and favoring the cause of civil liberty just prior to the American revolution. The authorship of the letters was at the time a matter of conjecture, and even now the name of the author has not been positively ascertained.

Early Industries; the Manufacture of Wooden Pumps; the First Iron Pump; the First Rotary Steam Fire Engine; the Stove Regulator Industry.

Wilhelmus Mynderse started a saw mill in 1795, a flouring mill in 1796 and the second flour mill in 1807. A fulling mill near the present Rumsey shops was built in 1806, work upon it beginning May 13. Andrew P. Tillman built the tannery, afterwards used by Downs & Co. for manufacturing purposes, in 1824. Abram and Samuel Payne erected a flour mill on the upper level in 1825.

PAPER MILLS

were run here in a building erected by Chauncey Marshall, G. V. Sackett and Ansel Bascom in 1827 until the building was burned in the fire of 1853, successively occupied by Marshall & Foreman, D. W. Foreman & Co., Sackett & Bebee and Jonathan Sackett. The site of the building was purchased by Cowing & Co., who built upon it a six-story building in 1861.

Judge Sackett built on the site afterwards occupied by the knitting mills, a cotton factory in 1830 which Hezekiah Kelly carried on until 1834. It was afterwards occupied by Henry P. Westcott & Co. for a sash factory.

COOPERING

was a large industry in Seneca Falls before the packet service on the canal was discontinued. Hundreds of barrels were made weekly and shipped by canal as they were ordered by the salt men at Salina who in those days drew upon the entire state within a radius of a hundred miles for salt barrels. The earliest of coopers here were Benjamin Bates, Wm. Penoyer, Eli Arnold, I. Disbrow, John Crowell, Wm. Beaver, James Proundfoot and Asa B. Southwell. The two last named got the cream of the business from 1835 to 1855.

BOAT BUILDING

With the completion of the Seneca canal and locks in this village in 1815 came the boat building industry. The dry dock for launching and repairing boats was built in 1836 by Isaac Smith & Son. Asa Starkweather in 1838 leased the dry dock which he controlled in connection with a boat yard until his death in 1842. Then Thomas H. Kerr carried on the business until 1850, when it was conducted successively by Ransom Minor and Joshua Martin until 1856. Boat building was then practically discontinued; and the yard and dock were converted into a coal yard by J. B. Johnson and E. F. Thomas.

George McClary and Mr. Halliday in 1830 erected a machine shop on the north bank of the river near Ovid street bridge (later the site of Durnin's grocery). Henry Seymour bought out Halliday, and McClary & Seymour manufactured plows and threshing machines there until the business was swept away by the flood of June, 1836. McClary in 1837 with Abram Payne erected the stone machine shop and furnace on the upper level.

John Sheather built the "City Mills" in 1831. The Arnett stone mill was built in 1830.

WHEN CLOCKS WERE MADE HERE

Marshall & Adams in 1832 erected a building for the manufacture of clocks on the site afterwards occupied by Gleason & Bailey. They carried on the industry selling the clocks through agents traveling over the country until the death of Marshall—supposed to be suicide—in 1837.

John S. and James Gay in 1837 started the oil mill in the building in which Winchester E. Powell afterwards for fifty years manufactured sash and blinds.

Horace C. and William C. Silsby and William Wheeler in 1836 erected the building near the lower bridge where they were associated in the manufacture of axes and mill pecks for six years. Horace C. who then went into mercantile pursuits, afterwards engaged more extensively in manufacturing, as will be seen later on.

FIRST HAND FIRE ENGINE

Thomas L. Payne, understood to be the first builder of pumps in Seneca Falls, began that industry with Noah Caldwell in 1839 in the building afterwards known as "the cultivator shop." They got into legal difficulties over the patents, and were put to much trouble and unusual expense to market their goods and in consequence discontinued the business. In the same building, however, John P. Cowing having severed a previous partnership with Henry Seymour, engaged with Henry W. Seymour in 1847 in the manufacture of pumps. It was here also that Cowing & Co., the firm then including John A. Rumsey who entered in 1849, manufactured the first hand fire engine in the village. Mr. Cowing's earlier enterprise is described farther along.

PUMP INDUSTRY ESTABLISHED

Abel Downs in 1840 started the pump industry and placed it on a firm footing, and to him is largely due the credit for establishing that industry in this village. He used the wing to the "old cotton factory," afterwards called "the plaster mill," erecting a small furnace over the river, and employing five men. John W. Wheeler was foreman of the wood department and John Curtis the furnace. At the end of two years he went into mercantile business being succeeded by Wheeler & Kelly.

THE FIRST IRON PUMP

Mr. Downs, in 1844 in co-partnership with John W. Wheeler and Smith Briggs (Wheeler, Briggs & Co.), purchased "the old stone shop," corner of Ovid and Green streets (built by Jeremiah Bennett & Co. in 1835 and used by him for manufacturing carriages until 1840), and resumed the manufacture of pumps, using a steam engine, the first one employed by manufacturers in Seneca Falls for driving the machinery. Here in 1845 Mr. Downs made the first iron pump, which was perfected by Mr. Wheeler. Briggs about this time must have dropped out of the firm for it was then known as Wheeler & Downs, which was next (about the same time) changed to Downs, Mynderse & Co., Wheeler retiring and H. C. Silsby and Edward Mynderse coming in. In 1846, previous to the last mentioned change in the firm, Washburn Race introduced his patent stove regulator and became a partner with Wheeler and Downs in its manufacture—Wheeler, Downs & Race making stove regulators and Wheeler & Downs pumps, in the same building. Then came Silsby & Mynderse, as already mentioned, taking Wheeler's and Downs' interests in stove regulators and Wheeler's and Race's interests in pumps, Wheeler retiring from both concerns. Both firms continued in the same building until the stove regulator works later went elsewhere, as will appear farther along. Seabury S. Gould purchased the interest of Mynderse in the pump works early in 1852 and in the fall of the same year that of Silsby, in the interim the firm being Downs, Silsby & Gould and finally Downs & Co.

Such in brief is the history of the pump industry in this village, in its infancy. Its greater development—which is an interesting story continued from this point in the history of Goulds Manufacturing Co., that is told elsewhere—had now begun. Seabury S. Gould had come in to successfully inaugurate an era of remarkable expansion on top of an already

phenomenal growth which had been launched by Abel Downs. Beginning in 1840 with the employment of five men and the consumption of a ton or two of iron a week, it had in a few years worked up to the employment of 60 or 70 men and the consumption of four tons of iron daily. Downs & Co. engaged with Henry P. Westcott in the sash and blind business in 1855. In 1858 Westcott retired. The firm then began the manufacture of patent zinc wash boards, and during the war of 1861-'5 filled government contracts for knit goods which were made here. Mr. Downs subsequently moved to New York City and died there.

The story of the Seneca woolen mill which was built in 1844, is told in another article in this work.

FIRST ROTARY STEAM FIRE ENGINE

Horace C. Silsby, Washburn Race and Birdsall Holly, in 1851, erected the brick factory on the island and resumed the manufacture of stove regulators, also making rotary pumps. In this factory Mr. Holly, in 1855, supervised the manufacture of the first rotary steam fire engine. The same year Mynderse purchased Race's interest in the factory and John Shoemaker bought Holly's interest and the firm became Silsby, Mynderse & Co.

John P. Cowing and Henry Seymour in 1840, occupying the old Marshal & Adams building, began the manufacture of pumps. Mr. Seymour afterwards erected a building on what is now the site of Rumsey & Co.'s shops, into which Cowing & Seymour moved their plant in 1843. The firm was dissolved in 1847, Mr. Seymour continuing the business three years alone.

Henry and Elisha Seymour in 1851-'6 manufactured trusses and supporters. John P. Cowing in the meantime had formed a partnership with Henry W. Seymour, as already described.

John A. Rumsey, Moses Rumsey and Warren J. Chatham entered into partnership Jan. 1864, and erected new works for the manufacture of pumps and fire apparatus—engines, hose carts, etc. These works stand today and are being run on a large scale by Rumsey & Co.

E. P. Gleason in 1876 purchased the knitting mill property and organized the Gleason knitting and manufacturing Co. This was afterwards the Cowing & Gleason Manufacturing Co.; then the Gleason & Bailey Manufacturing Co., manufacturing fire apparatus and pumps.

Cayuga Bridge; a Political Barometer—[By Diedrich Willers]—Old Cayuga bridge, crossing the outlet of Cayuga lake, in its palmy days was a well recognized landmark and in political circles long assumed the distinction of being the political mile post—a distinguishing line at which "the verdict of the people" at the elections was emphatically spoken. As was the case for years afterwards with Harlem bridge—a barometer of elections—so in the pioneer days of Central and Western New York Cayuga bridge figured.

The old eighth senate district with the greater part of the seventh senate district, as the same existed for twenty-five years prior to 1847, comprised that part of the state known as Western New York and embraced substantially the same territory as is now included in the seventh and eighth judicial districts. This part of the state gave a political majority usually adverse to the rest of the state.

After any general elections if the stages—usually a couple of days or so afterwards—brought in news of an extra large majority west of Cayuga bridge, it was likely to determine the result in favor of the political party in the majority in Western New York.

The name Cayuga bridge was long a real terror to



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REV. JAMES O'CONNOR.

evil doers. The remark was often heard: "If that young man does not turn over a new leaf he will be taken across Cayuga bridge toll free," referring to transportation of prisoners to Auburn prison from the west.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church—The first mass in Seneca Falls was celebrated by Rev. Francis O'Donohoe, then located at Auburn, who had been invited to visit this and other neighboring places in the county, Oct. 4, 1835. The sacrifice was being offered in the house of Henry Graham on Center street, when the floor of the room which was small and was crowded with attendants, gave way and precipitated all into the cellar. Nobody was badly hurt. As soon as an opening could be made in the cellar window Father O'Donohoe, who still clung to the chalice, led the way out and across the street where in James Hurley's house he finished the mass. At a meeting the same afternoon an organization was perfected with Henry Graham, John McGurn and Michael Flynn trustees, and James Hurley clerk. A subscription of \$120 was immediately raised, which was subsequently increased to \$291.45 when a small building on Swaby street was purchased. During the ensuing winter services were held regularly, occasionally in the absence of Father O'Donohoe the congregation saying prayers and teaching the children the catechism. In April, 1836, the church was dedicated as St. Jerome.

Father O'Donohoe, whose mission extended throughout Western New York, was succeeded by Father Grace, who was followed by Father Bradley, during whose ministrations, in 1841, the church was enlarged. In 1845 Rev. Thomas O'Flaherty succeeded him. The foundation of the new church, 40x60 feet—the front part of the present edifice—was laid by Father O'Flaherty, the structure being completed by Rev. Wm. Carroll his successor who came in 1851. Judge Sackett contributed the site of the church.

In February, 1848, Rt. Rev. John Timon, bishop of Buffalo, assisted by Fathers O'Flaherty and Sheridan gave a retreat to the people, lasting three days. Father Carroll was the first priest to reside in the parish. Father Welsh who came in 1854 remained one year and was succeeded by Father Brady who was a young man and who gave renewed vigor to the new church. He started a debating

society, organized a sodality of young ladies and founded a St. Vincent de Paul society which afforded much relief to the poor. He purchased the organ. He was an ardent temperance man. When the civil war broke out he went to the front as chaplain where his health gave way and his death soon followed.

Rev. Charles McMullen was pastor from June, 1859, to November, 1860 and was succeeded by Rev. James McGlew who remained only five months. Rev. Edward McGowan, who followed him, remained until March, 1865, during which time he purchased the cemetery and built an addition to the church which then took the name St. Patrick. Rev. Michael O'Brien remained a few months and Rev. Hugh Mulholland a year. Rev. Martin Kavanaugh served from August, 1866, to April, 1869. Rev. L. A. Lambert was in charge a few months followed by Rev. Terrance Keenan, who died while here, Aug. 16, 1870. Rev. Bernard McCool came in the following November and remained until his death, February, 1879. Rev. George J. Osborne was here until March, 1886, and was succeeded by Rev. Wm. A. McDonald who remained until July, 1890. Rev. A. M. O'Neil was in charge until February, 1891, when he was succeeded by Rev. James O'Connor the present pastor. The parish supports a parochial school in charge of the sisters of St. Joseph, which is of a high character.

Father O'Connor's assistant is Rev. M. Dwyer who came here from the Catholic seminary at Rochester in May, 1898.

Father O'Connor was born in Wheatland, Monroe county, N. Y., April 8, 1844. He was educated in the district schools and in Niagara university where he was graduated in 1867. The same year he was ordained priest and went to St. Mary's at Rochester as assistant. He was pastor at Weedsport one year, at Ovid over six years and at St. Bridget's church, Rochester, fifteen years, coming to Seneca Falls from that parish.

Newspapers of Seneca Falls.—The first was "The Seneca Falls Journal," established August, 1829, by O. B. Clark and in 1831 transferred to Wilson N. Brown. In 1832 "The Journal" and "The Seneca Farmer" of Waterloo were consolidated and the name changed to "The Seneca Farmer and Seneca Falls Advertiser," thereafter published at Seneca Falls by William Child until 1835, at which time "The Seneca Falls Register" was started by J.



Pruden, Photo.

REV. M. DWYER.

K. Brown and published two years. The "Seneca Farmer," above referred to was started by William Child at Waterloo in 1823.

"The Seneca County Courier" was established in 1830 and continued a prosperous sheet under the same name until absorbed in August, 1902, by the "Seneca Falls Journal," the history of both of which appear in another article.

In 1830 an "association of gentlemen" established "The Seneca Falls Democrat," of which Josiah T. Miller was the editor. Dennis Card was the foreman and Stephen S. Viele, Ebenezer Ingalls and John S. Bigelow were "the committee." It suspended in 1850.

From 1840 to 1846 Ansel Bascom conducted "The Memorial," a legal home journal which was then discontinued.

Mrs. Amelia Jenks Bloomer established "The Lily," the first woman's journal in the United States, Jan. 1, 1847, which was removed to Mt. Vernon, O., in 1854.

N. J. Millikin in 1848 established the "Free Soil Union."

The Seneca Falls Reveille was established Jan. 7, 1855, by Wilcoxen, Sherman & Baker. Its history appears elsewhere.

"The Millenial Harbinger" was moved from Rochester to Seneca Falls about 1860 and published here for a time by Thomas G. Newman.

The "Seneca Falls Journal" was established in 1885 by a stock company.

Early Business. [By Mrs. L. R. Sanford]—The first store of any kind opened in Seneca Falls was in 1795 when Col. Wilhelmus Mynderse built a double log house in the ravine just below the present residence of H. C. Silsby. One half was used as a store and the other half as a residence. Simon Chapman, a clerk for Col. Mynderse, afterwards became his successor in a building on the river side of Fall street, somewhere near the present site of the Episcopal church, as shown on the map of Seneca Falls made in 1817. This was the first store above the red mill. In 1828 Simon Chapman had 300 names on his ledger. He removed to Michigan in 1835 where he died.

The second store was founded by Abijah Mann in 1814, and in that year he built Mechanics hall, which stood on the lot now occupied by the business places of W. B. Lathrop, Ferd. Isenman, Mr. Vanderhoof and George Norton.

The third store was kept by Henry Kellogg in the vicinity of the hall. Silas Dean Mumford had a store where the Seneca House now stands. He was very rich for those days and an influential man. He lived across the street and later built the house where Mrs. Owen Smythe lives. John Isaacs succeeded Kellogg. Isaacs afterwards occupied the old brick building below the Chamberlain block, his family living in the rear of the store.

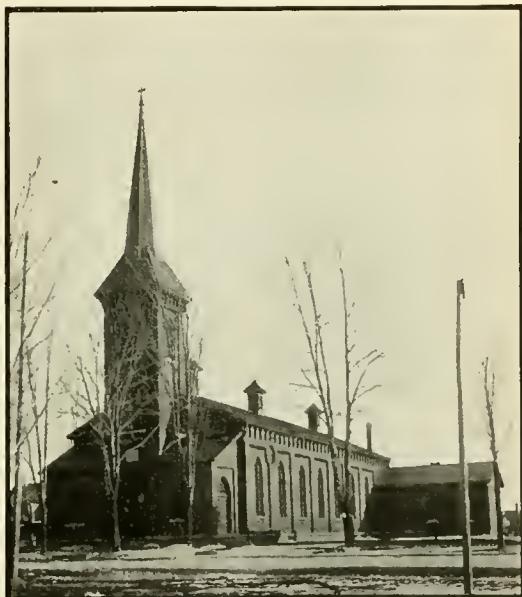
In 1823 or 1824 Abram and Samuel Payne opened a store in or near Mechanics hall. They built the brick house still standing on Fall street next to the rooms of the Silsby hose company, and moved into it as soon as it was finished with their stock of goods. Later they built the Clinton Mills. It is said that the father of these brothers came here in an early day, taking up a soldier's right of 640 acres, which extended nearly to "The Kingdom." They were interested in many early industries. One son, Henry, went to Cleveland and afterward became United States senator, his daughter marrying William C. Whitney, secretary of the navy under President Cleveland. His son, Oliver H. Payne, was well

known as a millionaire with interests in the Standard Oil Company. Another son, Joseph Payne, lived in Seneca Falls many years.

John S. Gay was one of our early business men, born in Sharon, Conn., in 1805. He came to this place between 1820 and 1825. He was interested in the hardware business, in milling and had for many years one of the many dry goods stores here. It occupied the site of Flanagan's bakery.

Gen. Senter M. Giddings came to Seneca Falls with his father in 1821. He built the store now occupied by Thomas B. Sharp & Son and opened a grocery and general store. He lived in the rear of the building, the entrance for the family being on Ovid street as it is now. Gen. Giddings built the colonial house on the Terrace which was afterwards owned by John Shoemaker and then bought and torn down by John A. Runisey.

While president of the village, Gen. Giddings had Fall street lowered six feet, which created great excitement with the property owners, as the cellars became the first floor of their buildings and necessitated digging down into the bank to lay the



Pruden, Photo.
ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

foundation for new cellars. The dirt taken from the bank was deposited in the ravine back of Mr. Hoskins store where the Masonic Temple now stands. Gen. Giddings received his title from his connection with the State Artillery. He had on his staff Major Downs, Mr. Charles Mynderse, Mr. H. C. Silsby and Mr. Charles Thompson. Their duty was to inspect the companies at Auburn, Geneva, Naples and other places. They always traveled in carriages and their baggage was taken in a wagon driven by Sol Butler. Erastus Partridge, who lived here so many years established a general store in Mechanics Hall in April, 1824, under the management of a Mr. Shaw, who in 1826 became his partner. The store was eighteen feet square and the rent was \$4.00 a month. In the spring of 1837 Mr. William B. Lathrop came here to enter this store remaining five years, when he went to Montezuma and conducted a store for Mr. Partridge a number of years finally returning and buying the establishment. Mr. Partridge established

a bank in the corner of his store in 1848. Up to that time all banking was done in Waterloo or Geneva. In 1858 he built the present bank and moved into it. His banking business expanded and finding his store inadequate Mr. Partridge bought of Ebenezer Ingalls lot No. 160 and in 1858 built the present structure and moved into it. Lot No. 160 was deeded to Mr. Ingalls March 1, 1824 by James C. Robinson and wife who also sold him lot No. 161 now owned by Mrs. Sarah Beck. Mr. Partridge bought of Noah and Nancy Morris, Feb. 17, 1836, lot No. 159, the property now occupied by the McKeon hardware store. As early as 1837 Mr. Partridge built his home on Cayuga street where he lived until his death. It is owned by Mrs. Caroline Cook and is a fine specimen of early architecture.

The merchant whose memory is greenest owing to the many years he lived with us, is Mr. Charles L. Hoskins, who came here in 1828 from Bearytown and occupied a little frame store on the present site of the Hoskins block. The store like all of that day

standing. In the corner store Storrs & Pardee opened a very attractive and popular dry goods store. Storrs did not remain very long. Pardee carried on the business for some years. He finally became greatly interested in Sunday school work and was known all over the state.

Dr. Brown built the brick store east of the Monroe grocery. No. 3 of his block was occupied in 1829 by George E. Freeman & Co., who sent out large posters announcing their advent with a large stock of dry goods, crockery, glass ware, drugs, liquors, boots and shoes, which they state was the largest stock in western New York. The printing of the bill was done by O. B. Clark and is embellished by the goddess of fortune emptying her cornucopia of specie into the coffers of the company.

William Pollard came here when a child with his father's family in 1819 and in early life engaged in the grocery business in Mechanics hall and was there when that landmark was burned in 1859.

In 1821 Jedediah Coleman lived at the lake. He



LADIES' CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

was a primitive department store. There was then no stores between Mr. Hoskins and the block afterward owned by Sidney Monroe. His house was at the rear of his store some distance from the street facing Cayuga street. His barn was down in the ravine. There was a lawn around the house and store. This lawn was occasionally the resting place for a day of Indians who lived down the river and they always attracted the idlers of the town.

On his ledger of 1828, we find the familiar names Halsey, Woodworth, Long, Ralph Summers, Samuel Stowell, Gay, Van Cleef, Penoyer, Larzelere, Burroughs, Metcalf, Sackett, Seekels, Edwards, Sanderson, Tyler, Babcock, Boardman, Crane, Chamberlain, Bockoven, Beech, Usher, Pollard. Not a great deal of money was in circulation. Purchases in the majority of cases were paid for in trade.

At the corner of Ovid and Fall streets, where stands one of our Raines hotels, was a blacksmith shop; this was superseded by the brick block now

was a saddler and harness maker. In 1826 his competence was sufficient to enable him to come to Seneca Falls and build the first brick building on the north side of the river. In the front of the house he had his work and show rooms; in the back part and over it his family lived. The house was yellow brick and stood on the site of the present store of J. H. and G. B. Crowell.

The first jeweler in town was John P. Fairchild in 1828. He was succeeded by William Garret and then W. E. Williams.

The first drug store is credited to a Dr. Deming in 1828 but in that same year Dr. Brown built a brick block mentioned and had a drug store.

The first hardware store was kept by James Gay and a Mr. Odgen, in the store now occupied by McKeon's hardware business. James Gay lived in the house now occupied by the Sisters next to the Catholic school. When Mr. Hoskins built his second store he was joined by Charles and Edward Mynderse



Old Photos. JOHN PHILO COWING.
PHILO COWING. MARSHAL COWING.
GEORGE COWING.

who with him built the block which preceded the present structure. Charles Mynderse opened in one of the stores the hardware trade, but soon sold out to Silsby & Downs, then it became Silsby & Snyder, then Silsby & Burt, then Langworthy, Daniels & Burt, then Langworthy & Burt, then William Langworthy and now Story & Strong.

At one time Center street crossed Canal street to the river. Whiting Race, so far as I can learn, had the first lumber yard in town, which occupied the east side of Center street between Canal street and the river on land now owned by the woollen mills company.

In an early day Canal street was used for business purposes. It was there that Sackett & Van Rensselaer had a general store, standing on lot No. 9. This lot, containing 600 acres, was originally a revolutionary soldier's grant by the state to Abram Van Amburgh.

John P. Cowing was born in Seneca, Ontario Co., Feb. 29, 1807, the youngest of twenty-one children. He was a lineal descendant of Thomas Rogers who was a passenger on the good ship "Mayflower;" also of Henry Sampson, who came with his "cossens," the Tilleys on the same ship. His father James Cowing, born in 1740, was in the revolutionary war, enlisted from old Plymouth. He moved to Seneca, Ontario Co., in 1800, and ran a line of packets from Albany to Buffalo from 1835 to 1838. John P. Cowing married Elizabeth Malay of Ontario Co., Jan. 1, 1833, and they had two sons and four daughters. Mr. Cowing came to Seneca Falls in 1840 and bought out Paine & Caldwell, manufacturers of wooden pumps. Soon after, Henry Seymour became associated with Mr. Cowing and in

1847 was succeeded by Henry W. Seymour. In 1849 John A. Rumsey was added to the firm. In 1850 Henry W. Seymour retired and John P. Cowing took into the partnership his sons, Philo and George. In 1864 John A. Rumsey retired. Father and sons carried on the business until 1875 when, through no fault of Mr. Cowing who managed the business, financial reverses swept away the greater part of his property forcing him to retire from active business. The Cowing shops were several times burned and were again and again rebuilt. The first fire was in April, 1849, and the next in December following. In January, 1851, their furnace was again burned. They also suffered in the great fire of 1853. In 1858 Messrs. Cowing purchased the site of the old sash factory and erected a building in which they manufactured fire engines. The large six story building on the paper mill site was erected in 1861 by John P. Cowing. Rarely an enterprise ever met with so many difficulties and reverses as that of Cowing & Co. But Mr. Cowing with an indomitable will, honesty of purpose and exceptional energy recovered from each blow and each time builded on a greater scale. It was said to his credit that he took no advantage of his creditors to save himself from financial ruin. He died May 13, 1874. Two daughters living in Seneca Falls survive him, Miss Janet and Miss Elizabeth Cowing.

Luke Swetland's captivity among the Seneca Indians, a very rare and remarkable experience, possesses all of a local interest in Seneca county since he was most of the time kept at Kendaia (Appleton) near the east shore of Seneca lake. Not that he was confined. On the contrary. He had utmost liberty. He went off through the woods long distances alone. Many of his trips were to Skoiyase Waterloo to procure fish and to the salt springs at Cayuga outlet for salt. Yet he was as helpless to effect his escape as though placed behind bars. Hundreds of miles of forest lay between him and his white friends. No one except the hardiest could venture without supplies to traverse these broad, difficult forests and hills. Swetland, amidst fields and orchards of ripening grain and fruit, was kept on meager sustenance until his weakness was the effective barrier to his escape. He was captured in August, 1778, and released in September, 1779, by Gen. Sullivan.

Captured in Pennsylvania he was put through considerable hardships until he reached Appleton and was adopted by an old Indian woman as her grandson. He soon became a favorite with the village. Finally he was taken to the west of Seneca lake where he twice started alone to make his way to the settlements, once on horseback, but both times failed for lack of strength and returned to his Indian grandmother where he was received with royal welcome.



Old Print.

THE OLD COWING PUMP FACTORY.



Borrowed Cut. H. C. SILSBY.
Survivor of the Earliest of Seneca Falls Manufacturers.

Horace C. Silsby came to Seneca Falls in the spring of 1836 and engaged in the manufacture of axes, mill pecks and edge tools in company with his brother William C. Silsby and his brother-in-law William Wheeler. They erected a building near the lower bridge for the main works, grinding and finishing in an old fulling mill on the present site of Littlejohn's marble works. H. C. Silsby disposed of his interest in this plant in 1842 and purchased the dry goods store of Senter M. Giddings. Two or three years later he bought Charles D. Mynderse's interest in the hardware business which he owned several years. Mr. Silsby was also a partner in the firm of Silsby, Mynderse & Co. manufacturers of stove regulators; in the firm Downs, Mynderse & Co. manufacturers of pumps; also with Washburn Race and Birdsall Holly in the manufacture of stove regulators, rotary pumps and, later, rotary steam fire engines.

Henry Stowell, editor and proprietor of the Seneca Falls Reveille, who has published and edited a newspaper longer than any other man in Seneca county, has to his credit a continuous service in the publication and editorship of the Reveille of over forty-five years. Mr. Stowell took that paper when it was four years old and he has made it what it is today, a clean, spirited, influential family journal with a circulation going into every neighborhood in the county and following hundreds of people all over the country who are interested in the village. The Reveille has obtained that commanding influence in home affairs which has ever been the purpose of Mr. Stowell to give it, through the pride he has taken in making the journal a reliable, comprehensive and first of all local newspaper; always positive and conservative in his editorial utterances; firm in a conviction and active in support of the best interests of town and county.

From the beginning his idea has been to dig out and preserve all that is of value relating to the history of the community and during the first year of his connection with the paper he ran a series of articles on local historical subjects which from time to time in later years he has continued. This has taken a great deal of his time, always devoting his personal efforts to making this work comprehensive and accurate. It may be fairly stated that the material he has gleaned has rescued from oblivion

much that is important and on the whole has furnished the basis of about all of local history that has been written and printed. At the centennial celebration of the settlement at Seneca Falls, Mr. Stowell was the historian.

A history of Seneca Falls could not be written without reference to Henry Stowell whose personal efforts have most generally been enlisted in public affairs. One purpose has ever actuated him in a connection of over a third of a century with the Board of Education, and that is to give Seneca Falls the best public school system that can be obtained. With this end in view he has worked early and late, raising his voice and wielding his pen for modern and ably conducted schools.

Henry Stowell, the son of Samuel and Anna Gough Stowell who came to Seneca Falls and located in the latter part of the "twenties," three-quarters of a century ago, was born in Bradford Co., Pa., in 1834, during the short period of residence which his parents took up there. But they returned very soon after to Seneca Falls and from his earliest childhood Henry Stowell has resided in this village. His father came here from Brainbridge, Chenango Co., N. Y., as foreman on the construction of the canal locks. He was one of the early public school teachers of the place. In later years he went into the lumbering business in Pennsylvania where he died.

Henry Stowell attended the district school in Seneca Falls and, at an early age, worked as a machinist for Downs & Co., and later for Silsby, Mynderse & Co. When he was 17 years old he began contributing articles on current topics to the local papers.

On Jan. 7, 1855, Wilcoxen, Sherman & Baker started the Seneca Falls Reveille and the following year the first named bought out his partners. It was about this time that "knownothingism" was rampant, and the paper which bore the name of American Reveille was the organ of that party. On Jan. 1, 1859, having bought the paper from Judge Wilcoxen, Henry Stowell and A. P. Holly took possession, as partners, the former taking the editorial chair. The name was then changed to the Seneca Falls Reveille, the paper was enlarged from seven to eight columns, the editorial and local pages were introduced as the most important features of the publication and its political policy, ever since faithfully maintained, was that of a firm and uncompromising democratic paper.



Pruden, Photo. HENRY STOWELL.
Editor and Proprietor Seneca Falls Reveille.



Pruden, Photo.
OFFICERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Horace Rumsey, Chief.
A. C. Sackett, Second Assistant Chief.
M. E. Reagan, First Assistant Chief.

always supporting the local, state and national tickets of that party without flinching. In this respect Mr. Stowell and the Reveille have obtained an accorded position in the councils of the party and among the party newspapers of the state. He has frequently represented his party in state and national, as well as local, conventions and was a delegate at the convention in Baltimore in 1872 which nominated Horace Greeley for president. He was a member of the Democratic State committee from his congressional district for two years. Mr. Stowell is equally well known to the editorial ternity, having been a member of the New York State Press Association since 1859 and president of that body in 1841, frequently representing the association at National editorial conventions. President Cleveland during his first term appointed Mr. Stowell postmaster at Seneca Falls, but at his own request the president withdrew the nomination from the senate, Mr. Stowell in the meantime, about ten months, serving in the position. During Mr. Cleveland's second term Mr. Stowell received the appointment of postmaster for the second time, Dec. 10, 1895, and was confirmed, holding the office during the full term of four years.

In 1863 Governor Flower appointed him as one of three commissioners to represent the Seventh judicial district at the World's Exposition in Chicago.

He has served as a member of the village board of trustees and in 1874 was elected president of the village serving as such two years. Since 1868 he has served continuously on the board of education, of which he was president four terms, and during that time two new schools and the academy have been constructed.

Mr. Stowell is a member of the Masonic lodge with which he has been connected since he was 21 years old. Mrs. Stowell was Susan H. Stone. Mr. and Mrs. Stowell have one daughter, Maud.

The Fire Department of Seneca Falls consists of three steamers, a hook and ladder and a fire patrol company, besides the well organized force of fire fighters and apparatus in the shops. Each company is manned by paid men. The executive control of the department is lodged with three commissioners, now Clarence Williams, M. E. Hanlin and John Leffler. The work of the department is directed by three competent men, Horace Rumsey the chief and his two assistants.

Engine Co. No. 2—“A company to fire engine No. 2” was organized by the board of village trustees on July 12, 1837, to be known as Engine Co. No. 2, and the following were named by resolution: William Arnett foreman, Oliver S. Latham first and Nathan S. Congdon second assistants foremen, William E. Starr secretary and Charles L. Hoskins treasurer; including as first list of members James B. G. Downs, John W. Dickerson, William R. Goethins, John T. Andrus, William A. Sacket, Henry Hayden and Edwin M. Conklin. The names added to the roll during the ensuing three months, July and September, 1837, were O. R. Watson, Joshua Martin, George Stetcher, I. A. McBaine, Jacob Smith, Gregory J. Grant, Silas Hewitt, Wm. Brett, Abel Downs, F. H. Marshall, George B. Foster, John Curtis, Henry W. Seymour, Thomas J. Miller, Walstein Failing and Edmund W. Adams.

George H. McClary at a subsequent meeting in July, 1837, was appointed chief engineer and Edward S. Latham and George B. Daniels, first and second assistants.

Rescue Company No. 3 was organized on July 10, 1842, at a meeting where the following were elected officers: Foreman, William Arnett; First



Old Pictures.

RESCUE CO., No. 3 (top)—John H. O'Brien, foreman, is on the step; John Lacey, assistant, is behind him. Arthur McGuire, at left of foreman; Wm. McGraw at left of McGuire; Richard Magill in the rear on the right; John McGuire next to Magill; George Rice next to John McGuire; Wm. Barton, driver.

STEAMER CO. No. 3—John Urquhart, engineer; Daniel Stahlnecker, stoker; Charles Mathews, driver.

Assistant Foreman, Walstein Failing; Second Assistant Foreman, George R. Chase; Secretary, W. Langworthy; Treasurer, A. E. Chamberlain. The uniform then adopted and worn for some time consisted of a black hat bearing a brass plate with "Rescue" upon the plate, a red flannel shirt with velvet facings and dark blue pilot cloth pantaloons trimmed with India rubber cloth. The records show the following names of members, dates of enlistment and in some cases what became of them.

Enlisted July, 25, 1842—W. Arnett, W. B. Maynard (died March 8, 1846), D. R. Gould, Thomas Cass, George A. Van Cleef, Bayard Miller (died March 2, 1850), Stephen Baker, Wm. Langworthy (discharged April 12, 1850), R. G. Noyes, F. V. Chamberlain, A. L. Burritt (dis. April, 1843), C. Kenyon (expelled Sept. 4, 1845), C. B. Kuler, John Leach (dis. Sept. 4, 1845), William Keith, Wm. Clark (exp. June, 1843), Alfred Wood, Washburn Race, James Sanderson, Jr.,

Coleman, J. N. Underhill, Enlisted July, 1843—John Millin (exp. October, 1843). Enlisted April 4, 1844—Francis F. Carr, Edwin J. Tyler, Isaac Patchen. Enlisted June 5, 1845—Gabriel Scott. Enlisted July 7, 1845—Peter A. Dey. Enlisted Sept. 5, 1845—Jacob H. Cool. Enlisted July, 1846—S. D. Woodhull.

Red Rover—"The Rumseyville Fire Department of the village of Seneca Falls," was the name of an organization, or fire company, organized Oct. 25, 1874. The first officers elected were: Foreman, William Whitney; First Assistant Foreman, Ed. Gould; Second Assistant Foreman, M. L. Nichols; Secretary, C. Morris; Treasurer, N. F. Mather.

On Feb. 5, 1875, the name was changed to Red Rover Fire Co. No. 2.

On Nov. 11, 1884, the name was again changed to Gleason Fire Patrol No. 2. In the preceding August the Gleason Manufacturing Co. had paid the expenses of the company to Utica. Henry Casey was fore-



Pruden Photo.

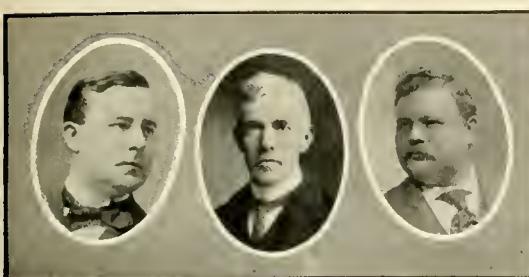
STEAMER CO. NO. 1.

Joseph McKeon, foreman; Hugh Gilmore, assistant foreman; Spencer Royston, hoseman; Wm. Allman, Wallace Cushman, Andrew McArdle, engineer; Daniel Whalen, Patrick Ryan, Stoker; Patrick Lucker, Frank Holben, Frank Henderson, Charles Mathews, driver.

George R. Chase, John W. Conklin, Isaac Van Tassel, James Denison (dis. April, 1843), Flavius J. Mills (dis. January, 1843, re-elected July 6, 1843), H. J. Elliott, D. C. Bloomer, A. E. Chamberlain, Isaac H. Arnett, John Jay Davis, Samuel Bellows, Charles Front, Edward Mynderse (dis.), Walstein Failing (dis. September, 1842), W. Magay (dis. September, 1842). Enlisted Aug. 15, 1842—Joseph Osborn (dis. April, 1843). Enlisted Sept. 20, 1842—Smith Briggs, Oliver S. Latham, A. Quackenbush (dis. 1847), D. V. Sacket (dis. 1847). Enlisted Nov. 3, 1842—A. K. Townsend, Daniel Cole. Enlisted Jan., 1843—M. J. Smith (dis. April, 1843). Enlisted February, 1843—C. E. Wheeler, Barney Travis.

Enlisted April, 1843—Henry Carpenter, C. C.

man at the time of the change of name. The company adopted black pants and red shirts in the beginning which were worn some time. The first members of the Rumseyville company in 1874 were W. H. Whitney, J. McBride, Jr., D. Havens, Jr., George Feek, M. L. Nichols, N. F. Mather, N. F. Schuyler, C. Morris, David Ward, J. G. Morris, Wm. Frutig, Peter Barrett, James Barton, John Trobridge, Wm. Milford, Orion Hawes, G. Gregory, H. V. Mathews, Robert Royston, Ed. Gould, S. Trobridge, W. F. Crawford, J. O. Lewis, Wm. Easton, G. M. Timmerman, James Holmes, E. Addison, John J. Clark, Charles Talslinger, F. Troutman, Charles Barratt, Charles Graham, James Brocum, George Barrett, H. Moshier, R. Place, G. Race, B. Green, P. Bilby, H. Hebner, C. M. Feek, Wm. King, Foster Meplingham, James Ruddy.



Borrowed Photo.

OFFICERS OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL CO.

W. J. Pollard, President.

Harry M. Glen, Vice-President.

James K. Eastman, Secretary.

The Courier-Journal represents the consolidation of two of the best of local newspapers in Seneca county which in its present form and management is the recognized leading Republican paper of this section of the state; a newspaper of tone and character combining the reputation of the long ago established Seneca Falls Courier with its firm hold on the affections of readers many of whom have had it in the family for nearly three-quarters of a century, with the youthful, vigorous dash and enterprise of the more modern Seneca Falls Journal. The consolidation of these journals was effected in August, 1902, when the Journal Publishing Co. bought the material, fixtures and good will of the venerable Courier. It was plainly a step in the interest of the community as well as of the local Republican party which both papers had faithfully supported, and the result, showing a constant increase in its business and a growing power upon the community, has given evidence that the step was rightly taken. The Courier-Journal Publishing Co. is composed of Wm. J. Pollard, president and editor, Harry M. Glen, the present postmaster of the village, treasurer and James K. Eastman, vice president and secretary. The office is well equipped and has an excellent job printing plant.

William J. Pollard was born in Seneca Falls Jan. 8, 1851, and was educated in the village school and Union College, being graduated from the latter in 1882. The following year he married Alice B. Daniels of Seneca Falls. For a few years he was superintendent and foreman in the Rumsey Manufacturing Co. and later connected with the American Globe and School Supply Co. In 1895 he and James K. Eastman bought out the Seneca Falls Journal, the former taking editorial management of the paper in which position he has continued on down through the consolidation. Mr. Pollard is recognized as one of the active, zealous Republican workers in Seneca Falls. He was appointed assistant postmaster in 1899 serving the usual term in that position. He has filled the office of supervisor two terms and was for five years one of the board of managers of the state hospital at Willard. He is a member of the Masonic lodge and Maccabees.

Harry M. Glen is one of the active Republicans of the county whose services in behalf of his party have covered a considerable period of time. The recognition of his activity in the party came from the late President McKinley who in 1899 appointed him postmaster at Seneca Falls, a position he has since filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the community. Mr. Glen represented Seneca county in the assembly at Albany in 1894-'5 and in 1897, at a time when the county was regarded as democratic. He was assigned to good positions on prominent

working committees, being the chairman of the committee on printing in the legislature of 1897. Mr. Glen comes from an old New York city family. His grandfather E. M. K. Glen also served in the state legislature, an assemblyman in 1860-'70. Mr. Glen at one time lived at Medina, O., and for some years resided at Oshawa, Canada, being associated in the hardware business with his uncle F. W. Glen who was a member of the Canadian parliament for fifteen years. Harry Glen afterwards engaged in business in Rochester and later in Binghamton, locating in Seneca Falls in the spring of 1890 where for a few years he was in the employ of Goulds Manufacturing Co.

James K. Eastman was born and educated in Seneca Falls. He is a practical printer, having learned his trade in the old Courier and the Reveille offices. He is a member of the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias and has been through all of the chairs in the local lodge of the latter fraternity.

The Seneca County Courier was established in 1836 by Isaac Fuller and O. H. Platt. Those who since then have been connected with that paper as editors and publishers were N. J. Millikin, Dexter C. Bloomer, John L. Davis, Sylvester Pew, Foster & Judd, H. W. Knight, Simeon Holton, Col. A. S. Baker, State Senator Henry Marshall of Brooklyn, A. H. Comstock, Charles T. Andrews, Wm. V. Van Rensselaer and the late Gen. Henry T. Noyes, of Rochester, who was the principal owner of the Courier for several years.

The Seneca Falls Journal was established in 1885 by a stock company. N. B. Stevens, the first editor was a member of the company. He was succeeded at his death as editor by the late Col. A. S. Baker who in turn was succeeded by Mr. Pollard with the change in ownership of the paper.

The Pre-emption Line, the present western boundary of Seneca county from Wayne county nearly to the head of Seneca lake, was so called as defining the line west of which the state of Massachusetts possessed the right to purchase from the Indians. Two surveys, known as "the old" and "the new" pre-emption lines, were made from the state of Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario. The first few miles of the southern end the two lines were merged, diverging in Chemung county and gradually separating, each keeping a direct course slightly inclined respectively east and west until reaching Lake



Borrowed Photo.

HARRY M. GLEN, Postmaster.

Ontario, they were $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles apart. The first survey, the "old line" rested on the lake west of Sodus village, the other passed through the center of Sodus Bay. At the foot of Seneca lake they were a mile and a quarter apart.

The history of these lines is briefly as follows:

Before the settlement of western New York Massachusetts claimed title to all of that section of New York state west of Seneca lake, comprising more than six millions acres of land, now embracing all of thirteen counties and parts of three others. This claim rested on a charter granted Plymouth colony by the English crown. New York disputing the claim, commissioners were named from both states and their verdict was decisive. They gave Massachusetts the pre-emptive right to proprietorship of the land and New York territorial jurisdiction and sovereignty over the same. The decision was made and took effect at Hartford, Ct., Dec. 16, 1786. Then followed the sale of most of this land to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, subsequently transferred to Robert Morris and then to Sir William Pultenay, a resident of Great Britain. As aliens could not hold lands in this country at that time, Pultenay sent over Col. Charles Williamson, his agent, who became naturalized and took title in his own name.

In consequence of the Hartford decision a survey was made in 1788-'9—the "old line"—which was run west of Seneca lake on the average of about a mile. This survey was rejected, on the ground that it had been made west of the natural line through the intrigues of Indian traders at the foot of Seneca lake, and the new survey—"the new line"—was run in 1791-'2.

The old line crossed into Yates county on the boundary line between the towns of Barrington and Starkey and crossed the towns of Milo, Torrey and Benton, passing into Ontario county and at the hamlet of Bellona striking the highway which runs directly north as far as Lyons in Wayne county, which it followed to that village, then proceeded north to the lake. It passed through the village of Geneva on the west.

The new pre-emption line entered Yates county in the town of Starkey a half mile west of Barnes, then passed through the west skirts of the villages of Himrod and Dresden striking Seneca lake three miles north of Dresden. Then it followed the west shore to the foot of the lake and from there followed the present western boundary of Seneca county, and in Wayne county the boundary between the towns of Lyons and Sodus on the west and Galen, Rose and Huron on the east, north to the lake.

Land Owners, originally, of Seneca Falls, were chiefly members of the so-called Bayard Company, [described elsewhere]. Their first purchase was 100 acres of the state on the north side of the river—substantially the present First ward of the village, the price paid being \$2,800. In 1798, four years later, the company purchased lot No. 6 of the Cayuga reservation, lying on the south side of the river, containing 250 acres. Then, in 1800, they added 650 acres, lot No. 9, previously owned by Aaron Burr. In 1816 they purchased of the heirs of Thomas Grant 450 acres, lot No. 86, giving them the aggregate of 1450 acres—both sides of the river embracing all the water power. When in 1825 the company dissolved the land was parcelled among the five members, Robert Troup, Nicholas Gouverneur, Stephen N. Bayard, Elkanah Watson and Wilhelmus Mynderse.

Garry V. Sacket, Ansel Bascom and Andrew P. Tillman in 1827 made an extensive purchase of land on the south side of the river and cut it up into village lots.

SENECA FALLS CENTENNIAL

Citizens of Seneca Falls celebrated the centennial of the village, July 4, 1887. Henry Stowell, the historian of the day, delivered a comprehensive and carefully prepared address taking step by step the history of the community from the beginning, comprising about all known facts therein, and fully detailing the best and most important events. Much material has been drawn from this masterful effort for The Souvenir, including early industries and profession.

On the occasion referred to the village was handsomely decorated. A "Pioneer procession" began the day's programme which furnished much amusement. An "Industrial parade" in the afternoon brought out an elaborate exhibition of the products of the village, of which Maj. B. A. Wessell was marshal.

The military and fireman's parade, Maj. Pryce W. Bailey, grand marshal, consisted of five divisions. Col. J. H. MacDonald was assistant grand marshal. The aides were; Dr. E. Lester, Samuel Jacoby, Nelson Duntz, W. M. Wilcoxen, Charles Knight, Dr. L. B. Dawley, John Chamberlain, Frank Hammond, Frank Westcott, Ed. M. Rumsey, A. S. Davis, Charles Hoster, John Kaiser, Joseph Swaby, W. S. Mac Donald, Dr. R. B. Covert, Horace Silsby, Fred Swaby and L. Wayne.

The literary exercises were at Daniels Opera House in the afternoon. J. N. Hammond was president of the day. Rev. L. H. Morey and Rev. H. M. Denslow were the officiating clergymen. J. D. Pollard read the Declaration of Independence, and Henry Stowell his historical papers. George Raines of Rochester delivered an oration. The day's events closed with out-door sports, firemen's races and fireworks in the evening.

Towns of Seneca county, past and present; their erection; Seneca county was organized March 29, 1804. [By Diedrich Willers].

Ovid, Romulus and Ulysses—Org. March 5, 1794. Ulysses was annexed to Tompkins Co., April 17, 1817.

Fayette—March 14, 1800. Taken from Romulus. Hector—March 30, 1802. From Ovid. First annexed to Tompkins county when that county was organized, April 17, 1817. Now in Schuyler county.

Junius—Feb. 12, 1803. From Fayette.

Wolcott—March 24, 1807. From Junius. Wolcott in 1812 was annexed to Cayuga county. In 1817 it was re-annexed to Seneca county; and April 11, 1823, annexed to Wayne county where it is now.

Galen—Feb. 14, 1812. From Junius. Galen was annexed to Wayne county upon the organization of that county, April 11, 1823 and is now a part of that county.

Covert—April 7, 1817. From Ovid. That same year Covert was annexed to Tompkins county. On April 13, 1819, it was re-annexed to Seneca county.

Lodi—Jan. 27, 1826. From Covert.

Seneca Falls—March 26, 1829. From Junius.

Tyre—March 26, 1829. From Junius.

Waterloo—March 26, 1829. From Junius.

Varick—Feb. 6, 1830. From Romulus.

Great Bells; the weight, viz:—"Great Bell," Moscow, 443,732 pounds; St. Ivans, Moscow; 127,830 pounds; Pekin, 120,000 pounds; Vienna, 40,200 pounds; Olmutz, Bohemia, 40,000 pounds; Rouen, France, 40,000 pounds; St. Paul's, London, 38,470 "Big Ben," Westminster, 30,350 pounds; Montreal, 28,560 pounds; St. Peters, Rome, 18,600 pounds; Liberty Bell, Philadelphia, cast in London in 1752, weighs 2,000 pounds. It was cracked the first time it was used in 1753 and was recast in Philadelphia the same year. A few years after the Revolution it was cracked again while being rung.

The Musical Literary Society, which has for its object the study of classical music, the history and characterization of composers, the promotion of taste for purity in music, was formed in 1867, under the direction of Mr. A. F. C. Johnson of Chicago, representative of the Wilbur M. Derthick federation of four hundred clubs. Sixteen charter members were enrolled and the following officers elected:

President, Miss Belle L. Palmer; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Wilhelmina S. Brown; Program Committee, Mrs. George H. Cushing, Miss Mary Cruise, Mr. James A. Schoonmaker.

Enthusiasm has been the watchword and much excellent work has been done with frequent recitals by club members and assisting talent, including several chorus recitals of a high order, under the training of Mr. Walter Baylis Crabtree.

After three years' connection with the Federation

being studied. The office of president has been filled since the organization of the club by Miss Palmer. Miss Brown again serves as secretary and treasurer, and Mrs. Adeline Cowing acts as historian. The accompanying engraving represents the officers and a few of the present members including several of the ex-officers.

Cloth Dressing.—[By Mrs. L. R. Sanford].

On May 13, 1806, the first fulling mill for cloth dressing and carding was established at the foot of Fall street, where the Littlejohns now have their marble shops. A pair of carding machines were put in by Jacob and Louis Sherrill, of New Hartford. Col. Mynderse reserved the right to purchase the machines at \$900 which he did and leased the works at \$200 a year for three years to William Bruce. In 1814 Harris Usher conducted the same works, then Ansel



Pruden, Photo.

THE MUSICAL-LITERARY CLUB.

Upper Row (left to right)—Miss Minnie Babeock, Miss Bertha Hammer, Miss Gertrude Van Dyke, Maynard Jacoby, Mrs. Blanchard Baker, Miss Flora Cox, Miss Cora Covert, Miss Jennie Wicks, Mrs. Maynard Jacoby, Edward Bowles. Lower Row—Dr. Hubert Schoonmaker, Mrs. Philo Cowing, Historian; Miss Belle Palmer, President; Miss Wilhelmina Brown, Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. Hubert Schoonmaker.

the club reduced the expense of membership and admitted associate members; assuming control of the management thereby reaching the Derthick relations. The roll call was increased to sixty-five names. At this date a change has been effected in the requirements of the members regarding the study undertaken. Associates and chorus work are no longer a feature and twenty-five hard working students are enjoying to a full degree the programs given fortnightly at private houses instead of in the public hall formerly used. Each member serves as chairman and a friendly rivalry characterizes the work. The old masters beginning with Bach are

Fitch, who was succeeded by Henry and Ebenezer Ingalls. The second wool carding establishment was opened by W. J. Woodworth, of Tyre, in 1838, using a building owned by the Deys, where the first Dalrymple mill now stands, then it passed into the hands of Smith & Son and was known as a woollen mill. William Braman succeeded the Smiths, running it as a carding mill for many years. Many of us remember the old mill. Chester Braman, a grandson of William Braman, is now a member of the successful firm of A. Julliard & Co., of New York City. There was a fulling mill in 1834, owned by Watson & Terrell on Water street.



SEABURY S. GOULD,
Founder of Gould's Manufacturing Co.
[For view of his late residence see page 99.]

The Goulds Manufacturing Company is the outgrowth of the firm of Downs & Co., which was the first pump factory established in this place in 1848 at the "Old Stone Shop" at the corner of Ovid and Green streets.

From this small beginning employing only twenty-five to thirty men and under the guiding influence of Mr. S. S. Gould, who in 1852 became connected with the company, its prosperity and success was continuous, and its business interests increased until it was necessary that a larger shop should be provided. The Company, therefore, purchased the old Tillman hotel and tannery property on Ovid street. Here were erected what were regarded at that time as large and extensive works in which the Company continued the manufacture of pumps which had acquired a very extensive reputation throughout the whole country.

In 1864 the name of the Company was changed from Downs & Co. to the Goulds Manufacturing Co. The business was continued at the same location with ever increasing success; new buildings, machinery, etc., were added to its plant; and the Company continued to develop until 1870, when its factories were destroyed by fire. Immediately thereafter, however, the works were rebuilt and extended more largely than before. Almost each year since that time has seen some new building planned or executed, until The Goulds Manufacturing Company, which had started from so small a beginning, now had increased so that every available foot of the ground that it owned between the canal and river had been built upon, as well as a large seven-story warehouse on Bayard street. In many instances buildings had been erected extending over both the canal and the river, to such extremes was the Company subjected in order to provide manufacturing facilities for their large and increasing business.

In 1900 the business of this company had increased to such an extent that new property was acquired in

the western part of the village, covering ten acres, and here was erected another large and entirely independent plant for the manufacture of Triplex Power Pumps, for which this company had in the previous years acquired a very extensive and world-wide reputation.

During all these years the business has continued to grow; new buildings have been planned and provided and new machinery has been purchased until The Goulds Manufacturing Company of the present time employs 656 hands, and its wares are known not only in every part of the United States but in all parts of the world, the company having agents and connections in every important city in the world.

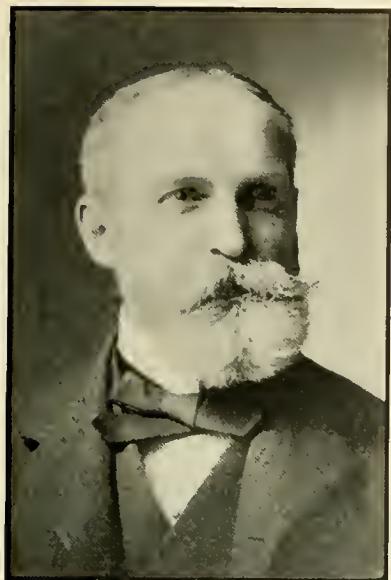
The affairs of the company are managed with a large corps of able engineers and efficient and honorable men in its various executive departments, and the Company is without doubt not only the leading industry of this village, but one of the largest and most prominent manufacturing concerns of the state, and indeed, of the whole nation.

Seabury S. Gould, the founder of Goulds Manufacturing Co., was born in Sharon, Conn., Aug. 8, 1812. His first business venture was at Ellenville, N. Y., and shortly afterwards at Poughkeepsie. In 1834 he came to Seneca Falls and began life as a merchant. In 1852 he sold his mercantile interests and engaged in the manufacture of pumps at the "Old Stone Shop," corner of Ovid and Green streets. The firm was known at that time as Downs & Co. In 1855 they purchased the Tillman hotel and tannery property on the site of the present Goulds Manufacturing Company's No. 1 shops, Mr. Gould giving his time and attention to the manufacturing interests of this company. In 1864, Mr. Downs having severed his connection with the company, the firm name was changed to The Goulds Manufacturing Company, Mr. Gould being the president thereof and continuing in this capacity until his death.

Mr. Gould was a familiar figure in all the various interests of this village. His wise counsel was asked by many, and his unfailing good nature and pleasant manner gave him a host of friends. During his life the business of the Goulds Manufacturing Company



JAMES H. GOULD.



SEABURY S. GOULD, SECOND

had increased from one in which they employed forty to fifty men to over 400 workmen; and, instead of their manufactured goods being confined simply to this country, their connections had been established in every important city of the world, and their business had increased to such great proportions that large and extensive buildings were constantly added to their manufactory, until it has outgrown its present quarters and greater additions are yet contemplated.

Mr. Gould died at Watch Hill, R. I., September 4, 1886, aged 74 years. He was a man of ceaseless activity, untiring energy and excellent business ability, which made him for about fifty years a prominent individual in our village and identified his name with one of our largest industries.

James H. Gould was born in Seneca Falls, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1844. He was graduated from the village schools, also from Dwight's High School, Clinton, N. Y. After leaving school he engaged in business in New York City, where he remained until 1867, when he returned to Seneca Falls to assist his father in the management of his then extensive pump business. He succeeded his father in the active management of the business in 1872, after which time he was the dominating and controlling spirit of The Goulds Manufacturing Company, and in 1886, after the death of his father, was elected president of the company.

Mr. Gould developed great tact and ability in increasing the business of the Goulds Manufacturing Company and in addition to this he was always very greatly interested in matters connected with other interests of this village. He was a man of excellent judgment and was often consulted by his friends in regard to business and other matters in which they might be interested. His personal influence was marked and his labors constant and unremitting. The important business interests to which he gave the best years of his manhood flourished to a marked degree, and the business of the Goulds Manufacturing Company under his leadership and guidance increased from year to year until it is now one of the largest pump manufacturing houses in the world.

Mr. Gould, at the time of his death, was president of the Exchange National Bank of Seneca Falls. He was largely instrumental in establishing this bank and its success was largely owing to his ability and good judgment in the management of its affairs. Mr. Gould died Dec. 28, 1896.

Seabury S. Gould, Second, was born in Seneca Falls, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1848. He was educated in the public schools of this village and at Dwight's High School at Clinton, N. Y. Leaving this school he entered Hamilton College, graduating from that institution in 1868.

Immediately after leaving college Mr. Gould went to Williamsport, Pa., to oversee a blast furnace



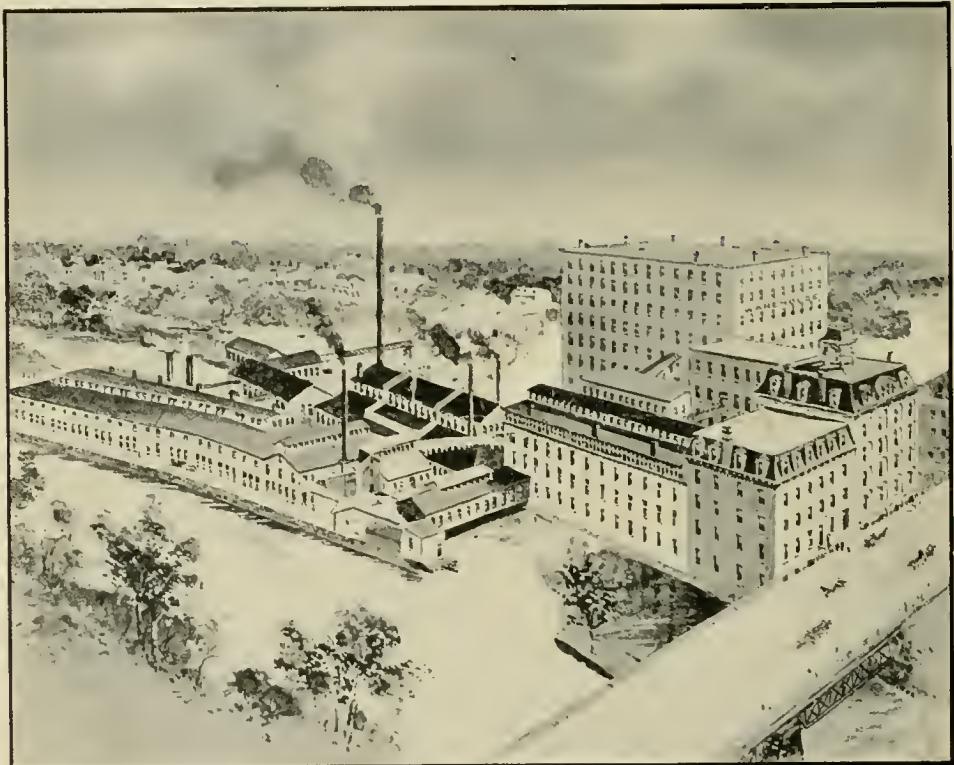
SEABURY S. GOULD'S RESIDENCE.

which was the property of his father. It being found unprofitable to manufacture iron so far from the iron and coal interests, the property was sold and Mr. Gould returned to Seneca Falls in 1872, when he entered the employ of The Goulds Manufacturing Company as its secretary. He continued in this relation to the company for many years, and upon the death of his father in 1886 he was elected vice president of the company. That office he retained until 1896, when upon the death of his brother he was elected president of the company, the position he still occupies.

While the Goulds Manufacturing Company has been successful in previous years, its success has been none the less marked under the present executive. It was during Mr. Gould's administration that the Goulds Manufacturing Company took a new and radical departure, purchasing a large property in the

Iroquois; The Six Nations, the Most Powerful and Cruel of American Indians; They Became the Terror to all Other Eastern Indians; The Long House; The Rulers and Tribes; The Indians as they were First Found in America.

The white men coming to this continent early in the sixteenth century found it peopled with two great families of Indians. The larger were the Algonquins who occupied nearly all of Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, the south-eastern part of the state of New York, New England, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Lower Canada. Entirely surrounded by the numerous tribes of which these Algonquins were composed, were the Iroquois, their traditional foes, a wild and intractible people, who from being at that time the weaker and smaller of the two families, at last became the stronger; and in



[From a Print.]

"GOULDS NO. 1 SHOPS."

View of Goulds Manufacturing Co.'s Old Works with Present Additions Thereto

western part of the village and thereon erecting an extensive and entirely distinct plant for the manufacture of its Triplex Power Pumps. Mr. Gould has always considered this decision on his part as probably the most important thing that has come into his business life. The development of the interests of the Goulds Manufacturing Company has always been his constant and untiring aim and study, and his efforts, early and late have been devoted to the furtherment of the best interests of the company.

Mr. Gould is a man highly respected in the community and is worthy of trust and confidence in every walk and phase of life. He is vice president of the Exchange National Bank of this place.

spite of the French finally dispersed and nearly exterminated the Algonquin race. Speaking the generic tongue of the Iroquois but never occupying a place in their councils or holding any tribal relations with them, were the Andastes on and near the Susquehanna river, the Eries or Cat nations, living along the southern shore of Lake Erie, the neutral nation north of Lake Erie and west of the Niagara river, the Hurons, on the north and east shores of Lake Huron, the Winnebagos, on the west shore of Lake Michigan, and the Tuscaroras, situated in the Carolinas.

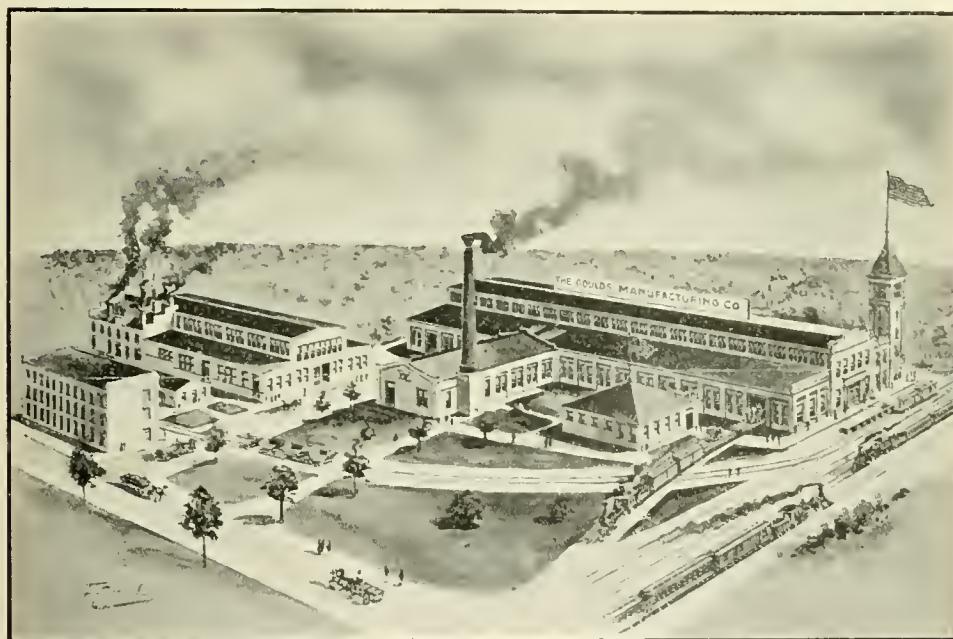
The true Iroquois, consisting of the five nations banded together only for defensive alliance, extended through Central New York from the Hudson to the

Genesee rivers. It is with these savages that the history of this state, and in fact all local history of Central and Northern New York state towns is interwoven. Of all the savages on the face of the earth they were the most barbarous and inhuman, making war on all tribes they could reach for no other purpose than to destroy them. Upon their prisoners they practiced the most revolting forms of torture, occasionally adopting the bravest of them in order to fill up their constantly depleting ranks, but on no other account sparing the life of any poor creature who happened to fall into their hands. The Frenchman Cartier, in 1535, found the main body of the Iroquois living along the northern shore of the St. Lawrence river in the vicinity of what are now Montreal and Three Rivers whence they were soon after driven south by the Algonquins.

Indian traditions relate that the Iroquois and the Algonquins at one time traded peaceably together. The latter whose lodges were often pitched on the shores of the sea, were skilled fishermen as well as

who in return would teach them how to procure game. The pupils soon proved better than the tutors and so excited the latter to envy that they turned upon and massacred them. From that time began the Iroquois scourge which not only swept the Algonquins from the earth but destroyed the Hurons and the Eries and carried the tomahawk and torch all over the country west of the Mississippi and north of Georgia and the Carolinas. In fact it is known that the Iroquois made the Indian tribes of the Tennessee tremble long before the white man had ever been heard of by them.

The Iroquois, according to the Jesuits, were at the height of their prosperity about the middle of the seventeenth century, their numbers then being reckoned at about 25,000, including approximately 3,000 warriors. They were then hemmed in by the two white nations who were threatening to drive them from their lands but whose jealousies forbade a union of effort against the savages and enabled the latter to keep both at their distance. When finally their



[From a Print.]

"GOULDS NO. 2 SHOPS."

New Plant of The Goulds Manufacturing Company for the Manufacture of their Celebrated Triplex Power Pumps; erected 1901.

hunters and they lived almost entirely by the chase. They held the Iroquois, who were largely agriculturists, in great contempt, treating them as beings far inferior to themselves. For years the Iroquois were subjected to every sort of indignity at the hands of their more numerous neighbors. At last the period of retribution arrived and the weaker neighbor arose in a vengeful fury and prosecuted a war against the Algonquins with such fearful pertinacity and vigor that that unfortunate nation changed from scorning bullies to terror stricken fugitives, seeking safety by dispersing to the remotest regions of the great Canadian wilderness and was finally almost exterminated. Tradition, explaining the immediate cause of the uprising of the Iroquois against their tormentors, says that on an occasion when the Algonquins were overtaken with a poor hunting season, they invited several of the young Iroquois to assist their hunters.

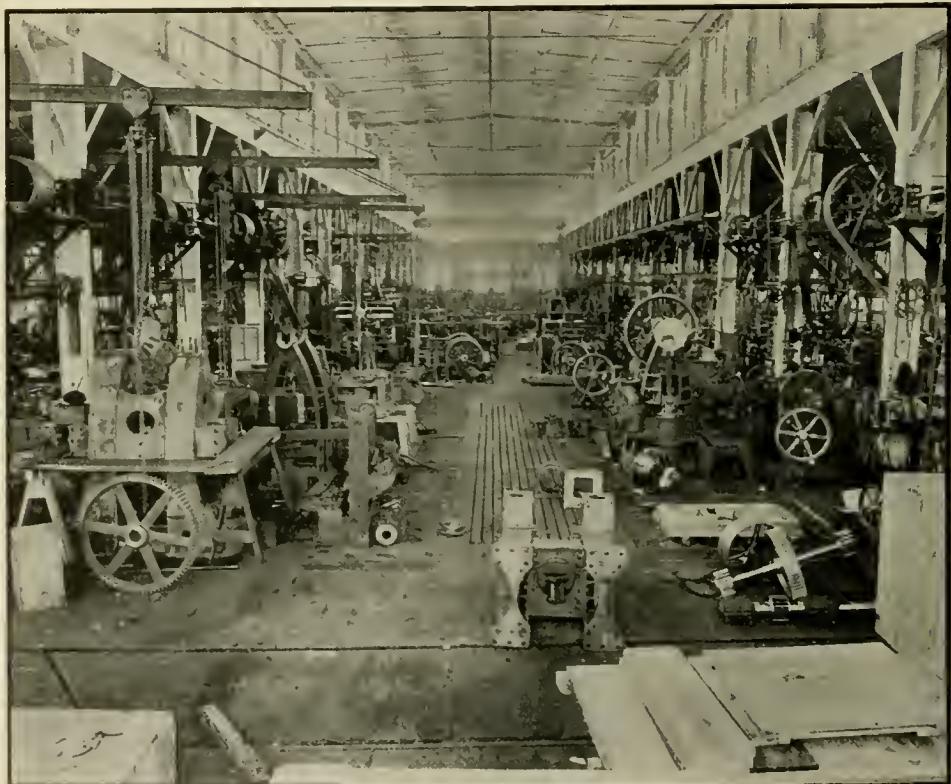
struggle for supremacy had ceased the Iroquois, like all of the other Indian nations, were doomed. "It is by the most subtle policy," says Lafitau speaking of the Iroquois, "that they have taken the ascendent over the other nations, divided and overcome the most warlike, made themselves a terror to the most remote and now hold a peaceful neutrality between the English and French, courted and feared by both."

In 1715 the Tuscaroras were received by the Iroquois into their family and they were thereafter known as the Six Nations. The Oneidas divided their lands with the Tuscaroras whom they considered as brothers, i. e., equals, but who were regarded by the other of the five nations as inferiors who were to be tolerated but not considered.

The Long House, as the country of the Iroquois was termed, was guarded on the east by the Mohawks, who lived along the river of that name and possessed

three strongly palisaded villages standing on its banks. The western portals in the western extremity of this state, were held by the Senecas, whose chief towns were scattered through what are now Seneca, Monroe and Genesee counties. These were the war-given nations, the most populous and the most to be feared by their enemies. The Oneidas defended the water-courses from the north and the south where the headwaters of the Susquehanna opened favorable highways of travel towards the southern tribes and where the Oneida lake broke down the wilderness barriers towards the numerous red men on the north. They had two palisaded towns but a few miles apart and their fields of maize and grain occupied the largest portions of Oneida, Madison, Chenango and Broome counties. The Onondagas held the waterways (the natural courses of travel for war parties of

descended the chief of the Onondagas known as Atotaharo, holding the most exalted place in the confederacy. Atotaharo was not in the civilized sense the ruler of the six nations. His was the most dignified place and he was accepted as the wiseacre of the league. He was the chief of the sachems, the wise men of all the tribes who gathered to the number of fifty at the great council house of the Onondagas to discuss the affairs of the league, receive runners and diplomats from other Indian nations and consider other matters which might be regarded as of concern to all of the six nations. The Iroquois were not governed. They were absolutely controlled by popular clamor. The old men who had distinguished themselves were the advisors of the respective nations and were by tacit consent, and not



GOULDS NO. 2 SHOPS.
Interior view of one end of the Machine Shop.

savages) connecting Lake Ontario, via the Oswego river with the interior country adjacent to the inland chain of New York lakes and the most western tributaries of the Susquehanna river, their chief town the geographical and political center of the confederacy, being located on the slope of a range of hills fifteen miles south of the present city of Syracuse. The Cayugas, the smallest of the five nations, occupied the country next west of the Onondagas.

The Mohawks and the Oneidas were divided into the Bear, Wolf and Tortoise clans while the other three nations consisted of eight, viz: Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Tortoise, Deer, Snipe, Heron and Hawk. Tradition alone is all the authority available for a description of the formation of the league and by it is ascribed to a celestial being from whom was

by any formality, permitted to gather at the council fires of the nation and have a voice in the proceedings. These assemblies were dignified by the Jesuits who lived among them in their writings, Laflau calling the gathering of each nation a senate.

There were two hereditary war chiefs, both belonging to the Senecas, but any man of sufficient personal credit might raise a war party when he chose. War was not carried on at any time so far as is known, in unison by the five nations. During the Iroquois campaigns against the French and Hurons the Mohawks were the chief aggressors and it was to that nation that the Jesuit priest Isaac Jogues was accredited by the French at the time he made his perilous journey to their palisaded towns on the Mohawk river for the purpose of securing peace.

The First Road into Seneca county is thus described in Documentary History of New York "by a gentleman to a friend": "To remedy this inconvenience as to roads, the legislature of the state had, by an act passed in the session of 1797, taken the road from Fort Schuyler [now Rome] to Geneva under their patronage" [granting a lottery]. The inhabitants of the country through which the road passed subscribed four thousand days of work, "which they performed with fidelity and cheerfulness." This road 98 miles long, 64 feet wide and "paved with logs and gravel in the moist parts of the low country through which it passed," was so far improved beginning in the month of June 1797, that a stage started from Fort Schuyler on the 30th of September [1797] and arrived at the hotel in Geneva in the afternoon of the third day with four passengers.

The Kingdom; its name. Several theories have been advanced as to how the Kingdom, an old settlement west of Seneca Falls, obtained that name. Mr. Harrison Chamberlain writes of it elsewhere. Mr. B. F. Beach writes as follows: It has been a question as to why this hamlet—the "Kingdom" was so called. When I lived there, forty-six years ago, I asked some of the old natives the question. They said that when the distillery, stores and tavern were in a thriving condition, the day line of boats on the canal either way would head for the Kingdom and tie up for the night. The place in those days had the reputation of sporting. There were chicken and dog fights, which always resulted inistic altercations between the native yeomanry (who styled themselves kings of the place) and the boatmen, and as the latter



Pruden, Photo.

SENECA COUNCIL, NO. 36, DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA.

Lower Row (left to right)—Miss Jennie Woodruff, Inside Sentinel; Mrs. Sarah Sadler, A. V. Councillor; Mrs. Emma Sackett, Councillor; Mrs. Cynthia A. Norton, Recording Secretary; Miss Camilla Messinger, A. R. Secretary. Top Row—Mrs. Lillian Brown, Warden; Miss Frances Sutton, Trustee; Mrs. Lou Durling, Financial Secretary; Mrs. Edna Brown, Outside Sentinel; Mrs. Lizzie Carter, Trustee.

"This line of road having been established by law," continues the writer, "not less than fifty families settled on it in the space of four months after it was opened."

Two or three years afterwards two coaches were running weekly over this road between Albany and Geneva; and the following taverns, at indicated distances apart between Fort Schuyler and Geneva were open: From Fort Schuyler to Laird's, 10 miles; Van Epps', near Oneida Reservation, 6; Wemps' in Oneida Reservation, [Castle], 6; Sill's, at the Deep Spring, [Chittenango], 11; Keeler's, Junior, 12; Tyler's, Onondaga Hollow, 10; Rice's, Nine Mile Creek, 10; Cayuga Ferry, [Cayuga Bridge], 20; Powell's Hotel, Geneva, 13.

were outnumbered, were nearly always vanquished. Hence the name Kingdom was applied to the place.

Packets in 1822 ran from Utica to Montezuma, and from the latter place passengers went to Bridgeport in a row boat or by stage, where they took a boat to Ithaca. Steam navigation was opened on Cayuga lake between Bridgeport and Ithaca, probably a year earlier. When the Seneca canal was finished in 1828 packets ran through between Schenectady and Buffalo. The first boat navigating the Seneca canal regularly was the "Adeline" in 1814. Then in 1816 came the "Miller." The first canal boat built in Seneca Falls was the "Merchant" launched in 1823.

Jacob P. Chamberlain - Of those who have contributed to the growth and prosperity of Seneca Falls the subject of this sketch deserves to rank among the foremost. He was of English descent, born in the town of Dudley, Mass., and his ancestors were among the first settlers of the Bay State. He came with his parents to Cortland, N. Y. when only five years old, and two years later, or in 1809, to Waterloo, N. Y. His parents died in 1819, when he was seventeen years of age. With a common school education and the courage and will inherited of a sturdy ancestry he soon set out to make his own way in life. His taste was for teaching and farming. He was fond of books; he loved the soil—loved to investigate its processes and study the best methods of tilling it. In its pursuit there was a freedom that appealed to him. He first accepted an engagement to teach in one of the district schools of the town of Varick and so satisfactory was his service to the trustees that he was continued at an increased salary. He married Catharine, the daughter of Frederick

mastered it, making it a leading and successful industry, the grain bought and the flour shipped east and to tide-water creating a market that materially aided the agricultural and mercantile interests of the place.

In 1844 he became one of the incorporators and directors of the Seneca Woolen Mills. This enterprise was one of the largest and most advanced of its day. In 1854 he sold out the "Lower Red Mills" to Edward Mynderse and Alexander Van Cleef and bought the "Upper Red Mills," then known as the "Dey Mills." This mill has done a large business in the past and still continues in the family.

So disasterous usually had been the milling and grain business to those who pursued it that it may be well to refer to a rule that Mr. C. adopted and never departed from. A ready buyer of grains at all times, he was just as ready a seller. If he bought five thousand bushels of wheat today, he placed the same at once on the market, either in grain or flour, taking the margins, which though small were usually on the right side. He never speculated, nor held for fancy prices, nor could he understand why failure should come if prudent business principles were observed. In 1855 he felt much chagrined over the forced liquidation of the Seneca Woolen Mills, but still having unshaken faith in it he set to work and re-organized it under the name of "The Phœnix Co.," becoming its president and personally looking after its management and making it prosperous down to the time the property was sold to Abel Downs and Albert Jewett in 1864. In 1870 he became president of The Seneca Falls Savings Bank, an institution much needed at the time to furnish our laboring people with a safe and convenient place to deposit a part of their weekly earnings, and the success of it has long ago confirmed the wisdom of its founders.

In politics Mr. C. was originally a Whig, but in 1856, on the organization of the Republican party, he was among the most earnest and enthusiastic to embark in the new movement. He felt that a new party was necessary. He believed that our public domain should be consecrated to freedom, that slavery should be restrained within its existing state limits and that under no condition whatever should our national policy compromise or impair the declaration of principles upon which our government was founded. In 1859 he was elected to represent this county in the legislature, and two years later, he was a representative in the 37th Congress, from this district, then made up of the counties of Ontario, Yates and Seneca. It was in the midst of a great crisis, calling for the most loyal and devoted service to save the country from its open and secret foes, and the work of that congress stands out among the best and noblest in all our history.

Mr. C. was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, for a long time at the head of its board of trustees, looking after its finances. Nearly the last active work of his life was to personally superintend the construction of the present edifice, to which he contributed liberally of his means.

To sum up Mr. C. was a self-made man, high-minded and honorable, of large business capacities, not without faults but whatever they were they sprung from a strong and generous nature. He was a conscientious school teacher, a good farmer, a prudent, energetic miller, an enterprising manufacturer, a benevolent churchman, a patriotic and public-spirited citizen, and a kind, noble and generous parent,—finding in all his activities the desire and ability to contribute to the good of others both the inspiration to and the ample reward for his efforts.

He passed away in 1878 in the 76th year of his age, leaving six children, of whom at present survive four,



Copied from Old Print by Pruden.
J. P. CHAMBERLAIN.

Kuney, and bought a small farm of seventy-five acres, upon which the only improvement, aside from the clearings, was a story and half log house. Here out of the income of the land and the earnings as a school teacher he managed soon to pay for his farm. Varick recognized his worth and honored him with positions of trust.

In the fall of 1831 Mr. C. moved to the Kingdom, buying the Dimmick farm of two hundred acres just south of the river bridge. His object in making this change was to be nearer his brothers, as well as out of deference to the wish of his early and most trusted friend, Judge Gary V. Sackett. Here for twelve years he pursued farming, upon a more extensive scale, his interest in the soil deepening and continuing during all his life, inducing him to invest largely in lands and to prefer always to be regarded as a farmer.

In 1843 Mr. C. was compelled much against his wishes at the time to buy the "Lower Red Mills." Though the business was entirely new to him he soon



HARRISON CHAMBERLAIN.

Gen. Frank Chamberlain of Washington, D. C., Mrs. L. C. Avery and Harrison Chamberlain of Seneca Falls, N. Y. and Mrs. L. C. Noyes of Rochester, N. Y.

The Seneca Woolen Mills built and organized in 1844, was one of the most important enterprises of its day and for more than half a century it has played a leading part in the growth and history of our village. In 1855 the parties conducting the mills re-organized under the name of "The Phoenix Co." Jacob P. Chamberlain becoming president, William Johnson agent and Harrison Chamberlain secretary. The line of manufacture was plain and fancy men's wear, and though it was a time when the country was laboring under free trade and when it was swept by the panic of '57 the mills did well, running full down to 1864, when they were transferred to Abel Downs and Albert Jewett. Under the

new management the business was enlarged and two other large properties were taken in constituting mills Nos. 2 and 3, making by far the largest manufacturing concern in the place, in the help employed, wages paid out and the value of output. Some twenty years later the mills were again re-organized, Nos. 2 and 3 properties were sold off and the original plant, The Seneca Woolen Mills, refitted and equipped with new machinery; and since 1880 they have been operated successfully. The essential need in woolen manufacture is to have the skill and mechanical facilities, enabling you to get out as desirable fabrics and at as low cost as any other mill. In other words, under the law of the survival of the fittest, the woolen mill to succeed must be a model mill in all its appointments.

In 1800 when the present proprietor, Harrison Chamberlain, took hold of the mills it was difficult to understand why the machinery, much of it hardly worn, could not be operated successfully. But so great had been the improvements and important the new processes that it was found necessary to re-equip and re-arrange the mills throughout, involving large outlays of money, before they could be put on a safe and profitable basis.

Today the mills are able to compete for the best trade, and are doing so, employing about 175 hands and a considerable portion of the works being compelled to run during the nights. Over five thousand dollars are paid out every month for wages, over two thousand pounds of wool go into the works every day and over twelve hundred yards of six-quarter cloth are produced daily, of a value of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year.

HENRY STOWELL, HISTORIAN

Of all writers who have attempted to preserve local history in Seneca Falls, Henry Stowell deserves a conspicuous place. Not one has done more in this way than he. In fact a great part of Seneca Falls history is interwoven with facts which he has gleaned for his newspaper, *The Reveille*, or historical addresses, considerable of which is used in this work.



Pruden, Photo.

HARRISON CHAMBERLAIN'S RESIDENCE.

Court House; how located—[By Diedrich Willers.]—In an historical paper read before the Waterloo Library and Historical Society, Feb. 7, 1878, Mr. Charles D. Morgan says that the site for the Court House at Waterloo, conveyed by Hon. Elisha Williams, was selected and staked out in 1817, and that Hon. Daniel W. Bostwick of that village first broke ground for that building. The commissioners appointed to erect a court house and jail were Hon. John Knox (then state senator), Reuben Swift and John Watkins. They reported to the board of supervisors in the fall of 1817, that \$4,000 had been subscribed by voluntary contributions towards such buildings. The supervisors were asked to raise a like amount but refused to do so, and finally before adjourning voted the sum of five hundred dollars for that purpose. At a special session of the board of supervisors held May 15, 1818, the expenditure of

continuation of a half-shire court house system, inaugurated in 1822, in the double jury district system, and such half-shire system has been continued until this day.

It is not the purpose of this paper to refer to the rotation system between the two jury districts long practiced by the leading political parties of the county, in the selection of candidates for county officers, and which rotation during its continuance gave good satisfaction, although of late years much departed from.

Canal; when begun and completed—Elisha Williams of Hudson, N. Y., was among the first to improve Seneca river by constructing an hydraulic canal for water power purposes at Waterloo. After that work was completed in the year 1813 the state legislature incorporated the Seneca Lock Navigation Company, a private company, to improve the navi-



Pruden, Photo.

THE SENECA WOOLEN MILLS.

an additional sum of four hundred dollars was authorized, and at the fall session of the board in the same year, \$1,750 additional was voted, to which \$2,080.59 was added by the board in 1819, thus amounting to more in the aggregate than the amount originally asked for by the commissioners.

The people of the south end of the county, dissatisfied with the removal of the county seat from Ovid where it was first located, to Waterloo in 1817, procured the passage of an act in 1822, dividing the county into two jury districts for the better accommodation of jurors, the division being made at the south line of Fayette. Thus the county buildings at Ovid were again brought into use.

By the erection of Wayne county the village of Waterloo was located only eight miles from the north line of the county, which caused the people of the south end of the county to insist upon the con-

struction of the Seneca river by constructing locks around the falls and rapids therein, and these improvements were completed so that in 1818 loaded canal boats from the east could pass through the Seneca river, as improved, up to Geneva.

The legislature, in 1825, authorized the construction of the Cayuga & Seneca Canal from Geneva to a junction with the Erie canal at a distance of twenty-one miles, principally in the old town of Junius.

The state succeeded by purchase, to all rights of the Seneca Lock Navigation Company and completed its canal in November, 1828.

The Erie canal, the construction of which was commenced in 1817, was completed in October, 1825, passing through the northeast corner of Seneca county.

Ladies' Aid Society No. 43, auxiliary to H. T. Noyes Camp, No. 199, Sons of Veterans, was organized May 21, 1903, with a charter membership of 32. Being a comparatively new society, No. 43 has of course very little history. The first and present president is Mrs. Phena Morehouse who is assisted by an able and enthusiastic corps of officers and members. The objects of this association are to aid the G. A. R. in caring for disabled veterans, soldiers' widows and orphans, to assist in the proper observance of Memorial Day and especially to aid the Sons of Veterans in both social and financial matters. Meetings are held on the 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays of each month at Sons of Veterans hall.

First Lords of the Soil.—Cadwallader Colden in his history of the Five Nations speaks of them as a "poor and generally called barbarous people, bred

fear. Every sudden repartee in a public treaty leaves with them an impression of a light inconsiderate mind; but in private conversation they use and are delighted with brisk, witty answers."

Greatest Fires.—London, Sept. 2-6, 1666, 13,200 residences and 89 churches and public buildings destroyed. New York, Dec. 16, 1835, 600 buildings; loss \$20,000,000. Pittsburg, April 10, 1845, 1,000 buildings; loss \$6,000,000. Philadelphia, July 9, 1850, 350 buildings; loss \$1,500,000. St. Louis, May 4, 1851, loss \$15,000,000. San Francisco, May 3-5, 1851, 2,500 buildings; loss \$3,500,000. Santiago, Spain, Dec. 8, 1863, 2,000 persons killed. Portland, Me., July 4, 1866; loss \$15,000,000. Chicago, Oct. 8 and 9, 1871, 1,745 buildings destroyed; three and one-half square miles of ruins; 200 persons killed; 98,500 made homeless. Boston, Nov. 9-11, 1872, 800 build-



Prudeu, Photo. LADIES' AID, NO. 43, AUXILIARY TO THE SONS OF VETERANS CAMP, NO. 199.

Lower Row (right to left)—Mrs. L. G. Morehouse, Chaplain; Mrs. Alice Johnson, Guide; Mrs. S. Reife, Asst. Guide; Mrs. F. Coons, Outside Guard. Second Row; above—Mrs. Rose Lotherington, Treas.; Mrs. Humphrey, Past President; Mrs. P. Morehouse, President; Mrs. Jennie Timmerman, Vice-President; Mrs. Nellie C. Higgins, Secretary. Third Row above—Miss P. Kennedy; Miss Lizzie Murphy; Miss Jessie Humphrey, Inside Guard; Miss Laura Kennedy; Miss Maggie McGuire; Miss Mary Kennedy. Top Row—Mrs. Cynthia A. Norton; Miss F. Larzelere; Mrs. Rose Myers; Mrs. James Crowley; Mrs. Frank McGufre.

under the darkest ignorance; and yet a bright and noble genius shines from in under these black clouds. None of the greatest Roman heroes have discovered a greater love to their country, or a greater contempt of death than these people, called barbarians, have done when liberty came in competition. Indeed, I think our Indians have outdone the Romans in this particular. If sent with any message, though it demanded the greatest dispatch, or though they bring intelligence of any imminent danger, they never tell it at their first approach, but sit down for a minute or two, at least, in silence to reflect before they speak, that they may not show any degree of surprise or

ings; loss \$73,000,000; 15 persons killed. St. John's N. B., June 21, 1876, loss \$12,250,000. Brooklyn theater, Dec. 5, 1876; 300 lives lost. Seattle and Spokane, Wash., 1881; loss \$10,000,000 each.

Old School on the State Road.—Mr. B. F. Beach thinks that the first school house built in the town (if not in the county) was north of Seneca Falls village on the State road. The first teacher was Miss Nancy Osman, adopted daughter of Moses March.

First School.—In a log house, built on the shore of the mill race, June 16, 1801, was taught the first school in Seneca Falls, Alexander Wilson being the teacher.

Pocahontas Lodge, No. 211, F. & A. M., has been in existence over fifty years. A petition to the Grand Lodge for the organization of the same was acted upon March 4, 1851; a warrant was issued during that month and the Lodge organized, its first three principal officers being John Morse master, Lyman T. Moore senior warden and David M. Coy junior warden. The Lodge soon became prosperous and numbered among its members men of influence, many of whom have long since passed away.

The oldest living members of the Lodge to-day are: Horace C. Silsby (1852), Hon. Gilbert Wilcoxen, (1854) and Henry Stowell (1857).

Harmony prevailed during the intervening years from its organization up to the time of the civil war, when many went out in defence of their flag and country. The Lodge rooms were located at that

Templars' Hall until June, 1870. The first meeting held under the warrant issued by the Grand Lodge was June 8, 1870. On June 14, 1870, the Lodge met in G. A. R. Hall and continued to do so until March 28, 1871, when it took possession of rooms fitted up in the Mynderse block, which had been rebuilt after the fire, and the members set to work with a will and furnished the same, and these surroundings were acceptable until 1900, when an effort was made by the Lodge to get its own building. A committee was appointed to obtain options and after examining several sites and reporting upon the same, the Lodge purchased the Mason property on the east side of Cayuga street.

The men who were foremost in this project bore the stamp of resolution and are to-day enjoying the satisfaction that their labors are not in vain. The prime movers did not complete but should have full



Pruden, Photo.

POCAHONTAS LODGE, NO. 211, F. & A. M.

Lower Row (left to right)—Samuel Kibbey, Secretary; E. L. M. Guion, Sr. W.; W. S. McDonald, Master; Rev. W. B. Clarke, Chaplain; George B. Davis, Treasurer. Middle Row—M. W. Jacoby, Jr. M. C.; H. DeLaney, Knight, Organist; W. B. Harper, Trustee; T. W. Pollard, Trustee; W. P. Campbell, Sr. M. C. Top Row—E. J. Forbes, S. D.; John C. Davis, Trustee; F. P. Odell, Tiler; J. F. Troutman, Jr. D.

time on the third floor of the Mynderse block on Fall street and the Lodge had about completed the furnishing of the same when it met a serious disaster.

On January 16, 1869, at or near midnight, Mynderse Block on Fall street was destroyed by fire, which was first discovered in the third story (supposed to be the work of incendiaries), and in the conflagration all the properties and fittings of the Lodge were destroyed and even the warrant by authority of which the Lodge had existence was lost. The brethren, undaunted by this blow, applied at once to Grand Master James Gibson for a dispensation to resume labor as a Lodge, which was granted Jan. 25, 1870. The first meeting after the fire was held in the Cuddeback Hall and afterwards in Good

credit for the initial movement and they were met more than half way by the officers and members of 1900 and 1901. The funds for the purchase of the lot and the commencement of the erection of the building were raised by a popular loan among the members, represented by certificates at a low rate of interest. The committee on sites consisting of Geo. B. Davis, C. A. MacDonald and Thomas W. Pollard, after completing the purchase and removing the old building from the lot, gave the property in charge of a building committee composed of S. B. Hopkins, Fred Maier, Jr., C. H. Williams, B. Frank Peck and H. M. Heady, who accepted, with some modifications, the plans of Joseph Blaby, of Palmyra, N. Y., architect; and contracts were let to Barlow & Wood-

cock for the mason work and to Jacob Freese of Cayuga, N. Y., for the woodwork.

On June 15, 1901, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Grand Master Charles W. Mead, of Albany, N. Y., assisted by his associate grand officers. This was, indeed, a great day for Masons in Seneca Falls. Lodges were present from Auburn, Cayuga, Waterloo, Ovid and Geneva and many other representatives from Lodges between Rochester and Syracuse, Geneva Commandery of Knights Templar being also present as an escort to the Grand Lodge. The town was decorated for the occasion with flags and bunting and nature gloriously dressed upon Pocahontas Lodge on this, her jubilee.

From this time the building grew in symmetrical form and it now stands forth an ornament to "the Fifth Avenue" of Seneca

Falls -- Cayuga street -- and a credit to the village. It is two and one-half stories high, with pressed brick front and is of very imposing appearance and design. The interior is a model for those about to engage in a similar undertaking. It has a large basement with excellent heating apparatus and on the ground floor is an assembly hall capable of seating two hundred persons at tables, this room being used for dancing parties and public entertainments. Adjoining, are ante-rooms, cloak-rooms and toilet rooms. A small stage is built in the rear of the hall; and there is a kitchen with apparatus for the accommodation of banqueting parties, all fitted in modern style. On the second floor are the Lodge rooms, in which not only the Blue Lodge holds its meetings but they are also occupied by Salem Town Chapter, 183, R. A. M., and Sincerity Chapter, O. E. S., the ladies of this branch having materially assisted the Lodge in furnishing the same with an elegant carpet for the Lodge room.

Plans were subsequently made and the committees appointed for a Masonic fair and as evidence of the unity and good feeling existing among all branches of the order each and every member helped to make it a success, which it was in every sense of the word. Salem Town Chapter donating largely to the same and the ladies of the Eastern Star being untiring in their efforts. After holding the fair for a week, it was closed, netting the Lodge about \$5,500, a grand start towards the payment of its indebtedness. Words would be wholly inadequate to express the credit due the W. M. and various committees for the success of the undertaking. The trustees set to work to complete the furnishing of the building and received several excellent donations of furniture for the Lodge. The building was formally dedicated, completely furnished, on Friday, Oct. 24, 1902, by

the Grand Lodge officers as follows: M. W. Elbert Crandall, Grand Master of the State of New York; R. W. S. Nelson Sawyer, Senior Grand Warden; R. W. Charles Smith, Junior Grand Warden; M. W. L. I. M. Ehlers, Grand Secretary; R. W. George W. White, Past Grand Treasurer; R. W. John R. Gardner, Grand Marshall; R. W. A. W. Hillebrand, Grand Sword Bearer; R. W. Wm. O. Campbell, Grand Sword Bearer; R. W. George Kent, Grand Steward; R. W. Lorenz Zeller, Grand Director.

The presence of the Grand Lodge officers for the second time and of the Grand Master for the third, during the erection and completion of this building, were honors more than ordinary to Pocahontas Lodge and the presence among us of a Mason of high standing, a member of this Lodge, has been a matter of



Pruden, Photo.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

high interest to those in authority. Wor. Bro. James D. Pollard, Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, a life-long resident of this place, was well known throughout this state and was a man who took great interest in the fraternity and, singular to record, Bro. Pollard was suddenly removed by death within ten days after this dedication at which he was present.

A large number of brethren were present at the final ceremonies connected with this Masonic Temple and having given all the visitors present, including the grand officers, a royal welcome, a banquet was served and with toasts and speeches and entertainment in music and song the brethren felt that this splendid edifice had been well opened and dedicated to Masonry. The Lodge is now in the height of prosperity. The rooms are attractive and pleasant

to meet in, which is indicated by the generally large attendance of its members and visiting brethren. In addition to the ordinary furniture in the Lodge room is a pipe organ and in the assembly room below is an elegant piano. At the head of the first flight of stairs a fine tablet has been erected, commemorative of the event, on which is inscribed:

Pocahontas Lodge, 211, F. & A. M.

Chartered A. D., 1851.

J. C. Davis, W. M. Chas. C. Johnson, S. W.
E. G. Gould, J. W. Geo. B. Davis, Treas.
S. Kibbey, Secy. C. B. Durham, S. D.
J. A. Robertson, J. D. L. Wm. Menden, S. M. C.
Fred Cory, J. M. C. Rev. W. B. Clarke, Chap.
W. H. Adkinson, Mar. F. P. Odell, Tiler.

Trustees

W. B. Harper, C. A. MacDonald, Thos. W. Pollard,
Building Committee

S. B. Hopkins, B. F. Peck, F. Maier, Jr.
C. H. Williams, H. M. Heady,

CHIEF ELECTIVE OFFICERS, POCAHONTAS LODGE, FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS:

YEAR	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
1851	John Morse,	Lyman T. Moore,	David M. Coy,
1852	"	"	"
1853	"	Edwin J. Tyler,	W. A. Swaby,
1854	Lyman T. Moore,	Wm. A. Swaby,	James Denison,
1855	Edwin J. Tyler,	James Denison,	R. Schuyler,
1856	"	"	Wm. Gunn,
1857	"	Wm. Gunn,	David M. Coy,
1858	Wm. Gunn,	Luther F. Veilie,	Gilbert Wilcoxen,
1859	Edwin Tyler,	Nathan Baker,	Hiram H. Heath,
1860	Augustus Goffe,	Hiram H. Heath,	Perry Stowell,
1861	"	"	"
1862	Hiram H. Heath,	Gilbert Wilcoxen,	"
1863	Augustus Goffe,	Perry Stowell,	James H. Petty,
1864	Perry Stowell,	James H. Petty,	Chas. Rake,
1865	"	James D. Pollard,	John Lynn,
1866	James D. Pollard,	Wm. Walker,	S. B. Hopkins,
1867	"	"	Edgar A. Brewer,
1868	Gilbert T. Taft,	W. F. Hostet,	Wm. Allen,
1869	Wm. Walker,	"	A. H. Kittell,
1870	"	S. B. Hopkins,	J. F. Dalrymple.

From the year 1870, a more complete record is obtainable and a list of the five elective officers is given:

YEAR	MASTER	S. WARDEN	J. WARDEN	TREASURER	SECRETARY
1871	G. Wilcoxon	H. H. Heath	T. C. Armitage	Moses Rumsey	Thos. Kerr
1872	S. B. Hopkins	J. R. Littlejohn	B. F. VanCleef	"	"
1873	J. R. Littlejohn	D. H. Gordon	Geo. Reamer	"	C. E. Wessell
1874	D. H. Gordon	Chas. Gould	"	J. D. Pollard	"
1875	Wm. Walker	Geo. Reamer	H. J. Purdy	"	"
1876	J. D. Pollard	J. R. Littlejohn	S. B. Hopkins	D. H. Gordon	"
1877	H. J. Purdy	P. H. VanAuken	M. D. Sisson	"	"
1878	P. H. VanAuken	C. W. Riegel	"	Geo. B. Davis	W. T. Runyan
1879	Chas. W. Riegel	M. D. Sisson	Chas. T. Silsby	"	"
1880	P. H. VanAuken	J. C. Reamer	"	"	"
1881	"	"	"	"	"
1882	J. C. Reamer	Chas. T. Silsby	H. C. Knickerbocker	"	"
1883	Chas. T. Silsby	H. C. Knickerbocker	A. W. Worth	"	"
1884	"	A. W. Worth	J. N. Hammond	"	W. J. Pollard
1885	A. W. Worth	Chas. Randolph	Geo. M. Compson	"	"
1886	"	"	"	"	S. B. Hopkins
1887	"	H. C. Knickerbocker	Weed Barnum	"	"
1888	H. C. Knickerbocker	M. D. Sisson	James G. Armstrong	"	C. H. Williams
1889	J. G. Armstrong	S. B. Hopkins	Chas. Sanderson	"	G. M. Compson
1890	"	Weed Barnum	Geo. Ament	"	"
1891	"	Geo. Ament	Wm. B. Harper	"	"
1892	Geo. Ament	Wm. B. Harper	C. A. MacDonald	C. H. Williams	Samuel Kibbey
1893	"	C. A. MacDonald	R. G. Miller	"	"
1894	Wm. B. Harper	"	H. A. Carmer	T. W. Pollard	"
1895	"	"	"	"	"
1896	C. A. MacDonald	H. A. Carmer	Chas. C. Johnson	Geo. M. Compson	"
1897	"	Thos. W. Pollard	Fred L. Story	Geo. B. Davis	"
1898	Thos. W. Pollard	John C. Davis	Wm. M. Follett	"	"
1899	"	"	Chas. C. Johnson	"	"
1901	John C. Davis	Chas. C. Johnson	W. S. MacDonald	"	"
1901	"	"	E. G. Gould	"	"
1902	"	"	"	"	"

It may be of interest to the members of the fraternity and others to note the officiary of the Lodge from its inception, a record of fifty years, not always obtainable in many institutions. Up to the year 1870, immediately after the fire, we shall only represent the first three officers of the Lodge.

The officers for the year 1903, most of whom are represented in the illustration accompanying this article, are: W. M., Wm. S. MacDonald; S. W., E. L., M. Guion; J. W., Cady B. Durham; Treas., Geo. B. Davis; Secy., Samuel Kibbey; Chap., Rev. W. B. Clarke; S. D., Edward J. Forbes; J. D., Joel F. Troutman; S. M. C., Wm. P. Campbell; J. M. C., Maynard W. Jacoby; Mar., Frank C. Bebeez; Org., H. DeLancey Knight; Tiler, Frank P. Odell; Trustees, Wm. B. Harper, John C. Davis, Thos. W. Pollard.

The present membership of the Lodge is something over two hundred brethren. Regular communications are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, commencing at 7:30 p. m.

The following is the list of the

Treaties involving Seneca Falls Lands; Contest over Lands of Cayuga Indians Between Speculators and the State; Indian Traders, and Mission; "The Ratification."

By Fred Teller

The lands upon which the village of Seneca Falls has been built were ceded to the State of New York by the Cayuga tribe of Indians. The lands included in the boundaries of the first, second and third wards were relinquished by the Cayugas in the treaty known as the State Treaty with the Cayugas of 1784. By this treaty they sold to the state the principal part of their lands, reserving only what was known as the East and West Cayuga reservations, respectively, on the east and west shores of Cayuga lake, which reservations contained, "exclusive of the waters of the lake" practically one hundred square miles. It is an interesting story ending at the council fire which was

The attendance of the Cayugas was not large or representative, owing to the violent opposition of the lessees. The lessees were two companies who had leased from the Six Nations practically all of their lands for the period of 999 years. The Indians were not allowed to sell their lands without the consent of the state. The humane policy of George Washington and the government "of the 13 fires" required the presence of United States commissioners to safeguard the interests of their Indian wards, at all treaties held by them for the conveyance of their lands. To evade these precautions the lessees had "leased" the lands of the Indians for such a length of time that it practically constituted a sale. John Livingston was the most prominent figure in this movement which was for the purpose of erecting a new state west of the pre-emption line, which, however, is not pertinent to this article.

To properly understand the condition of affairs here at the time of this treaty it is necessary to go



Pruden, Photo.

SINCERITY CHAPTER, EASTERN STAR.

Mrs. Ida Kellogg, worthy matron, centre of middle row; Mrs. G. I. Pruden, associate matron, on Mrs. Kellogg's left, and Mrs. John Davis, treasurer, is on her right. Mrs. Dr. J. F. Crosby, conductress, is next to Mrs. Pruden and Mrs. John Crowell, associate conductress, is next to Mrs. Davis. Those sitting are; Mrs. W. P. Campbell, chaplain, in the center. Mrs. Moses Nearpass, marshal, at her right and Mrs. Sahler, warden, at her left. Frank Odell, sentinel, with, next in order to him, Miss Bertha Munson, Ada, Miss Harriet Beebe, Electa, Mrs. John Ament, Martha, and Mrs. E. Cooney, Ruth, appear in the upper row.

kindled in Albany on the 19th day of February 1784. The treaty was finally ratified on the twenty-fifth of the same month by, on the part of the state, viz: His excellency Gov. George Clinton, Lieut. Gov. Van Cortland and Commissioners Ezra L. Hommedieu, Abram Ten Broeck, John Hatborn, Samuel Jones, Peter Gansevoort, Jr., and Egbert Benson. On the part of the Cayugas, the treaty states, "with several of the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the tribe or nation of Indians called the Cayugas, for and on behalf of the said nation." On behalf of the Cayugas this treaty was signed by fourteen Indians and twelve governesses, a very small proportion of the head men and women of the tribe. Most of the signatures are noted as having been signed by Kanis-ta-gia whose mark was a steel trap.

back a little and examine some events that occurred a few months previous. The late George Conover published a very interesting article covering these events, from which I quote. After referring to the treaty which the two lessee companies had held with the Indians at Kanadesaga (beautiful waters, also the former name of Seneca lake) a prominent castle or town of the Seneca Indians located near the outlet of Seneca lake, he says:

"It was finally determined to hold a council in September, 1788, at Fort Schuyler, and agents and runners were sent out by the New York State commissioners to induce the Indians to attend. Great preparations were made for this embassy to the Indian country. The board of commissioners and their retinue started from Albany on the 23d and did

not arrive at Fort Schuyler until the 28th of August. A wild, romantic scene was soon presented. Gov. George Clinton pitched his marquee and was surrounded by many who had been conspicuous in the revolution, and were the leading men in the new state. They were surrounded by the camp fires of the numerous representatives of the Six Nations who numbered thousands. Indian traders were there from New York and Canada in large numbers with their showy goods, trinkets and firewater, ready for the sale of their goods [to the Indians] or the espousal of either the interest of the state or the lessees [whose interests lay in preventing the cession of the Indian lands to the state by the proposed treaty]. Prominent lessees from Albany, Hudson and Canada were in the crowd, secretly and insidiously endeavoring to thwart the object of the council. Learning that one of their principals, John Livingston, was present, Gov. Clinton ordered him to leave in three hours and retire to the distance of forty miles. Finding that the Cayugas and Senecas had held back, messengers were sent to Kanadesaga, who found Dr. Burton, a prominent lessee, and his agents surrounded by Indians, dealing out liquors and goods and persuading

York] was dispatched to these tribes to inform them what had been done and to prepare a way for a council. Seth Reed, who was living at Old Castle, and Peter Ryckerman, living upon the lake shore at Kanadesaga, both noted Indian traders, were engaged to aid in getting the attendance of the Indians to the council. Reed and Ryckerman responded and sent James Manning Reed to Albany with a letter saying that they would be at Albany the latter part of January with the Indians, and adding that the lessees kept the Indians 'so continually intoxicated with liquor that it is impossible to do anything with them.' It was not until February, 1789, that Ryckerman was able to collect a sufficient number of Indians and to reach Albany." Ryckerman was well repaid for this service as will be seen farther on.

On the 14th the council was opened (as above stated) with the Cayugas, Senecas, Onondagas and Oneidas present. Good Peter, or Domine Peter was the principal speaker for the Cayugas. Present at the council was a considerable number of their women, whom Good Peter called "governesses" and of whom he said, "our ancestors considered it a great transgression to reject the council of the



Loaned by Janet Cowing.

THE PARTRIDGE BLOCK.
(Site of the Old Arnett Mill), Burned July 30, 1890.

them [the Indians] that New York would either cheat them out of their lands or else put them to death. Many of them were undeceived and started on their journey, but so great had been the beastly intoxication, that but few went farther than Scaw-yase [Skoiyase], South Waterloo, being unable to proceed; but few reached the council, one Cayuga dying on the road.

"On the 8th of September," continues Mr. Conover's account, "the council was opened by a speech by Gov. Clinton and after a few days a treaty was concluded with the Onondagas whereby all of their lands were procured for the State] except certain reservations. Negotiations with the Oneidas followed and after some days a like treaty was procured from them. The council had continued for twenty-five days. It now became important in order to secure the balance of the Indian lands to procure a treaty with the Cayugas and Senecas. Samuel Kirkland [the earliest English protestant missionary among the Six Nations in Central and Western New

women, particularly of the governesses. They considered them the mistresses of the soil. They said: Who bring us forth? Who cultivate our lands? Who kindle our fires? Who boil our pots—but the women? Our women say let not the tradition of the fathers with respect to women be disregarded; let them not be despised; God is their maker." Six days of negotiations completed the objects of the council.

The lands ceded reached west of the pre-emption line, or boundary between this state and the "commonwealth of Massachusetts" claims [See history of the pre-emption line on another page], and out of it Peter Ryckerman received a mile square at the Cayuga ferry and 16,000 acres of land west of Seneca lake for his services, less 320 acres reserved to a white person married to a daughter of a Cayuga named Thonowas. The Cayugas also reserved the salt springs on the Seneca river and "the place in the Seneca river at or near a place called Skoyes (so spelled in the treaty) where the Cayugas have heretofore taken eel, and a competent piece of land on the



Old Photo.

AMELIA JENKS BLOOMER.
(See sketch "Bloomers" page 29.)

southern side of said river at said place sufficient for the said Cayugas to land and encamp on and cure their eel."

The consideration given to the Cayugas was \$500 paid down, \$1,675 on the 1st of June following, to be paid at Fort Schuyler, and on June 1st of every year thereafter, to be paid at Fort Schuyler \$500 in silver.

When, on the following June, the Indians came forward to receive the payment of \$1,675, the state took the precautions to render the treaty more secure by requiring the signatures of the more representative sachems, warriors and chiefs of the Cayuga nation, by which they "fully, freely and absolutely ratify and confirm said treaty." The leading signature obtained at this time is that of the aged, venerated and widely known Cayuga chief Ojagegħt, commonly known as "Fish Carrier." For many years, by reason of his age and renown, he had been the headsman or leading sachem of the Cayuga tribe. The next name signed to the treaty, or rather ratification of the treaty, is the Seneca orator Shagoyewatha, the well known "Red Jacket." Five names follow which "in the absence of the above" are signed by Fish Carrier. Then came eighteen Cayuga signatures followed by Gov. Clinton and the commissioners. It is sealed in the presence of Samuel Kirkland, missionary, Joseph Brant, the well known Thayandenaga, the fighting chieftain of the Mohawks, and four Oneida chiefs. These represented the leading and influential men of the Six Nations.

Woman Suffrage first Proclaimed at Seneca Falls, the Home of the Leaders; Story of How Four of the World's Distinguished Women First Met; the Street Corner Introduction of Stanton and Anthony.

Drums beat to quarter in the village of Seneca Falls the revolutionary army that waged the great fight for woman suffrage. In the old Wesleyan Methodist church which stood at the corner of Fall and Mynderse streets, in this village on July 19, 1848, the first public convention sent forth the "declaration of independence," bearing to the world the names of Mrs. Lucretia Mott and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Here it was first by proclamation declared that women have the right—or ought to have—to vote and hold office.

Frederick Douglass, seeking the emancipation of the blacks—man as well as woman—was present at this meeting, as were also many local celebrities.

Two days of conferences and discussions, committee sessions and reports gave birth to a "bill of women's grievances" and the declaration that she had the right and would become free. That was the idea—not the language. Fifty women and nearly as many men subscribed thereto and the proclamation was published in the newspapers of all languages in all parts of the world. But the president of that convention and the chairman who reported the fateful document were men, James Mott and Henry B. Stanton, respectively husbands of the distinguished female leaders of the convention.

Susan B. Anthony who became the Moses of Israel living at this writing Nov. 27, 1903) was not there. She came into the cause of freedom later, and we shall show, was recruited right here in Seneca Falls.

Mrs. Amelia Jenks Bloomer was in attendance at this convention, but only as a listener. She did not sign either resolution or declaration. She believed, but at that time she had other work in hand; and whereas women had already begun to acquire legal right to property she was satisfied to let well enough alone. How she came to take another step will also be shown.

Ansel Bascom, a practicing lawyer of Seneca Falls was crowned with glory in that convention. To him and David Dudley Field were given all of the credit for the most important measures of emancipation won in hand up to that time obtained. In the legislature of 1845 the shell was cracked. Married women for the first time had the right to hold property. Then came the constitutional convention of 1846 and the legislature of 1847 in both of which Mr. Bascom was a member and which had given the cause of woman greater speed. They had now a personality, the right to earn money and to be the guardian of their own children. All hail to Ansel Bascom, a Seneca Falls man who had driven the entering wedge! The convention now demanded that the splitting wedge should be driven. That women should vote and hold office.

It is curious to note that at this time Seneca Falls was in the throes of four reform movements. The first now being described, the second, third and fourth



Courtesy of Syracuse Herald.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.



Old Photo. ANSEL BASCOM, First Village President.

One of the earliest public men of Seneca Falls, who, with David Dudley Field, was largely instrumental in legislation giving women of New York state the right of ownership of property in their own name.

were temperance, dress reform and anti-slavery. Mrs. Bloomer was then battling for temperance, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller had already begun work for dress reform [see article on "Bloomers"] and Miss Susan B. Anthony was delivering sledge hammer blows for the emancipation of southern slaves. They were very soon to be drawn into the great work of woman suffrage and right here in this village make the compact of union and perseverance.

And this is the story of how the four distinguished women came together—for the first time in this village. It undoubtedly came about through Mrs. Bloomer. On Jan. 1, 1849, she issued the first number of her monthly paper, "The Lily." The only copy now known to be in existence is in the state library at Albany. A local temperance society of women had conceived and named it. At the last moment they declined financial responsibility for the venture; and so Mrs. Bloomer went on with it, rather than to see it fail. "I could not so lightly throw off responsibility," Mrs. Bloomer said. "Our word had gone to the public and we had considerable money on subscription."

"The Lily" of course attracted Mrs. Stanton's attention. A woman's paper! "published by a committee of ladies," the device at the head of its columns; a fiction kept there the first year, though it was Mrs. Bloomer's paper—probably for the influence it would exert. Just what was needed—a paper for women. So thought Mrs. Stanton. She sought out the publisher, that summer of '49, and found her in the post office. Mrs. Bloomer had that spring been made deputy by the post master, her husband. Mrs. Stanton introduced herself to the editor of "The Lily" and was gladly accepted as one of its volunteer contributors. Her pen fed its columns with many contributions, at first largely on temperance, the writer concealing personal identity from the public under the signature "Sunflower." Next year, 1850, Mrs. Bloomer had placed her name at the head of the paper and avowed it the champion of woman's rights, also throwing into the scale for the cause her personal talents—eloquence on the platform and influence in every day life.

"The Lily" for March, 1850, made clear the immediate cause for Mrs. Bloomer's open and active alliance with female suffrage. The Tennessee legislature had decided adversely woman's legal right of property. It was more than Mrs. B. could stand. It was accepted by her as an invitation to battle. So her gun thundered an editorial response: "We think it high time that women should open their eyes and

look where they stand," she wrote. "It is quite time that their rights should be discussed, and that woman herself should enter the contest." Thus was "The Lily" consecrated to a divine purpose. This is a history of woman suffrage only as it concerns Seneca Falls. A complete affirmative history should copy all of that editorial.

Susan B. Anthony came to Seneca Falls in the spring of 1850 to attend an anti-slavery convention conducted by George Thompson and William Lloyd Garrison, and was the guest of Mrs. Bloomer. The two ladies were returning from one of the meetings when they stopped on a street corner to wait for Mrs. Stanton. It was there and then that Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony were introduced.

"Afterwards we called together at Mrs. Stanton's house," Mrs. Bloomer later wrote, "and the way was opened for future intercourse between them. It was, as Mrs. Stanton says in her history, an eventful meeting that henceforth in a measure shaped their lives. Neither would have done what she did without the other. Mrs. Stanton had the intellectual and Susan the executive ability to carry forward the movement then recently inaugurated. Without the push of Miss Anthony Mrs. Stanton would probably never have gone abroad into active life or achieved half she done, and without the brains of Mrs. Stanton Miss Anthony would never have been so largely known to the world by name and deeds. They helped and strengthened each other and together they accomplished great things for woman and humanity."

Elizabeth Smith Miller, the daughter of the great anti-slavery agitator Gerritt Smith, coming to Seneca Falls in 1851, was introduced to Mrs. Bloomer by Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Miller's cousin. [See article on "Bloomers," page 29.]

Mrs. Stanton was born at Johnstown, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1815. She was the daughter of Judge Daniel and Margaret Livingston Cady. On May 10, 1840, she married Henry B. Stanton. In 1847 they moved to Seneca Falls and resided there sixteen years.

Henry Seymour, in whose death on Aug. 3, 1878, our village lost one of its oldest and most active citizens, was born at St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 10, 1803. During his childhood, until he was twenty years old, his home was in Skaneateles, Onondaga



Old Photo. HENRY SEYMOUR,



Pruden, Photo.

MISS JANET MCKAY COWING.Regent of Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Daughters
American Revolution.

county, spending a brief period on a farm at Fairfield, O., and later as civil engineer in Virginia. Then he for a time occupied the position of turnkey at Auburn prison, and in 1828 located at Seneca Falls, first engaging in the foundry business, his partners being successively George H. McClary, Hiram Cornell and his brother, Elisha Seymour. In 1847 Henry Seymour and John P. Cowing engaged in manufacturing pumps; then for three or four years Mr. Seymour continued it alone. In 1851 and for five ensuing years Henry and Elisha Seymour manufactured trusses and supports, and in 1858-9 Henry was engaged as a member of the firm of Newell & Co. at Jordan, in a large wheelbarrow manufacture. In 1860 he formed a co-partnership with H. C. Blodgett in the dry goods business and in 1863-'4 was interested in a tub and pail manufacture with Elisha Seymour at Toledo, O. Then in 1869 he again went into trade with J. C. Woodworth, disposing of his interest in 1876.

It was Henry Seymour who planned and organized the National Yeast Co. of Seneca Falls, of which he became president. This hasty resume of his career shows that he was active, untiring in business, seeking the best opportunities where he found them and that he did a great deal, both in a general way and as one of the original pump men, for Seneca Falls. Mr. Seymour was of retired habits, reserved in intercourse and always approachable, a highly interesting man to meet. He was a member of the Baptist church and always exemplified a Christian spirit. Mr. Seymour's benefactions were frequent

though unostentatious and quiet without a herald to proclaim them. Many families were made to feel the light of his generosity of whom the world never knew; and when at last he died, on Aug. 3, 1878, his own family were but a small part of those who mourned his loss. His children, still living, are Mrs. O. G. Chamberlain, Maria V. Seymour and Willis T. Seymour of Seneca Falls, and Mrs. Susan C. Knight of Troy, N. Y.

SA-GO-YE-WAT-HA CHAPTER, D. A. R.

BY MISS CLARIBEL TELLER

Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, D. A. R., (No. 217), was organized Feb. 20, 1890. Sa-go-ye-wat-ha (He keeps them awake) the Indian name for Red Jacket, was a peculiarly appropriate name for this chapter because he was born on the banks of Cayuga lake about four miles from Seneca Falls, where a unique monument marks his birthplace, and he rendered valuable service to the country during the revolution. Chapter Day is April 25, the anniversary of Washington's presentation of the medal to Red Jacket. Early in its history Mr. John P. Cowing of Cleveland presented to the chapter a fine picture of Red Jacket, appropriately framed.

A charter was granted April 8, 1890, the charter members being Elizabeth Cowing, Janet McKay Cowing, Lillies Rumsey Sanford, Claribel Teller, Elizabeth Woodworth Addison, Harriet Weed Yawger, Minnie Dunbar Huddleston Rogers, Phoebe Burt Usher, Sarah Grace Mott, Florence M. Zacharie, Emma Carter Dickinson, Blanche R. Daniels, Nora Daniels and Stella Elizabeth Burt. The officers elected at the first meeting were Mrs. Sanford regent, Miss Elizabeth Cowing treasurer, Mrs. Dickinson secretary and Mrs. Rogers registrar. Mrs. Dickinson being unable to perform the duties of the office, soon resigned and Miss Teller was elected secretary. There was no change in these officers for several years. Miss Cowing, by the unanimous wish of the chapter has served as treasurer continuously since its organization. In 1900 Mrs. Addison was chosen regent serving until 1903, when Miss J. M. Cowing, the present regent, was chosen. The present membership is fifty-five.

In October, 1890, the chapter, on invitation, joined the State Federation of Women's Clubs, but it having



Pruden, Photo.

FALL STREET, NORTH SIDE LOOKING WEST, MIDWAY OF STATE AND CAYUGA STREETS.

been decided that the D. A. R. is a national and not a state organization, it soon thereafter withdrew.

In June, 1901, we were honored with a visit from the state regent, Mrs. Ver Planck. Miss Seymour opened her handsome residence for a reception. Among the guests were Mrs. Little, Regent of Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, the present state regent; Miss Hopkins, regent of Seneca Chapter, Geneva; Mrs. Newman of Watkins and individual members from Owasco Chapter, Auburn, and Seneca Chapter.

On Jan. 1, 1901, the Chapter gave a Colonial Tea to their friends at the library building, formerly the residence of the late James H. Gould. The rooms were warm and bright with color given by the American flags which were artistically draped, and many quaint old woven coverlets of blue, red and green; some of them very ancient were loaned by different families who keep them as heir looms. The

dence of one of its members, awaiting the time when either the Daughters or the library shall have a home of its own.

The Chapter has been the recipient of many valuable books from personal friends and from our member of assembly.

In March, 1896, the Chapter used its influence with other chapters for an appropriation by Congress for printing the continental records. It has offered for several years a prize of five dollars for the best essay written by school children. It sends to Washington each year a stated amount toward the building of Continental Hall. During the Spanish-American war it did many things tending toward the comfort of the soldiers, sending them clothing and literature and money to the National war fund. In short, it contributes liberally to every patriotic object brought to its attention.

Under the provision of Chap 411, laws of 1896, the Chapter has placed markers at the graves of



Pruden, Photo.

VILLAGE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Lower Row (left to right)—John Kent, trustee; E. Guion, clerk; Ferd Isenman, president; C. Frank Hammond, village attorney; Fred Clark, trustee. Top Row—Wm. Ulrich, Lewis C. Strong, Alvah Stahl, Will Fruiting, Wm. H. George and Charles A. Curtis, trustees.

art gallery contained pictures of The Daughters and prominent citizens taken long ago, and the loan exhibit proved very interesting. The Daughters and some of the guests were attired in costumes of "ye olden time," perhaps the oldest and most unique costume was a wedding gown made in 1801 and owned by one of the Daughters.

The Chapter has always been specially interested in the welfare of the village library, and has done much to insure its success. While the library was in a building where there was room, it maintained a bookcase filled with many books on ancestral and genealogical subjects, valued to-day at five hundred dollars, and it is growing in volumes and value every day. When the library association moved to smaller rooms, the books, the picture of Red Jacket, the flag and other possessions were taken to the resi-

many revolutionary soldiers. It is its aim sometime to erect a monument to these soldiers and to have a tablet inscribed with their names.

The following is a list, so far as they could be found, of the revolutionary soldiers, and towns to which they belonged, and so far as possible towns or cemeteries in which they are buried:

Covert	Fayette
Noah Jennings	Nathan Conk—corporal—d Feb 12 1838—buried on his
George Faehman	farm—N Y Mil
John Cowdry	Philip Edlington
Nicholas Disinger—buried	Wm Gamber
Reformed church cemetery	Henry Matthews
John Gambee—Ref ch eem	Nathaniel Prall
Philip Laddie—NY militia	Jonathan Rogers
James McClung—died 1839	John Rumsey
aged 95 years—Pa Mil	Jacob Wicks—Waterloo eem
James Scoby	

Lodi

Rev Abraham Brokaw-N J Mil
John Emmons
John Garrison-N Y Continental
Nathaniel Ballard
Cornelius Bodine
Thomas Covert
Andrew Donlap-Penn line -d May 26 1851
Samuel Ferris-Serg't
Nicholas Huff
Richard Huff
Elijah Kinne, Senior
Abraham Low

Ovid

Cornelius Scott-Serg-Penn Mil
Folkard Schring-N Y Mil
Peter Sherman
Peter Smith
Joseph Still-N Y Mil
William Taylor
Abraham Van Doren, Sen
Ephraim Weed

Abram Pease
Benjamin Scott-Serg-Penn Mil
Capt Abel Frisbie-US Navy
Degorey Prowt-Drummer
-McDuffytown-N Y line
William Wilson

Romulus

Haynes Bartlett-Dragoon-N J Con'l
Samuel Brasington-teamster
David Depew-Serg-N J Mil

David Dey-d July 27 1851
Skillman Doughty
John Gambee, Sen
Johnathan Pray

Col Varick
Basimus Williams-Lite Guard
Robert Wilson

Waterloo

Thomas Balch-U S Navy
John Chamberlain
John Gregory
James Hull

William Smith
Nathan Teul-Conn Line
Josiah Taylor

Others Not Located

Jacob Ackery-N Y Line
Henry Barnes
William Barney 3d-Penn Line
William Beden-Corp-Coon Line
Jonathan Belcher-MassL'n Thos Bellows-Conn Con'l Wm Bilson-Lee's Leg'n Joseph Bond
Abraham Brokaw-N Y Con'l Michael Buck-Mass Line Solomon Burlingame-R I Line

William Moulton-Lieut-Conn Line
Barnabas Murray-Penn Line
John Neal-Md Line
Jehia Niles-Conn Line
Ebenezer Pierce-Mass Line Joshua Sayre-Ensign-N Y Con'l
Zedekiah F Randolph-N J Con'l Josiah Reeves James Rice-Serg-N J Line Thaddeus Russell-N J Mil



Pruden, Photo.

VILLAGE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Lower Row (left to right)—Dr. J. Spencer Purdy, health officer; Harold Duff, president; James Alderman, secretary. Top Row (left to right)—John Wentz and Charles Coons, commissioners; Fred Hock, registrar of vital statistics.

Seneca Falls

Christopher Baldy-buried at Bridgeport
Ezekiel Bebee—buried at Old South
Jabez Carter
William Chatham—buried at Bridgeport-d 1854 age 96 yrs
Capt Samuel Harris—buried at Bridgeport
John Harris—buried at Bridgeport
Tyre

Henry Brink-N Y Con'l
Nathaniel Burchard
Anthony Morgan
Samuel Corwin
Amos Denton—buried in Romulus-N Y Line

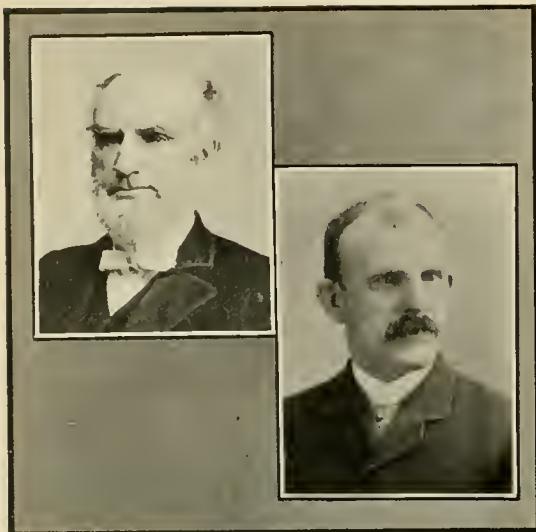
Randell Hewitt—buried at Metcalf
Alfred Hozier
Needham Maynard
John Metcalf—buried at Metcalf
Wm Sackett-Serg-Restvale Cem-N Y Mil
Lawrence Van Cleef-Prosp b Hill Cem-N Y Line
Gershom Vanderlyden-d March 29, 1840

Asa Smith-d Nov 11 1841-
Mass Line
Richard Thomas
Varick

John W Prouty-Conn Mil
Lewis Sharp
Alex Steele-N J Mil

John Caywood — N J Mil
Samuel Clark 2d-Serg " Daniel Clark-Conn Line
Luke P Covert-F're maj-N Y Mil
Ben Crocker-Mass Line
Nathaniel Cutler-Serg-NY Con'l
Sqr Davenport-Conn Line
John Davenport " Peter Day-Serg-N J Mil
Matthew Dennison-Bombardier
John W Dewey-Conn
Moors Dimmick-Mass Con'l Jonathan Dolbee-R I Line
Cornelius Dunham-N Y Mil
John Featherly " Benj Ford-Conn Line
Joseph Haager
Thomas Hale-Conn Line
Joseph Hall-Penn Mil

Ezekiel Scott-Conn Line Abner Schring
Abraher Seekel-R I Line Matthias Straight John S'fridge-N Y Line John Sexton-Conn Line William Shaff-Mass Line Silas Shepard-N Y Lin Andrew Smith-N J Mil William Stage-Penn Line John Sutton " Ebenezer Thompson-Penn Line Philip Stout-Sergeant John Van Ardsale-N J Line John Van Tuyl-N Y Mil Orra Vredenburgh-N Y Con'l Abram Vreeland-Fifer Jacob Ward-Conn Line Paul Wellman " Jacob Whiter-Mass Line



Borrowed Photos.
JOHN A. RUMSEY.

Stephen Hulbert—Drummer-Conn Reg't
Buckley Johnson—Mass L'n
Jacob Koon—N Y Con'l
John Mandeville-Lieut
Benj Manning N J Mil
Paul McKinstry-Conn Line
Timothy McIntosh "
John McNally-Mass Line

EUGENE A. RUMSEY.

Amos Whipple-Mass Line
Silas Winans-N Y Line
Ephraim White "
James Whitham-Mass Line
Clark Wooden-Conn Mil
Thos Woodworth "
Simeon Wright "
Solomon Wright-Mass Line

John A. Rumsey. We read in the History of England that Edgar Atheling, uncle of Matilda of Scotland, sent her to the "Nunnery of Rumsey." As Matilda's coronation took place in 1100 it shows that the Rumsey family had a local habitation and a name previous to this date in England, but how much earlier has not yet been discovered. A branch of the family lived in Wales in 1253 and one William Rumsey was a barrister of such great ingenuity and knowledge that he was called the "picklock of the law." The name Romsie, Rumsie and Rumsey, as it is variously spelled, is found in "Froissart's Chronicles of Events, 1326 to 1400," in "Camden's Britannica" and in "Rynier's Foddera," 1101 to 1654. As early as 1665 Charles, Edward and William Rumsey emigrated from Wales and arrived at Charleston, S. C. At the time of Bacon's war with the Indians they removed to New York, where they separated, Charles going to Cecil county, Md. From his branch came Col. Charles Rumsey, a personal friend of Gen. Washington, Benjamin Rumsey, and James Rumsey who invented the first steam-boat and whose name is recorded in the Journal of Congress as "one of the benefactors of mankind." From Edward and William, who remained in New York, sprang the Connecticut branch and the Orange county, N. Y., families.

John Rumsey, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Orange county, 1753, and married Mary, daughter of Thomas Russell of Newburgh, N. Y. They came to Fayette in 1795. He bought lot No. 23, containing 600 acres of land of William Thompson, Oct. 6, 1795. This tract was next to what is known as the Swan farm on Seneca lake in the town of Fayette. They had a large family of children all of whom went west at an early day except Nathan. Nathan Rumsey married his own cousin, Mary, daughter of Moses Rumsey and Lydia Miller. Both John and Moses Rumsey were Revolutionary soldiers.

John A. Rumsey was the son of Nathan and Mary Rumsey. He was born in Fayette, Jan. 20, 1819. He had only such limited educational advantages as were provided in the pioneer settlements of those days, but he made the most of his time. He remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years old and earned enough money to go out into the world. Then he went to Ohio to sell pumps for a Mr. Kelly, where he stayed a year; and to further increase his profits he returned with his wagon loaded with timothy seed which he sold to the farmers. In the following year he applied to Cowing & Seymour for a position and was fortunate in being able to give them a most laudatory letter from the family physician and friend, Dr. Oakley. In after years when Dr. Oakley came from the East to visit Mr. Rumsey, he would tell with pride how he had early predicted for Mr. Rumsey an honorable career. Cowing & Seymour engaged Mr. Rumsey as salesman and collector. At the end of two years, in 1844, he made an arrangement with Cowing & Seymour to sell pumps on commission in the New England states, canvassing the territory from Springfield Mass., to Bangor Me. He was thus engaged for nearly five years, residing in Springfield and Haverhill, Mass., and Dover, N. H. At first he canvassed personally, then with a few teams and agents; but during the last year he had twenty-four teams and agents on the road and made money both for himself and the company. The agents would report in person at Mr. Rumsey's headquarters once a month or six weeks, according to the territory they had to cover. The latter part of 1845 he returned, and Jan. 1, 1846, married Miss Anna Freeland, daughter of Peter Freeland and Anna Demarest, of Fayette, N. Y. They started at once for Massachusetts, driving there. Following the turnpike to Albany they crossed the Hudson river at



Borrowed Cut. RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JOHN A. RUMSEY.



Old Photo. THE OLD BAPTIST CHURCH.

Greenbush on a ferry and then went to Pittsfield, Mass. At this time Mr. Rumsey took three agents and three teams of horses with him. He was very successful in business and invested his surplus in the stock of a Boston bank. In 1849 he returned to Seneca Falls, when a re-organization of the firm took place and he became a member of the firm of Cowing & Co., with John P. Cowing and Henry W. Seymour. The company had been manufacturing pumps under what was known as the Miner patent. The inventory of the machinery, goods, etc., put in by Cowing & Seymour showed less than \$10,000. Mr. Rumsey put in \$5,000, the amount he had made, over and above expenses, while selling on commission in the East. Fifteen thousand dollars made up the capital stock of the company. In 1860 Mr. Seymour sold his interest to Philo and George Cowing, and in 1864 Mr. Rumsey retired from this firm and organized the firm of Rumsey & Co., having as partners his brother, Moses Rumsey, and Warren J. Chatham, each of whom had a one-fifth interest.

The erection of new works and the building up of a new business was something of an undertaking but it was accomplished through the foresight, the indomitable will and energy of John A. Rumsey. A small brick building and a fair sized furnace was the arena of the first year's experience. The trade of the young company was phenomenal and where once stood the little shop and furnace soon were reared large buildings. When the company took possession of the site in 1864 the buildings could accommodate less than fifty workmen. Mr. Chatham retired in 1874. In 1876 the company was re-organized as Rumsey & Co., Limited, being one of the first in New York state to take advantage of the "limited" law, with a capital stock of \$100,000 all paid in. Moses Rumsey retired in 1878 and from this time until his death John A. Rumsey was sole owner. The success of the company, its rapid increase in buildings, quantity and quality of goods manufactured, its enviable reputation the world over, was the work of this one man's brain guiding the hands of skill which were ever so loyal to him. Between Mr. Rumsey and his employees there was unusually good feeling. He knew his men personally and had an interest in the prosperity of the workman and his family. He had an intuitive sense of right which enabled him to

draw an even line. His men held him in high esteem and there are many yet living who speak with pride of the number of years they worked for him, and had always received justice. Under his quick speech they knew there was a tender heart. He had strong convictions that every man should own a home and that the house should stand in the wife's name; and to encourage this idea and build up the town he, in 1857, bought a tract of land from Dr. Heath, laid it out in lots, built twelve to fifteen houses and sold them to his employees and others who wanted a home, on easy terms. In some cases he advanced money to men who wished to build, and in a short time Rumseyville was an established fact, the families of David Ward, John McBride, Richard Golder, Edward Short, John Bowers, Wm. Frutig, John Suter, John Gilmore, Patrick Ward and Mrs. Sophia Walters having homes there. He built the first school house in Rumseyville. Mr. Rumsey was a great lover of trees. He remembered with pleasure the streets of New England villages where the foliage formed an arch over the roadway. He wished the same state of affairs to exist in Seneca Falls and offered a prize of money each year to the person who planted the most trees. Mr. Rumsey was essentially a business man. His ambition was to found a business of such magnitude that it would reflect credit upon himself and commemorate his name; and who will not say "he builded better than he knew," for have we not with us the fruit of his labors in the success of Rumsey & Co., Ltd.? It still runs in the full tide of prosperity under the skillful management of Mr. Henry R. Micks, (son-in-law of Mr. Rumsey,) who is president and manager of the company. Mr. Rumsey was a man of generous impulses, true to his friends, kind and just in his judgment of men. He was above petty jealousies and always expressed pleasure when he learned of the success of his quondam employees. He never selfishly held a man back from taking something better outside because he was of value to him, but encouraged them as he did his cousins, Messrs. Lewis Miller and Moses Rumsey, who became two of St. Louis' millionaires. He had a frank, cordial manner. His hearty greeting, his total freedom from cant and affectation were an open sesame to every circle. Honesty of purpose marked his whole life. His reputation was due to his

Old Photo. THE OLD METHODIST CHURCH.
(Stood on the Site of the Present Edifice.)



Pruden, Photo.
DR. D. O. BLACKBURN.

straightforward plodding industry, unswerving integrity and good will to all.

He was a director of the National Exchange Bank from its organization and also of the Exchange National Bank. At the time the bank was founded he was strongly urged by Mr. J. B. Johnson to give up manufacturing and enter banking with him as his future work.

Mr. and Mrs. Rumsey had six children: Eugene A. Rumsey; Marietta (Mrs. Henry Luther Whitman of St. Louis, Mo.); Lillies (Mrs. Leonard Gibbs Sanford); Howard DeForest; Ariana (Mrs. Henry Rathbone Micks); Elizabeth Cowing (Mrs. Andrew G. Mercer). Like a bright star Mr. Rumsey's home life shone above all other virtues. Friend and stranger were ever welcome, the latch string was always out. He loved his home. His devotion to his family and his domestic virtues were an open book. Indulgent to a fault he gave his children every advantage they were willing to grasp and responded generously to an expressed wish. To his family his memory is an inspiration. He died in the early morning of Memorial Day, May 30, 1888. He was so closely identified with the history of Seneca Falls and its progress for forty years that his name will

linger many years in the memory of man with happy recollection.

Eugene A. Rumsey, son of John A. and Anna Freeland Rumsey, was born at South Brookfield, Mass., Oct. 11, 1846. On his mother's side his ancestors came from Holland and France and were men who held honorable positions in Manhattan in the old colonial days. They embrace the names of Michael Vreelandt, Jan Strycker, Jean Des Marest, Simon De Ruine, Jan Haringh, Simon Jacobse Van Winkle, Jan Romeyn, Jan Cornelise Boungert, Joost de Baene, etc. Mr. Rumsey attended the Seneca Falls Academy, Dwight School at Clinton, N. Y., and Oberlin College. He was, it might be said, born and bred in the pump business of which his father

was one of the founders. He represented the firm in different parts of the country as traveling agent, and was vice president of Rumsey & Co., Lt'd. During the closing years of the life of his father, who was battling with an insidious disease, the mantle of business was substantially put on his shoulders. Upon the death of John A. Rumsey, in 1888, he became president and manager, and it was a cause for congratulation to the army of workers and extended business interests that the works would continue without interruption. He resigned and retired from the business in 1890.

Mr. Rumsey's diversion was politics. He became a leading spirit in town and county meetings. He was a Democrat. He represented his ward in the board of trustees, was president of the village and a member of the board of education, the duties of which offices he discharged with energy, intelligence and discretion. In all departments or counsel his judgment was excellent, as in all obligations of service his time, work and resources could be confidently commanded. He was direct and outspoken, sometimes almost to the point of brusqueness, but he was a man to whom one could appeal in an emergency, and his sympathetic nature and kindly ways made him many warm personal friends. No man in Seneca Falls was more generally known or bore a more active or conspicuous part in local affairs. He was generous to a fault and his kind deeds will be long remembered. Mr. Rumsey died Aug. 17, 1896. He was married twice. His children are Luella Rumsey, John A. Rumsey and Howard Barnum Rumsey.

Dr. D. O. Blackburn, the Osteopath, is the pioneer in the practice of that profession in Seneca Falls. Finding that hereabouts was a field in which osteopathy was not being practiced, he obtained a favorable location for residence and office at No. 203 West Fall street, and located there in September, 1903. The doctor came with an experience and education in his chosen profession that very soon obtained for him that success in his treatment of cases which became known throughout the community and the result was that he secured a much better business than he had reason to expect in so short a time. He had the advantage of not only a thorough course in the study of osteopathy but in the associ-



Pruden, Photo.
MYNDERSE STREET, WEST SIDE LOOKING NORTH FROM NEAR FALL STREET.



Pruden, Photo. H. S. WALDORF.

ation in practice with experienced osteopaths. Besides, he has the further advantage of having a valued assistant in his wife who is able to properly and scientifically treat female patients. Dr. Blackburn is also educated in electropathy, which he is practicing with good results. He was at one time the vice president of the New York School of Electropathy, from which he was graduated, and is also a graduate of the New York School of Osteopathy. The doctor is a native Pennsylvanian, but was educated at Waverly, N. Y., where he resided many years. He and his wife have made many friends in Seneca Falls and obtained high recognition in the profession.

Dr. H. S. Waldorf is a native of Wolcott, N. Y., where he received his early education, graduating from Leavenworth Institute of that place. After one year's experience in teaching school his study was resumed at Cazenovia Seminary. Having completed his course at Cazenovia, teaching was resumed for a few years. He then took a course in dentistry at the University of Buffalo, after the completion of which he was taken in partnership with an established practitioner of his profession in his native town. In the early part of 1901 he located in Seneca Falls fitting up dental parlors in the Failing Block over Waller's hardware store where he has since conducted his practice. He is identified with the M. E. church and is a member of the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias.

Early Banking—Erastus Partridge in 1848 opened a private bank, the first in Seneca Falls. In January, 1854, he established the Bank of Seneca Falls, capital \$50,000, and in 1858 erected the Partridge building which was afterwards burned. The Partridge bank was reorganized as the First National Bank of Seneca Falls, capital \$50,000, Sept. 14, 1863, and was discontinued Feb. 7, 1881.

Mechanic's Hall was erected in 1816 by G. V. Sacket, L. F. Stevens, Abijah Mann and Col. Mynsterse. The building burned down Dec. 14, 1859. In 1816 there were 27 frame buildings in Seneca Falls.

The Shakespeare Society of Seneca Falls was founded in December, 1832, its primary object being the study of Shakespeare and the drama. During the 21 years of its existence all the plays of Shakespeare have been read and studied several times and by various methods. For a few years questions on the plays were proposed and discussed; then topics in connection with the plays, such as Tradition and Folk-Lore, Classical and Mythical Allusions, Historical References, etc., were assigned, and papers not to exceed five minutes were prepared by members. Again, one long paper was furnished after the play was read, followed by discussion.

Though so much has been written, there is always "one more new word" to say about Shakespeare, and papers have been read before the society, which proved to be new criticism and original in conception. Some of these appeared in *Shakesperiana Magazine*, and many others are worthy of a permanent place in *Shakesperiana*.

During the first fourteen years the study was devoted entirely to Shakespeare. Since then some time has been given to Book Reviews, Current Events or some new voice of to-day.

The meetings were held weekly from Oct. 1 to May 1, for seventeen years, when they became fortnightly. This change was made on account of the increased number of clubs in town.

The membership is limited to thirty-five active members. The Society has had practically the same officers since its organization: Mrs. Silsby president, and Mrs. Lester, Mrs. Randell, Mrs. Lathrop, Miss Hemon, Miss Root and Miss Ormrod who have served as first and second vice presidents, corresponding and recording secretaries and treasurer.

The Shakespeare Society of Seneca Falls is the oldest Shakespeare Club in the United States, composed exclusively of women. It joined the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs in November, 1894, as charter member.

Though it turns aside occasionally to other subjects—the study of Shakespeare stimulates the mind, broadens and uplifts it and inspires an interest in all vital questions to the greatest study of all it always returns with renewed enthusiasm. And so, after twenty-one years of Shakespeare study, the society still commends it to other clubs as an inexhaustable theme, and one to hold the interest.



Pruden, Photo. MRS. M. R. SILSBY, President of the Shakespeare Society.



Pruden, Photo. MILTON HOAG.

Milton Hoag.—Much of the history of Seneca Falls is interwoven with that of Milton Hoag, the president of the Exchange National Bank, at one time the owner of a great deal of real estate in Seneca Falls and one of the men who during his time has done very much in building up the village. Mr. Hoag, the son of John J. and Sarah Combs Hoag, who were prominent residents of Montgomery county, N. Y., was born at Flatt Creek, town of Root, Montgomery county, July 29, 1830. It was at Palatine Bridge, town of Palatine, in that county, that his father, after a busy life, and his mother both died. At sixteen years of age, after the training in farm life that boys of those days received, Milton Hoag learned the trade of butcher, which he followed for three years, when he embarked in the grocery business at Spraker's Basin near Canajoharie. In February, 1851, he came to Seneca Falls and entered

the employ of Adams & Hoag, rectifiers of whiskey, one of the firm being his brother, Delavan Hoag. At the expiration of three years Milton Hoag bought out the firm and for twelve years carried on the business, in which he met with financial success. Milton Hoag soon became the most widely known rectifier of whiskey in this section of the state. Among his customers were large grocery houses in the chief villages and cities for miles around and he delivered considerable quantities to customers by means of wagons sent across the country north and south. Those were the days when whiskey of the stamp he rectified was regarded as a household necessity and it was sold by him to such large concerns as the Crouses of Syracuse, to whom he shipped many barrels annually. It is the fact, neither common nor uncommon among men engaged in producing ardent spirits, that Mr. Hoag never tasted a drop of liquor or spirits in any form nor used tobacco. Although he loved horse racing and was a patron of that sport he never bought a pool in his life.

Mr. Hoag was one of the original stockholders and founders of the National Exchange Bank of Seneca Falls, and it was during the palmy days of that institution that he largely increased his holdings until at one time he held nearly one-third of its capital stock. When that bank was succeeded by the present Exchange National Bank, Mr. Hoag became one of its stock holders. He is now its president and has been for the past seven years.

It was in 1866 that he sold out his business as a rectifier to Charles A. Parsons who was at the time the cashier of the National Exchange (old) Bank. Then began that active life of real estate transactions which has identified him so closely with Seneca Falls. Buying, remodeling and improving business blocks he in years that followed carried out plans that gave the village a considerable impetus in growth and resulted in his investment of thousands of dollars; all of which proved profitable until the big fire of 1890 which swept away a large portion of the business section of Seneca Falls and in which Mr. Hoag lost over \$55,000, over and above all insurance.

At the time he sold out to Mr. Parsons the same



Pruden, Photo.

MILTON HOAG'S RESIDENCE.

year—Mr. Hoag purchased Carr's hotel, corner of Fall and State streets, and spent a large sum of money in greatly improving the building. It was practically the beginning of the Hoag House, the well known hostelry which has since borne that name. About the time he acquired the hotel he bought Union hall and the Cuddeback lots. Prior to these ventures, however, in 1865 he bought the King homestead, No. 21 Cayuga street, which has from that time to the present been his home. On the site of the King house he finally began the erection of a palatial residence which was completed in 1890, and has since furnished the family a spacious and beautifully furnished home.

In 1882 Mr. Hoag purchased the Springbrook farm, a highly cultivated and well equipped place two miles north of the village where for some years he engaged in breeding and training trotting horses. He was led into it by the desire to engage in a congenial occupation. Under his personal direction on this farm was bred and trained the best stock for speed and equine beauty. In 1899 he bought the adjacent property, the Metcalf place, and combined the two, afterwards breeding horses on a larger scale. His stock finally obtained considerable prominence. Among the best known bred by Mr. Hoag was Roseolo, the great prize winner at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., in 1900, which at that time carried off several prizes and was the winner of the grand prize in competition with the other prize winners at that horse show.

On Feb. 12, 1901, Mr. Hoag sold the farm and retired from horse breeding but he has never become the less a lover of high grade horses.

In 1885 he purchased Maurer's interest in Maurer & Carpenter's drug store and four years later bought out Carpenter. This business he carried on until it was burned out, but never resumed it. In 1886 he purchased the two stores on the south side of Fall street, known as the King block and the store adjacent thereto. A few days later he bought the Daniels Opera House block on the north side of Fall street which he reconstructed and remodelled at a large expenditure of money, making it by all odds the prettiest and best opera house of its time between Syracuse and Rochester. In 1877 Mr. Hoag took personal charge of his hotel, the Hoag House, and conducted it until it was burned in the fire of 1890. This conflagration also swept away pretty much all of his other business properties, including the opera house and drug store, and unfortunately for the village cut off his resources and revenues to the extent that permanently checked his activity in real estate ventures. But he has now reached that age in which speculations are no longer practicable, although he is never entirely out of active transactions, still having his eyes on the main chance.

Mr. Hoag, who is an enthusiastic sportsman and a crack shot both in trap and field shooting, was the pioneer of trap shooting in this state. He participated in the New York state sportsmen's annual conventions twelve consecutive years and won many prizes for his marksmanship. But his favorite sport was with his gun and dogs. The latter, "Lou" and "Frank," were well known and much admired among his sporting friends throughout the state.

Mr. Hoag, a democrat, has given little or no attention to politics. He was wedded to Miss Rose A. Finnegan and they have two daughters, Irene E., who has attended the Manhattan School in New York, and Ethel M., a graduate of Yates Castle Classical school of Syracuse.

Early Flour Mills—[By Mrs. L. R. Sanford—The Bayard Co. built the first red flour mill on the site of the present Chamberlain mills in 1798. In 1807 it erected the red mill where the Rumsey & Co.

power house now stands. These two mills gave to the settlement the name, Mynderse Red Mills. In the division of property made by the members of the Bayard Co. in 1825, the first red mill fell to the lot of Anthony, Charles and Samuel Dey. In 1850 it became the property of Jacob P. Chamberlain. The lower Red Mill was owned from 1830 to 1845 by William and Samuel Bayard who were residents of the village. They sold to Fower & Company who came from Lyons. Later Mr. Chamberlain bought and operated the mill, and it was finally sold for a distillery in which several were interested.

In 1825 a flouring mill was built by Abram & Samuel Payne called the Clinton Mills. This mill was a wooden structure and stood next to the City Mill or what is now known as the National Advertising Company. Lewis B. Howell, father of Mrs. Cornelius Hood afterwards owned the mill.

The largest and most prosperous mill, in the estimation of some of the old inhabitants was the Stone Mill at the foot of State street where the Partidge block now stands. The land was bought in 1831 for \$9,000 by Eleazer Hill of Vincent Matthews, guardian for the children of Josiah H. Bissell, Jr. The mill was erected in 1833. The Stone Mill was a very substantial building the construction work being done by the grandfather of W. A. S. Latham and Mrs. Imogene Guion, who came from Connecticut. Mr. Hills, the grandfather of Mrs. W. A. S. Latham lost a large fortune in the Stone Mill. It had a capacity of 500 barrels of flour a day. Hill sold one half interest in the property in 1836 to John Sheather for \$22,000, later he foreclosed the mortgage on it and formed a partnership with Peter Robinson which was dissolved in 1840. It then became the property of Cary & Downs who were Albany and New York men. William Arnett was their agent until 1854 when he purchased the mill. In 1865 it was bought by Albert Jewett.

The City Mill was built in 1837 by John Fitch, the father of Mrs. Philo Cowing. It is still a massive building, showing little, if any, of the ravages of time. Its history is not an open book, but at one time it was under the management of John Shoemaker and John Holmes, who put the mills in successful operation, turning out 400 barrels of flour a day. George B. Daniels was at one time a partner.

The land between the river and canal running from the present mill of Roberts & Briggs to the end of the factories of Gleason & Bailey has ever been a busy spot owing to its water facilities, and on the first lot beyond Roberts & Briggs was built in 1833 the Globe Mills which were run until 1835 by John Fitch and Ansel Bascom. In 1836 they sold the mills to Richard M. Bailey and Henry Woolsey, who mortgaged the property for \$10,000, which was later foreclosed by the Seneca County Bank. The mills were then bought and run by Walter Oatman.

The Empire Mills and Distilling Company, situated at the foot of Water street, on the corner of Bridge, has gone through more than the usual vicissitudes of business. The land was sold in 1830 by Judge Luther Stevens to William A. Smith and Stephen Hamblin. Isaac Smith bought an interest in it, then Gilbert Bodine. In 1847 it became the property of John and Jacob Shoemaker. At one time it was owned by John S. Gay, then by Daniel L. Haas, who committed suicide. The mill finally became the property of Jacob Shoemaker and George B. Daniels. The latter was succeeded by George O. Daniels who with Mr. Shoemaker ran the mills to the time of the latter's death.

The New York mills were built in 1845 by John Fitch and John Leach; later the firm was Leach & Blain; in 1856 it became Southwell & Roberts; then Roberts & Briggs.



Old Photo. JAMES H. MAC DONALD.

James H. MacDonald was a resident of Seneca Falls for nearly sixty years and for about 50 years was engaged in business pursuits, except during the war when he was in the service of his country. He was a man of sterling qualities, much attached to his home village, foremost in public improvement and active in many directions that proved his unselfish devotion to the betterment of the community. Col. MacDonald was a man who made many firm friends to whom he was devotedly attached, and who were sincere in their loyalty to him. His was a commanding personality—a notable figure in the daily life of the community, of which he was as much a part as any other single individual. Although not endowed with an abundance of means he was always lending a hand to the suffering and helpless. It was an unostentatious charity that he dispensed, giving liberally from slender resources and even seeking for those whom he might relieve. Going about among the sick whom he comforted with timely help and cheery words he left memories of a generous, open-hearted benevolence which will never fade.

Being of an active and optimistic disposition he engaged in several business pursuits until in the later years of his life when he settled down to that of insurance. In this he made up in a great measure for his lack of earlier successes. So strong a hold had he possessed in the good will and confidence of the community that after his death a considerable clientele insisted on keeping up their insurance through his sons.

Col. MacDonald was born in Whitehall, N. Y., in 1828 and it was about 1844 when he located at Seneca Falls. To obtain means for a medical education he clerked and taught school. At Ann Arbor University he followed a course in medicine until his funds gave out then returned to Seneca Falls intending to recuperate his means and complete the course. But he never returned to his medical studies. He gradually drifted into a mercantile life finally entering into partnership in the dry goods business, the firm being Wheeler & MacDonald. Then the war of '61 broke out and he enlisted, being made first lieutenant in Col. Charles B. Stuart's regiment of Independ-

dent Volunteers, which subsequently became the 50th Engineers. John B. Murray, captain of his company was finally transferred to the 148th regiment and Col. MacDonald was made captain. Through faithful and heroic service he was promoted to major and afterwards breveted lieutenant-colonel and then colonel of the United States Volunteers.

Col. MacDonald upon his return from the army engaged in different pursuits, as has been stated. From 1875 to 1884 he was a member of the board of education and during his last term in the board was president. For some years he served as justice of the peace. He was a member of Pocahontas Lodge, No. 211, F. & A. M., Cross Post No. 78, G. A. R. and of the Loyal Legion. He died on Jan. 5, 1903.

MacDonald Bros., the law firm which was organized in 1888 by the two sons of James H. MacDonald, Messrs. C. A. and William S., although engaged in a large practice that is constantly growing, upon the death of their father fifteen years after they had become associated in law, felt incumbent upon themselves to take care of the business he had worked so hard to establish—that of insurance. So it is that while the latter is necessarily subordinate to their practice as lawyers, it is after all a business to which they are giving considerable time and which is one of the well known of the several local business enterprises. Both of the partners were born in Seneca Falls, C. A. MacDonald on April 3, 1856 and William S. MacDonald on Nov. 14, 1861. Both were students at the university of Rochester of which they were graduates, the elder of the two in 1880 and the other two years later, the former being admitted to practice in 1884 and the latter in 1885. Then they formed a co-partnership with J. N. Hammond, the firm, Hammond, MacDonald & MacDonald, continuing four years, 1884-'8.

The Messrs. MacDonald are both active in several fraternities as well as in village affairs generally. They are strongly attached to the Masonic order, both having occupied high positions in the local lodge.

Mr. C. A. MacDonald served as clerk of the board of education 1885-'7 and in April, 1902, was elected member of that board for three years. He was vil-

Pruden, Photo.
W. S. MAC DONALD. C. A. MAC DONALD



Old Photo.

WILLIAM PETTIS POLLARD.

large attorney three years, and is a director of the Seneca Falls Savings Bank. In 1884 he married Agnes J. Davis.

Mr. William S. MacDonald was clerk of the surrogate's court 1884-'6 and is a member of the board of managers of the State hospital at Willard, N. Y. He is the master of Pocahontas Lodge No. 211, F. & A. M.

William Pettis Pollard may be said to have "grown up" with the village of Seneca Falls, and was one of the earliest of its business men whose personality brightly illuminates the pages of local history. Coming here when a boy six years old, in 1819, he stepped upon the stage of a career of seventy years in the community which, when he came here, had hardly more than begun. When his life was finished the frontier settlement of his youth had become the commercial and manufacturing center of a thrifty and wealthy country.

Mr. Pollard, during that time distinguished himself in many ways, but especially as a friend and helper of the public schools. It was largely due to him as trustee and treasurer of the Seneca Falls Academy that the finances of that institution were made to render an accounting of great value to the district and by careful investment on his part were increased from a fund of \$1,600 to \$10,000. As trustee, administrator and custodian of public and private funds he established the reputation of a sagacious, safe and painstaking business man. Mr. Pollard was once supervisor of the town and for years was consulted in regard to its finances, his judgment being regarded as the very best on business questions. He held various village and town

offices and was active both in and out of office in promoting the welfare of the community. He was a frequent contributor to the newspapers of his own village and neighboring cities, always expressing himself in a felicitous manner, with a delicate humor that found a hearty response in the readers of his contributions. His activity in local matters was untiring. He assisted in establishing the boundaries and in drawing up the last special charter of the village of Seneca Falls, and strenuously opposed the bonding of the town for the Sodus Bay railroad.

Mr. Pollard was born in Bainbridge, Chenango Co., N. Y., Aug. 19, 1813, and his death occurred at Seneca Falls, March 30, 1884. He was the third son of Thomas and Lovicy Church Pollard, who moved to this village in 1819. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade and was a skilled workman. Later he engaged in the shoe business and afterwards in the fancy dry goods business, carrying on stores for several years and accumulating a competency which enabled him to retire from business about ten years prior to his death. Mr. Pollard was a man who made a large circle of close friends. His intellectual culture, sunny disposition and frank and cordial manner, the heartiness of his greeting and his sympathetic nature attached to himself at once those whom he met and who ever afterwards remained his admirers. In his family he was the truest of husbands and the tenderest of fathers. No man was fonder of his fireside and the loved ones gathered about it. His widow, now in her 90th year, his daughter, Mrs. S. A. Wetmore, and his granddaughters, Miss Edith Wetmore and Miss Jessie Pollard, all living in Seneca Falls except the latter who resides in Brooklyn, N. Y., are all of the family who survive him.

The Sanford Preparatory School, a boarding school for boys under fourteen years of age, was founded by Mrs. Leonard Gibbs Sanford, September, 1860, in the Rumsey homestead on "The Terrace." Mrs. Sanford is a daughter of the late John A. Rumsey. The school is familiarly known as Rumsey Hall. Though comparatively new it is very suc-



SANFORD PREPARATORY SCHOOL, RUMSEY HALL.

Rumsey	St. John	Wildman	Mayer	Wise
Oakes	Fundenberg	Calvin	Cushing	Steinmetz
	Murdock	Ford	Flagg	



GEN. JOHN BOYCE MURRAY.

cessful and is favorably known. Boys are in attendance from Utah, Missouri, Alabama, North Carolina, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York. There are twenty scholars and three instructors. School opens the third week in September and closes the second week in June.

Gen. John Boyce Murray was one of Seneca Falls most distinguished citizens, his services in the war for the preservation of the union being recognized both at home and throughout the country as entitled to the most profound consideration. Not alone in Waterloo, N. Y., but in distant states recognition of his standing as an officer of the union in the rebellion of 1861-5 has taken the form of naming some of the Grand Army Posts after him. Gen. Murray sprang from good ancestry; Scotch-Irish through his father Edward Murray who also united with the Yankee through his (Edward's) mother a Preston, traced back to the Mayflower and French Huguenot from his mother Phoebe Manchester, the wife of Edward Murray. The fruit of the marriage of Edward and Phoebe was seven children of whom the sole survivor is Mrs. Emily P. Bonham of Osceola, Pa. Elias, one of the sons, served with the federal army in the rebellion in the cavalry and on the staff of Gen. Banks, and he occupies an unmarked grave on the field of the battle of the Wilderness. Like his brother, Gen. John B. Murray, his career as a soldier was distinguished with bravery.

Gen. Murray was born on a farm in the town of Arlington, Bennington county, Vt., in 1822. When he was nine years old his parents moved to Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y., where both of them spent the balance of their lives. With the advantages only of a

district school John B. Murray largely acquired his education by his own industry. At 19 years of age he began teaching school in West Fayette, Seneca Co., which furnished him the means to prosecute the study of law, Justice Wilkinson of Bearytown assisting him. For six or seven years his time was divided between teaching school and expounding law in justices courts in the towns of Fayette and Varick. In April, 1848, he married Angelina Savage, who was a pupil in the first school that he taught. For five years their home was in Bearytown where the general continued his pleadings in justices courts. In the spring of 1853 they moved to Seneca Falls where Mr. Murray was a law student in the office of Judge Miller until September 6 of the same year when he was admitted to the bar. Already he had acquired local celebrity in jury trials. Soon after his admission to the bar he formed a co-partnership with P. H. Van Auken, afterwards county judge, which continued until Mr. Murray enlisted. On his return from the war he filled various public offices. In 1882 he formed a co-partnership with James Harmon which continued up to the time of Gen. Murray's death.

The prologue to Gen. Murray's military career began with his commission as captain in the 55th regiment, 28th brigade of the state militia, dated Sept. 17, 1853. He was commissioned brigade inspector, 26th brigade, July 17, 1854. On the outbreak of the rebellion he spent the first few months making speeches in behalf of the union and encouraging enlistments through this section of the state.

On Sept. 30, 1861, he was commissioned captain in the 50th N. Y. State Volunteers, and on Sept. 5, 1862, major in the 148th, with which regiment he continued in active service to the close of the war. On Oct. 26, 1863, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and on Oct. 10, 1864, colonel. On his return home, after being mustered out of service, he found awaiting him the commission of brevet brigadier-general, made out June 13, 1865, and dated March 13 preceding, signed by President Andrew Johnson. It was a complete surprise to him. The first two of the earliest commissions bear the signature of Gov. E. D. Morgan and the other two that of Gov. Horatio Seymour.

The 148th was one of the finest disciplined and best fighting regiments that went into the war and



Pruden, Photo.

CLINTON STREET, EAST SIDE LOOKING NORTH FROM WESLEYAN CHURCH,

every survivor came home at the close of service a veteran. It was commanded successively by Cols. Johnson, Guion and Murray, and participated in many of the hardest fought engagements, remaining in the field until the end and taking part in the grand review at Washington.

While the regiment was in the Virginian campaign on Jan. 24, 1865, the enlisted men presented their commander, then Col. Murray, with a beautiful and expensive sword, sash and belt, a trophy of their regard and affection which his family cherish above all material mementos he has left them.

Previous to 1864 the 148th did garrison duty at Norfolk and Yorktown. Its banners are inscribed with the battle roll for 1864 as follows:—Clover Hill, May 8; Swift Creek, May 12; Drewry's Bluff, May 16; Port Walthall, May 26; Cold Harbor, June 1 and 2; Rowlett's House, June 15; Petersburg, June 15 Aug. 25 (inclusive); Fort Gilmer, Sept. 29; Fair Oaks, Oct. 27. Col. Murray commanded the regiment at Fair Oaks and in the following engagements in 1865: Hatchers Run, March, 31; Fort Gregg, April 2;

(the sword your beautiful gift, upon the walls of my home and point my children to it as the proudest memento of which I am possessed." The sword hangs upon the walls of his widow's home, as he promised.

Gen. Murray's interest in his comrades continued to the last. He was one of the first to respond to the movement for the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, and one of the first of such organizations was that of Cross Post at his own home which he helped to organize. The friends and comrades of Gen. Murray claim for him the honor of being the originator of Memorial day in the north, which was inaugurated under his auspices at Waterloo, N. Y., in the spring of 1868.

After the war Gen. Murray not only took an active part in politics but was a conspicuous figure in all public events. His family still keep a prize, the bronze medal which he received as one of "the old guard," the 300, who stood stubbornly for the nomination of Gen. Grant for president for the third term at the republican national convention at Chicago,



Pruden, Photo.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Lower Row (left to right)—Thomas McGovern; Henry Stowell; J. N. Hammond, President; C. Willard Rice, Supt; Norman J. Gould. Top Row—Fred Isenman; F. A. Siegrest; Clarence A. MacDonald.

Rices Station, April 6; Appomattox Court House, April 9, forming a part of the iron cordon which brought Gen. Lee and his army to bay and compelled them to surrender. At the head of his regiment he proudly marched in the grand review at Washington of the victorious army of the north that followed.

Gen. Murray in receiving the beautiful sword from the hands of Private Henry L. Peck replied in chosen language that exhibits the beautiful side of his character. "You have written your record in blood," said he, among other things, "and have received from those high in command your full meed of praise for the heroic deeds that you have performed. Go then, comrades, as you have begun, and when you have completed your mission here and have witnessed the complete overthrow of this rebellion, by the humiliation of the last rebel in arms, then may you return to your homes and your firesides to receive from a grateful country the praise which you have so richly earned." In closing he said: "I will hang this

He was even before the war a stirring politician taking part in the organization of the republican party in Seneca county and the Lincoln campaign which followed, in 1860. He was a stalwart in 1872, supporting U. S. Senator Roscoe Conkling of whom he continued to be a strong admirer. He was also a strong friend of U. S. Senator Thomas C. Platt. In the Blaine campaigns he was one of the firmest adherents to the "Plumed Knight."

It was while engaged in a public ceremony, making the presentation of a banner to the local political organization, "the Plumed Knights," in the Blaine campaign, which occurred at the residence of Harrison Chamberlain, Seneca Falls, that he was stricken with apoplexy and in four short hours expired. After delivering the speech he sat down, and his imminent collapse was quickly apparent to the practiced eye of Dr. Elias Lester who was sitting near to him. Midst the cheering of the assemblage for "the old veteran Republican Gen. John B.

Murray" which he recognized with a wave of his hand and a smile, he was tenderly lifted up and carried out. The immense crowd made it necessary to remove him through a window, the confusion consequent of a public gathering making it desirable to get him to a place of quiet. He was carried into the home of his old friend and comrade-in-arms, Gen. George M. Guion. At first apparently unconscious, he rallied upon the arrival of his wife who had been called from her home, and recognized both her and some of his friends who stood about him. The first stroke had come at 9:30 p. m.; the second and his death at 1:30 a. m., Oct. 5, 1884.

Gen. Murray's burial was attended by 500 veteran soldiers, a large number of family friends and several

The Schools; History of the Seneca Falls and Mynderse Academies; and the Public Schools.—The first public school house in the village of Seneca Falls was erected of logs next to the present site of Trinity Episcopal church, June 15, 1801. In 1807 the old Wilhelmus Mynderse residence on the terrace was taken down and put together on Cayuga street. In 1817 the building was removed to the site of the present First Ward school on North Park street—a lot donated by Wilhelmus Mynderse for that purpose, and this answered for the schools of the village, excepting private schools, until the erection of the old Academy building. On May 12, 1832, a subscription for an Academy was opened. About 100 shares, \$25 each, were taken, of which Col. Mynd-



Pruden, Photo.

THE MYNDERSE ACADEMY.

distinguished men from different parts of the country. All business in the village was suspended. Telegrams received from all over the United States attested the profound esteem in which he was held. The escort to the remains comprised grand army posts from many adjoining towns. Floral decorations in abundance were presented. The funeral consisted of the Episcopal church service and the solemn burial rites of the Grand Army of the Republic. Two thousand people witnessed the interment of the remains at Restvale. Gen. Murray is survived at this writing [Jun. 22, 1904] by his widow and two children, Maud Mary (Mrs. Charles Wolcott Hubbell) of Chicago, and William S. Murray of Waterloo, N. Y.

derse subscribed for twenty. The other subscribers were Asher Tyler, Anthony Dey, Richard E. Gay, William H. King, Matthias B. Bellows (the first trustees), and Samuel Day, C. L. Hoskins, John S. Gay, D. W. Foreman, Wilson N. Brown, Jonathan Metcalf, Joseph Failing, Samuel Garlick, Abraham Payne, John P. Fairchild, Seeley & Stockman, Samuel Bradley, Sadoe Nash, Jabez Lindsley, Gary V. Sacket, John L. Bigelow, Jeremy Bement, S. D. Mansford, George Arnold, H. S. Van Rensselaer, John M. Wheaton, Hezekiah Kelley, L. Smith, Joseph C. Payne, Ansel Bascom, Samuel Payne, Charles W. Day, David Durand, E. Partridge, G. Isaacs, Sheldon Wood, Amherst Childs, R. G. Pardee, Maynard & Sackett, J. K. Brown, W. M. Bayard, Bayard & Foote, Samuel J. Bayard, George W. Towar, James S. Sheth-

er, D. C. Bloomer and C. C. Vance. Not one of this number is now living and only one, C. L. Hoskins, lived to see the present Academy building occupied.

On June 25, 1832, Wilhelmus Mynderse donated and transferred the lot for the Academy to the trustees—the first five stockholders named in the foregoing list.

The first recorded meeting of the stockholders was held July 12, 1833, at D. Watkins' tavern. Jonathan Metcalf was chosen chairman and Charles L. Hoskins secretary. To this meeting the trustees reported that Col. Wilhelmus Mynderse had deeded them the lot on which the Academy now stands, that on this they had erected a nearly completed building at a cost of \$1,000,000, and that they had \$508.85 in uncollected subscriptions. They were directed to collect what was possible from the subscriptions and expend it in their discretion in finishing the building and improving the grounds. The building, a brick

should participate in the literature fund when the Regents should be satisfied that it had complied with the requisitions. Two years later, 1839, these conditions were complied with and it was admitted by the Regents to share in their distributions. In 1841 it received \$1,500 from the Rochester & Auburn Railroad Co. for damages in appropriating a portion of its grounds.

From its early beginnings until 1861, Charles L. Hoskins was the secretary and treasurer and virtually the business manager of the institution. He managed it so successfully that there was a continual profit from the school. In 1839 its assets were \$5,595, in 1849, \$7,790 and in 1859, \$8,706.

The growth of Union High Schools, in connection with the public school system of the State, however, began to diminish the prosperity of private schools, and the Seneca Falls Academy suffered with others, until finally, the breaking out of the war for the union completed its prostration.



Pruden, Photo.

THE THIRD WARD SCHOOL.

structure, 32x50 feet, two stories high, was so nearly finished that school was opened in it the same year by Cotton M. Crittenden, the first principal.

Asher Tyler and Charles L. Hoskins drafted a petition to the Regents of the University of the State of New York asking that the Academy be incorporated under the name of the Seneca Falls Academy. The Regents, however, refused the petition on the ground of insufficient endowment. In 1837 Col. Mynderse died, bequeathing by his will \$2,000 to the Academy. The same year it was incorporated as Seneca Falls Academy by special act of the legislature. By this act the five original trustees, together with Wilhelmus Mynderse, Samuel Dey, C. L. Hoskins, John S. Gay, Daniel W. Foreman, Abraham Payne, John P. Fairchild, Sadoc Nash, Gary V. Sacket and Isaac Smith were made trustees of the corporation, and it was provided that the Academy

In 1862, Wm. P. Pollard was elected treasurer. The funds of the corporation had already been impaired, and five years more were spent in a vain struggle to maintain a school. Then the building and appurtenances were turned over at a nominal rental to the Board of Education of the newly organized district, and the treasurer gathered together the remaining funds, investing them for future educational benefits with great advantage and profit to the Academy.

In 1867 the legislature enacted the law creating the present Educational District by the consolidation of several common school districts. This act authorized the Academy board of trustees to transfer to the board of education "on such conditions as they jointly shall deem most conducive to the cause of education, the right, title and interest in and to all the estate, real and personal, and all bequests be-

longing to said Academy, to be by them used in the purchase of a site, the erection of suitable buildings, the organization of an academic or high school department, or for the maintenance of an academy in connection with the general free school system."

From the passage of this act of 1867 to the time of the erection of the present building the Board of Education leased the academy building from the board of trustees for the high school of the district, which was known as the Seneca Falls High School.

The Board of Education was confronted with the problem as how to acquire ownership of the building, it being only lessee. The Seneca Falls Academy was a corporation with shares of stock. Financially it had been successful. The revenues had been carefully husbanded and invested. The treasurer had exercised faithful care and supervision over the funds and so judicious were his investments that at the time of the transfer the property amounted to nearly \$20,000. Whether the funds could be divided

New York City, son of Edward and grandson of Col. Wilhelmus Myndorse.

On June 1, 1885, this board of trustees passed formal resolutions tendering the property of their corporation to the Educational District on condition that a suitable building be erected with the funds supplemented by money of the district, and that a school of Academic grade be forever maintained, said school to bear the corporate name of Mynderse. On June 4th the Board of Education by formal resolution, accepted the gift and proceeded to call a tax meeting to raise sufficient additional funds to erect the required building.

On June 22 the tax meeting was held and legally authorized the issue of bonds of the district in an amount not exceeding \$15,000. In accordance with these premises the Board of Education proceeded to erect and furnish a building at a cost of \$30,000, designating it as "Mynderse Academy."



Pruden, Photo.

THE FOURTH WARD SCHOOL.

among the original stockholders, their heirs and assigns, or whether they must be held in trust for educational purposes was a question about which lawyers differed. The Board of Education persistently held the latter view.

In the meantime the demand for a new building became pressing. Perplexing complications arose and controversy was imminent. Finally, in the winter of 1884-'5, steps were taken for the reorganization of the board of trustees of the Academy, that corporation not having held a meeting in some ten years, and May 1, 1885, a legally constituted board was formed. The object of this reorganization was the transfer of the Academy property to the Board of Education of the Educational District of Seneca Falls. In the preliminary and subsequent movements to this end, one of the most earnest and efficient agents was Wilhelmus Mynderse, Esq., of

On Friday, Sept. 18, 1885, the work of tearing down the old brick building began.

On Oct. 2, 1885, the trustees of Seneca Falls Academy, at a duly called meeting, passed resolutions declaring that the Board of Education had fulfilled the conditions imposed in the resolutions of June 1st, so far as providing funds and approved plans for a building, and the treasurer of the Seneca Falls Academy was directed to place the checks and other appropriate instruments of transfer in the hands of Albert Cook, in escrow, to be by him transferred to the Board of Education, as the building progressed to completion. It being found necessary, in order to complete the title to the real estate, the courts, upon joint petition of the trustees of Seneca Falls Academy and of the Board of Education, appointed Charles L. Hoskins trustee in place of the trustees named in the original gift, and he executed the proper instru-



REV. SAMUEL SALISBURY.

First Preacher in the Wesleyan Methodist church,
Seneca Falls, N. Y., 1841. (See sketch page 100.)

ments, which were placed with the others in the hands of Albert Cook.

On December 3, 1885, formal application was made to the Regents of the University to change the name of the Seneca Falls High School to Mynderse Academy, and at the regular meeting of the Board of Education, March 2, 1886, a communication from the Regents was read stating that thereafter the academic department of the Union Free School of Seneca Falls should be designated and recognized by the Regents, by and under the name of Mynderse Academy.

Upon the 20th day of March, 1886, the trustees of Seneca Falls Academy held a final meeting. Formally reciting the fact that all the conditions precedent to the gift had been complied with, they directed that the deeds and instruments placed in escrow with Albert Cook, be delivered to the Board

of Education—and, having thus completed their mission, adjourned sine die. The deeds were duly delivered and properly recorded, and the Educational District of Seneca Falls came into legal possession of the property dedicated to Higher Education in 1832.

The new building was completed in the summer of 1886 and thrown open for public inspection on Tuesday afternoon, August 31. On the evening of the same day dedicatory exercises were held in the assembly hall. Mr. Henry Stowell, editor of the Reveille, presided and addresses were made by Mr. Stowell, Hon. Chas. R. Skinner, of the Department of Public Instruction, Hon. Wm. H. Bogart of Aurora, N. Y., Chas. A. Hawley, Esq., J. N. Hammond, Esq., and Prof. A. C. McFachlan. To the completed building a bell weighing 1000 pounds was presented by Mr. E. Van Wyck Loomis. To-day, eighteen years after its construction, the building is as modern as when built and answers admirably the needs of the town.

The graduating classes since the organization of Mynderse Academy have averaged over twenty graduates to each class, which is unusual in a town of this size and speaks well for the confidence and interest which the people have had in the schools.

THE WARD SCHOOLS

In the Third Ward a brick school house was built on Williams street in 1833. In the later 60's, owing to the rapid growth of this section of the village it became inadequate. On April 30, 1870, a tax meeting was held which authorized the Board of Education to purchase the lot of George B. Daniels on Seneca Lane and issue bonds to the extent of \$8,000, for the construction of a new Third Ward school building, which was opened in April, 1871, and is the building still in use.

About 1830 a brick school building was erected in the Fourth Ward. This was burned on Aug. 2, 1868. A tax meeting held Sept. 4, 1868 directed the Board of Education to rebuild the building and as an extension to the grounds, to purchase the adjoining lot from Mrs. Murray and to issue bonds to the extent of \$4,000 for that purpose. This building was opened for school in the spring of 1869 and is still in use.



Pruden, Photo. THE GOULD HOMESTEAD—RESIDENCE OF THE LATE S. S. GOULD.
(See portrait and sketch on page 66.)

In the First Ward the frame building erected in 1817 was later replaced by a brick building which has been enlarged and repaired many times and to-day stands as a relic of the past; improperly lighted, heated and ventilated and entirely inadequate for the needs of the First and Second Wards which it has to accommodate.

In 1871 a school was opened in Rumseyville in a small frame building erected for that purpose, but was abandoned three years later.

THE SCHOOLS OF TO-DAY

At present three of the four school buildings are in excellent condition, being well lighted and equipped with modern furniture and heating appliances. Liberal provision has been made for libraries, maps and globes. The chemical and physical laboratories are supplied with apparatus so that individual instruction is offered to the students.

Courses of instruction are offered in the High School department which will admit students without examination to nearly all the American colleges. At present there are students from this school in twelve different institutions of higher learning.

In 1902 Mr. Louis H. Hood gave, in memory of his wife, a perpetual scholarship in Syracuse University, known as the Linda Coolidge Hood Memorial Scholarship. This gave another opportunity and a new impetus to those looking collegeward.

Since the organization of the Board of Education the members have always taken an active interest in the management of the schools. Many of the commissioners have served for long terms and because of this have been able to intelligently know and supply the needs and requirements of the schools. In point of service Commissioner Stowell has served longer than any other man who ever held the office, having been continuously a member of the Board since 1868. Commissioner Hammond has been president of the Board since 1898.

The present Commissioners of Education of the Educational District of Seneca Falls are: President, Jasper N. Hammond; Commissioners, Henry Stowell, Fred A. Siegrest, Norman J. Gould, Clarence A. MacDonald, Ferd Isenman and Thomas McGovern; Clerk and Superintendent, C. Willard Rice.

LIST OF COMMISSIONERS

The members of the Board of Education since its organization in 1867 have been:—Josiah T. Miller, [deceased], 1867-'8; 1870-'6. John Cuddeback, [dec], 1867-'8. Gilbert Wilcoxen, 1867-'8. Burnett B. Boardman, 1867-'70. Simeon Holton, [dec], 1867-'71. William Beary, [dec], 1867-'8. O. S. Latham, [dec], 1867-'8. Hiram Burt, [dec], 1867-'70. James D. Pollard, [dec], 1868-'70; 1877-'83; 1887-'91. Henry Stowell, 1868 to Feb. 1876, and from April 1876 to the present time. William L. Bellows, 1868-'75. James A. Flanagan, [dec], 1869-'92; 1897-'1902. George B. Daniels, [dec], 1870-'2. Albert Jewett, [dec], 1870-'3. Jasper N. Hammond, 1871-'4; 1868 to the present time. Price W. Bailey, 1872-'4; 1877-'83. Burton H. Benham, [dec], 1873-'6. J. Marshall Gunion, [dec], 1874-'7. Lyman F. Crowell, [dec], 1874-'7. James H. MacDonald, [dec], 1875-'84. Leroy C. Partridge, [dec], 1876-'8. Robert Bickford, [dec], 1876-'9. Peter H. Van Auken, 1877-'84. William H. Pollard, [dec], 1878-'82. Henry T. Noyes, 1879-'84. Philo Cowing, [dec], 1882-'5. Harrison Chamberlain, 1884-'7. William Walker, 1884-'95. C. S. Hood, 1884-'6. Chas. T. Andrews, 1885-'97. George Shandley, 1886-'8. Albert S. Gay, 1886-'9. Wm. V. Van Rensselaer, 1888-'90. Thos. J. Geer, 1889-'95; 1897-'1902. Eugene A. Rumsey, [dec], 1890-'2. Dr. John F. Crosby, 1892-'4; 1895-'8. Chas. S. Sanderson, 1892-'6. John H. Jones, [dec], 1892-'7. T. J. Yawger, 1894-'6. Samuel Waller,

1895-'8. P. W. Bailey, 1896-'8. S. A. Wormstead, 1896-'9. Dr. Wm. M. Follett, 1898-'1902. John M. Wentz, 1898-'1902. Dr. J. S. Purdy, 1902-'03.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS

The principals from the organization of the Seneca Falls Academy down to the present time have been:

Seneca Falls Academy—Cotton M. Crittenden, 1833-'44; Rutgers Van Brunt, 1844 to April '45; Martin L. Bellows April to July 1845; Oren Root, 1845-'9; Chas. A. Avery, 1849-'53; Myron H. Beach, 1853-'6; Samuel G. Williams, 1856-'7; Rev. John M. Guion, 1857 to Jan. '60; Chas. D. Vail, April 1860 to Dec. '61; Napoleon Palmer, April to Dec. '62; S. Adeline Pollard, Jan. 1863-'4; George M. Janes, Jan. 1864-'6; Chas. A. Wetmore, Jan. 1866-'7; J. A. Rice, Jan. to Mar. 1867; Mina S. Bascom, April to July 1867.

Seneca Falls High School—Wm. W. Nelles, 1867 to May '68; Rev. Francis D. Hodgson, 1868-'74; Ezra B. Fancher, 1874-'82; Geo. F. Sawyer, 1882-'3; Archibald C. McLachlan, 1883-'5.

Mynderse Academy—Archibald C. McLachlan, 1885-'9; Linda T. Drake, 1889—.

The superintendents of the Educational District have been:—Archibald C. McLachlan, 1889-'92; F. S. Porter, 1892-'7; Chas. T. Andrews, 1897-'9; C. Willard Rice, 1899—present incumbent.

The teachers in the schools at present are:—

Mynderse Academy—Linda T. Drake, Principal, Languages and Geometry; Blanche R. Daniels, Literature, Algebra, French; Carrie M. Allen, Science; Grace Flower Williams, English, U. S. History; May Vreeland, English, Arithmetic; Mary E. Viele, Eighth Grade; Ida M. Stahl, Seventh Grade; M. Sabina Casey, Sixth Grade; Anna L. Ward, Drawing.

First Ward Building—Harriet S. Chatham, Principal; Martha E. Vreeland, Alice C. Casey, Bertha T. Leland, Maude H. Easton, Bessie M. Wickes, Barbara George, Anna Hooper.

Third Ward Building—Vina S. Deming, Principal; Margaret Flanagan, Teresa McKeon.

Fourth Ward Building—Fannie M. Berry, Principal; Teresa Farron, Bessie Miller, Mary Harmon.

Samuel Salisbury was born at Herkimer in 1804. In childhood he removed with his parents to Orleans county, N. Y. There he received a common school education, and taught in the district schools of the county for several years. He identified himself with the Methodist Episcopal church in his early manhood and at the age of twenty-five years he began the active work of the ministry in that church. In the year 1843 he became indentified with the anti-slavery movement and withdrew from the M. E. church and united with others in forming the Wesleyan Methodist church. In 1844 he became the pastor of that society in Seneca Falls, being the second pastor and the first to occupy the new church, which had just been erected. He was noted for his fine qualities both as a pulpit orator and for his genial, noble and manly ways as a citizen and gentleman. He was the father of H. S. Salisbury one of Seneca Falls lawyers, and attorney for the state excise commission.

Five Nations; their relative rank. When Hiawatha, the wise man of the Iroquois, brought his people together and demanded that they should unite in one great confederacy, which they did forming the Five Nations—he in the following words assigned to each nation its relative rank in the confederacy: "You, the Mohawks, who are sitting under the shelter of the great tree whose branches spread



WILLIAM A. SWABY, M. D.

wide around and whose roots sink deep into the earth, shall be the **first** nation, because you are warlike and mighty. You, the Oneidas, who recline your bodies against the everlasting stone that cannot be moved, shall be the **second** nation because you always give wise counsels. You, the Onondagas, who have your habitation at the foot of the great hills and are overshadowed by their crags, shall be the **third** nation, because you are greatly gifted in speech. You, the Senecas, whose dwellings are in the dark forest and whose home is all over the land, shall be the **fourth** nation because of your superior cunning in hunting. And you, the Cayugas, the people who live in the open country, and possess much wisdom, shall be the **fifth** nation because you understand better the art of raising corn and beans and making lodges."

William Arthur Swaby was born of English parents at Espy, Columbia Co., Pa., on March 12, 1828, and was the youngest son of Frederick B. and Ann Haugh Swaby. His early education was obtained in the academies of Catawissa and Bloomsburg. In 1845 he went to Philadelphia and entered the office of Dr. Joshua M. Wallace and soon after became a student in Jefferson Medical College from which institution he was graduated with honor in 1849. He then returned to Bloomsburg and began the practice of his profession, remaining there two years, when he came to Seneca Falls and joined in practice with Dr. John S. Clark, where he became one of the leading physicians.

In the treatment of all diseases, he brought to the discharge of all his duties a degree of intelligence and skill rarely surpassed. As a surgeon he was conspicuously skillful and successful. For his profession he was eminently qualified. In it he became widely known. His mind was stored with general knowledge, and in all things he was a studious, thoughtful and intelligent man.

He was especially the friend of the poor and suffering, and no demand was ever made upon him whether for material aid or professional services to which he did not cheerfully respond.

In 1869 Gov. Hofman appointed him a member of the board of trustees of Willard Asylum, and in 1875 he was elected county treasurer. For twenty years he was one of the coroners of the county. He was a member of the Seneca County Medical Society of which he was the president in 1871. In June, 1858, he was married to Miss Amelia S. Gould, who with two sons and the daughter survive him.

Hat Making was an industry in 1817, when Messrs. Stout, Crum & Compton, at No. 2 Mechanics Hall employed ten men and made hats. In those days a beaver hat brought \$10. After three years Crum took the business and was succeeded by Clark & Rogers, then by the Lums. D. B. Lum was a hatter from 1827 to 1842. In 1833 he advertises as follows in the "Seneca Falls Democrat": My tender



Pruden, Photo.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE DR. W. A. SWABY.



NORMAN HAYNES BECKER.

friends, I write these few lines to let you know that I continue to work at my trade (as in duty bound these hard times) at the Seneca Falls hat and cap store, opposite C. L. Hoskins, where I keep constantly on hand a large assortment of hats and caps of the best quality, latest fashion and lowest price. My shop is full, I hope your pockets are. I hope they will soon run over for our mutual benefit. Yours respectfully, David B. Lum."

Norman H. Becker, for thirty-five years engaged in banking in Seneca Falls and finally becoming one of the most prominent bankers in this section, was born in the town of Fayette, Seneca Co., N. Y., in 1842. He was the oldest son of John and Barbara Becker, who lived several years in the village of Waterloo, N. Y. Norman Becker had the best opportunities for getting an education and he took advantage of them. In his 20th year he was gradu-

ated with honors at Hamilton College. Possessing a taste for literature in which he obtained the highest degree at college, he afterwards became a great reader and well informed on all subjects. Upon finishing his college course he taught for a time in Whitestown Seminary. In that village he obtained his first experience in banking, being for a short time employed in one of the banks there. On his return home he was appointed teller of the National Exchange Bank in Seneca Falls, taking that position at the time of the organization of the bank in 1865. Soon after, he became cashier, the post which he occupied until that institution was succeeded by the Exchange National Bank, in which he was also made cashier and was the principal manager of its affairs until the close of his life. Conducting the business of the bank wisely and taking an active part in the State Bankers' Association, where he was regarded as a man of marked ability, he ultimately made a high reputation both as a manager and a financier. Mr. Becker possessed a great deal of influence in the community, which was recognized outside of his own business circles. He was a steadfast friend of every deserving business venture that looked to him for support, helpful to all and often consulted relative to matters in which he had no direct personal interest. His advice was frequently sought and always given with frankness and assurance of its being safely followed. True to his convictions, steering his course in all matters without waiting to see what others were going to do, and then shouldering the responsibilities as they came upon him, he forged ahead with absolute confidence in the results.

In 1870 Mr. Becker married Miss Catherine A. Watkins of Waterloo, N. Y. Their children are Eliza (Mrs. George Kyle Van Sickles of Auburn, N. Y.), the Misses Katherine W., Anna M., Florence and Cora Becker and Norman W. Becker.

Mr. Becker went abroad Feb. 1, 1900, and died at Pera, a suburb of Constantinople, Turkey, the following month, March 11.

MERCHANTS: Early in Seneca Falls—Col. Wilhelmus Mynderse, Simon Chapman, Abijah Mann, Anthony Dey, Henry Kellogg, Abram and Samuel Payne, David B. Lum, Charles L. Hoskins, Erastus Partridge, Richard E. Gay, Wm. H. King, John S. Gay, John Isaacs, Stephen Wakely, Storrs & Gilbert,



RESIDENCE OF MRS. NORMAN H. BECKER.

Edward Lyon, John West, Sacket & Van Rensselaer, Hezekiah Kelly, Senter M. Giddings, H. C. Silsby, Henry Elliott, George Shoemaker, Abel Downs, Henry Seymour, Seabury S. Gould, E. G. & J. B. Johnson, R. G. Pardes, Henry Pollard, Wm. Keith, John C. Chapman, T. N. Chapman, Josiah L. Stockman, E. F. Thomas, Wm. P. Pollard, Job Turner, Hiram Twist, James H. McDonald, Wm. E. Wheeler, Charles O. Whartenby, Dwight H. Wilson, Henry C. Wisewell, E. J. Tyler, Howard Underhill, Charles McDonald, Wm. B. Lathrop, H. C. Blodgett, Thomas B. Baird; James R. Hair.

Seneca Lodge No. 104, K. of P. The Knights of Pythias of Seneca Falls was organized under a charter issued by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, Sept. 18, 1873. It was to be known as Seneca Lodge No. 104.

The first meeting was held June 16, 1873, in the then Good Templars' hall on the third floor of the Daniels building. The officers elected at the first meeting were: C. Frank Brady past chanceller,

quarters in an endeavor to exemplify the principles of the order, Friendship, Charity and Benevolence.

The present officers are: Geo. E. Teller master of work, Albert P. Haney chancellor commander, Joel Fuller vice chancellor, Harry Grosbeck prelate, Dr. H. S. Waldorf master-at-arms, Chas. Collis keeper of records and seals, Edward W. Addison master of finance, Fred Teller master of exchequer, Wm. Denison inner guard, Chas. E. Coons outer guard, Jas. K. Eastman delegate to Grand Lodge and Dr. J. S. Purdy physician.

The Early Physicians in Seneca Falls and vicinity. Dr. Reuben Long was here in 1806 and the same year Dr. Pitney settled at the Kingdom where he practiced two years and then removed to Auburn. Dr. Mathias B. Bellows opened an office in Seneca Falls in 1812 and practiced here until his death in 1854. Dr. Silas Keeler practiced here from 1820 until 1867 and died here. Dr. Farnsworth, coming here in 1824 remained but a few years. About 1835,



Pruden, Photo.

SENECA LODGE, NO. 104, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Top Row (left to right)—J. C. Simmons, Fred Teller, J. E. Fuller, Dr. J. S. Purdy, H. E. Brimm, E. W. Addison. Middle Row—Dr. R. V. Covert, Charles Colliss, T. H. Titley, J. K. Eastman, W. A. S. Latham. Lower Row—Dr. H. S. Waldorf, H. W. Grobeck, Charles Curtis, Wm. Denison, A. P. Haney.

Nathaniel L. Benham chanceller commander, Chas. T. Silsby vice commander, Reuben F. Butts prelate, Nelson Duntz master of exchequer, E. W. Addison keeper of records and seals, Fred M. Bellows master of finance, C. H. Moore master-at-arms, W. S. Murray inner guard, Adolphus Goodman, outer guard, C. H. Moore trustee six months, Chas. T. Silsby trustee for twelve months and C. F. Brady trustee for eighteen months.

The Pythian Hall for a number of years occupied the fourth floor of the Hoskins block, corner of Fall and Cayuga streets. After the big fire the Knights of Pythias leased the fourth floor of the Daniels block before the building was completed. It was finished off particularly as lodge and entertainment rooms by the owner, Mr. George O. Daniels. The lodge rooms, ante-rooms and banquet rooms are admirably adapted for their use. Since that time the Knights have been at home to their friends in those

or soon after, Drs. C. G. Williams, Dayton, Hiram H. Heath and Amherst Childs began practice here. Dr. J. K. Brown came in 1834 and Dr. John S. Clark in 1836. Dr. Thomas Swaby came in 1840 and practised here until his death in 1843. His brother Dr. Wm. A. Swaby arrived in 1852 and practised here thirty years. Dr. George W. Davis, coming in 1856, was here several years. Later physicians here were Dr. James Bellows, a surgeon in the army during the civil war who died in April 1864; Dr. C. B. Howe who began practice in 1853 and several years later went into trade here; Dr. Elias Lester who began practice here in 1865 and is still "in the harness;" Dr. Hiram J. Purdy who came in 1870; Dr. Rufus C. Dunham, beginning practice here in 1860 and died here; Dr. Ryneare B. Covert who came in 1870 and is now in practice; and Dr. Alfred Emens who came in 1872 and died here.

Seneca Falls Historical Society. Prior to 1866, there existed in Seneca Falls a society for the study of political economy, which having completed its study and its members, together with others, desiring to engage in study along historical lines, and especially subjects of local historical interest, a meeting was held, Oct. 8, 1866, at the residence of Mrs. A. M. Teller, 19 Clinton street, for the organization of a society for such purposes.

In perfecting the permanent organization the following officers were elected: President, Mr. John P. Chamberlain; First Vice President, Miss Claribel Teller; Second Vice President, Mr. W. W. Cowles; Secretary, Mr. H. A. Carmer; Treasurer, Mr. George H. Cushing. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the society, and the membership was limited to fifty. By the constitution as adopted, the name of the organization is the Seneca Falls Historical Society; its objects:

lecture by out of town talent has been given under its auspices; and its educational influence upon its members and the public has been large and beneficial. Application has been made for a charter under the University Law, and it is expected to be incorporated in the near future. Its present officers and directors are as follows: President, Mr. Harrison Chamberlain, Vice President, Mr. E. Wm. Medden; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. A. W. Golder; Directors: Mr. H. A. Carmer, Miss Teller, Miss Janet Cowing, Rev. H. Grant Person, Mrs. L. R. Sanford and Rev. Sheldon F. Frazier.

Pioneers. Distinguished in Old Junius in its Early History. Lewis Birdsall, a pioneer at "The Kingdom," the first supervisor of Junius, conducted an inn there where town elections were frequently held. In 1804 he was appointed justice of the peace and March 3, 1808, sheriff. He served three alternate terms in that office. In 1807 he was appointed Major



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS SENECA FALLS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

President, Harrison Chamberlain (centre portrait lower row); Vice-President, E. Wm. Medden (upper left hand); Secretary and Treasurer, A. W. Golder (upper right hand); H. A. Carmer, (lower left hand), Miss Claribel Teller (next to Mr. Carmer), Miss Janet Cowing (next to Mr. Chamberlain), Rev. H. Grant Person (next to Miss Cowing), Rev. Sheldon F. Frazier (centre of top row).

(1) The study of local history; (2) The acquirement and preservation of papers and articles of local historic interest; (3) The systematic study of historical subjects for mutual benefit and instruction.

The society began its work by the study of the history of the aborigines of this section (The Senecas of the Six Nations), which was followed by an evening devoted to pre-historic America, followed by a study of this country from its earliest known history to the present times. The work at present consists of the preparation of local history for publication and discussions of current topics. The meetings were held at first bi-monthly and now monthly. The society has had a flourishing career. It has held many public meetings and has written and published much of our local history; an occasional public

in Col. Daniel Sayre's regiment. He erected a brick residence at The Kingdom in 1807, which he sold to Thomas R. Lawrence in 1836. He came from Columbia county and was here as early as 1801. The dates of his birth and death are not given.

Daniel Sayre, on the Romulus town records as early as 1798, removed over to a farm near West Cayuga in 1804. He served, step by step, as captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel in the militia and was second supervisor of Junius. He was born in Orange Co., N. Y., 1762, and died near Cayuga Bridge, Feb. 22, 1813.

Jesse Southwick came to a farm near Dublin, now in the town of Junius, in 1798. Jesse, Samuel and David, three brothers, appear on the roll of voters, town of Fayette, in 1801. He served as third super-



"THE LONE FISHERMAN" ON CAYUGA LAKE.
A SUMMER IDYL.

visor of Junius and in several other offices. He was born in Springfield, Mass., in 1758, and died in Junius September, 1826.

Jacob Larzelere, in 1802, settled on a farm near West Cayuga. He was elected town clerk of Junius, 1807; supervisor 1812, 1813 and 1816; member of assembly 1816-'17; and served as sheriff 1818-'19; for several years associate judge of Common Pleas; and several times supervisor of Seneca Falls. He personally managed a large farm and surveyed many tracts of land and highways. He was born at Morristown, Morris Co., N. J., Feb. 27, 1774, and died at West Cayuga, Dec. 1, 1845.

Gen. Hugh W. Dobbins settled north of Seneca lake prior to 1800, served as colonel of the 102nd regiment of infantry in the war of 1812, and was advanced to brigadier-general. Before his enlistment he kept a public inn. In 1840 he removed to Geneva, where he died Sept. 20,

1855, in his 88th year.

John Burton came to Junius in 1810 and taught school near Tyre two years. He served on the Niagara frontier in 1812—six years after coming from Manchester, Eng.; and in 1815 settled at Waterloo village, where he practiced law and surveyed. He died March 6, 1847.

Dr. Thomas C. Magee was a veteran member of the board of supervisors, serving some years from Junius and many years from Tyre. He came from Washington county, N. Y., about 1812. He was born Jan. 17, 1780, and died Dec. 10, 1860.

Israel W. Squires served three terms as supervisor from Junius and three terms from Seneca Falls. He served as sheriff two terms of three years each. He was born at Chatham, Morris

Co., N. J., Feb. 13, 1790, and died in Seneca Falls, Jan. 25, 1851.

Henry Moses was one of the earliest settlers (1808) near the west end of Cayuga bridge, where he farmed, did blacksmithing and for twenty years conducted a tavern. He was supervisor from Junius at different times and was sheriff 1832-'4. He was born in Chester county, Pa., Aug. 16, 1784, and died in the town of Fayette, Dec. 15, 1886, at the venerable age of 96 years.

A. W. Golder opened his optical parlors in the Golder building, six years ago. The examination room is well equipped with optical instruments and especially arranged for scientific fitting of the eyes. A complete lens grinding department makes it possible to replace complicated lenses on short notice. Mr. Golder enjoys the distinction of having the only exclusively optical office in the city and has won an enviable reputation for careful and accurate work, his mailing list extending over a large territory. Mr. Golder has held the offices of secretary and president of the New York State Association of Opticians and is now the vice-president of the Optical Society of the State of New York.

Venerable Newspaper —Next to the oldest newspaper published in Seneca county is the Waterloo Observer, which was first issued in 1826, and has been published continuously ever since. It has always been a sterling democratic newspaper, as well as an excellent recorder of local happenings of the county seat and the county in general. On Sept. 1, 1890, the office was purchased of Hon. William B. Clark by S. H. & L. W. Ferenbaugh, experienced and practical newspaper men, and at once took rank as one of the leading Democratic weekly papers of this state. Louis W. Ferenbaugh, the editor of The Observer, was one of the organizers of the New York State Democratic Editorial Association and is at present senior vice-president of that organization. A well equipped job printing department is connected with the office.

First Canal Boat. On June 14, 1818, the locks of the Seneca Lock Navigation Co., at Seneca Falls were first thrown open for boats and the passage of the first loaded boat was witnessed by several people.



INTERIOR VIEW OF A. W. GOLDER'S OPTICAL PARLORS,
ESTABLISHED 1898.



JOSIAH T. MILLER.

Josiah T. Miller was born in Jemuria, Pa., April 11, 1820. After completing a course of instruction in the Academy at Bloomfield, Pa., he came to New York and at the age of nineteen established the Seneca Falls Democrat, of which for nine years he was the sole editor. When he attained his majority he was elected a justice of the peace and for eight years discharged the duties of his first public trust.

During this period he applied himself to the study of law and took an active part in politics. In 1844 he first sat as a delegate in the Democratic Convention of his county, and for more than thirty years was regularly a member of that body. He had likewise been a delegate to many of the Congressional, Senatorial and Judicial Conventions of his party, and was a prominent member of the National Conventions held at Cincinnati and Chicago. In 1863 Governor Seymour appointed him Inspector-General of the State and during his term of service covering two momentous years, he performed the arduous duties of that office with rare ability and intelligence.

He was a trustee of the Seneca Falls Academy and drafted the statute creating the Board of Education of Seneca Falls, of which he was the first president and for several terms an active member.

He was a devoted adherent of the Episcopal church and acted as vestryman of Trinity church from his twenty-first year until the time of his death.

He was one of the original incorporators of St. John's School, Manlius, N. Y., and for many years a trustee.

He was active in organizing the Seneca Woolen Mills, and one of the incorporators of the National Exchange Bank of Seneca Falls, and a director and its legal adviser until his death.

He was county judge and surrogate in 1863, and member of assembly and chairman of the judiciary committee in 1868, before which time he had held the office of district attorney. He had also been the candidate of his party for justice of the supreme court in the seventh judicial district of the state. Before his retirement he was a United States commissioner for several years.

On Sept. 1, 1847, he married Augusta Gay King, daughter of William H. King, whose family originally from Sharon, Conn., traces its ancestors back to 1690, from inscriptions on the grave stones still standing in the old homestead burying ground in that place. In 1883 Judge Miller removed to Waterloo, and in the following year was stricken with apoplexy on his return from a cherished trip to the home of his boyhood. He died in September, 1884. His funeral was held from St. Paul's church in Waterloo with interment at Restvale cemetery in Seneca Falls, during which time the business places were closed as a mark of respect.

He was largely interested in Seneca Falls property, and besides owning the City Mills and the Clinton Mill water power at his death, his holdings on Fall street, included the brick blocks known as the Seneca House and Skidmore buildings at 93, 95 and 97 Fall street, the Failing building, occupied by Waller's hardware store at 112 Fall street, and the Armitage block at 61 Fall street. These properties still remain in the family, and one of his sons and namesake, Mr. J. T. Miller, built the Miller block at 109-108 and 110 Fall street, adjoining the Failing building, in 1878.

After the big fire of July 30, 1850, that destroyed so many fine buildings on Fall and State streets, including the Daniels Opera House and Hoag's Hotel, his son, J. T. Miller, continued in the footsteps of his father by erecting in 1891 the King Block occupying the sites of the Opera House and Norcott block at Nos. 148 to 152 Fall street. In the following year, 1892, he built the Opera house block at Nos. 2 to 10 State street, in the construction of which a fire proof passage was built in the center, in the hope of utilizing the rear lot for a new opera house at no distant date.

In the year 1894 he built the substantial steel frame building at Nos. 116 to 127 Fall street, known as the Columbus block, and in 1901 the Century block at Nos. 148 to 152 Fall street, the site of the old street car depot on the corner of Fall and Mynderse streets.

At the present time, 1904, he is building a business block on the site of the Desky building that col-



SENECA HOUSE.

SKIDMORE BUILDING.



J. T. MILLER.

lapsed in 1901, at Nos. 111 and 113 Fall street. These stores will be models of their kind, having fire proof vaults built from the native rock foundation, steam heat and power elevator to reach the several basements. In the construction of Mr. Miller's building the fire hazard has always been considered with a view of securing a minimum rate of insurance.

In 1867 Mr. Miller installed a private electric plant with duplicate dynamos, run by water or steam, with a capacity of 1000 lights, that enables him to furnish current for light and power independent of the local company. He also has a central heating plant and water system that reaches the various properties.

Mr. Miller has unlimited confidence in Seneca Falls and believes that with its now constant water power and permanent factories continually being enlarged, it will increase in population sufficient to enable it to apply for a city charter long before the next federal census.

Curious Relic. Miss Bascom has in her possession a curious souvenir relating to the tragic fate of "Indian John," a history of which appears on another page. It is a sheet of printed verse; as the headlines say: "Poetry on the death of Ezekial Crane and Execution of Indian John, Composed by Jason Smith; and Sung by him at a Concourse of Young Persons Convened at a House near the Spot where the Tragic Scene was Enacted: June, 1818."

Old Postoffice building —In 1836 the postoffice had its quarters in a one-story building, with pillars supporting its front, on the ground where now stands the store of Sidney L. Monroe. There were five steps from the street to the door. The postmaster was John Morgan, a lawyer.

Pre-Historic. Ancient Civilization in Seneca Co.; Old forts in Ovid and Tyre; Immense Works at Cross Lake; Traced to the Ninth Century.

Civilized occupation of Seneca county as well as all of New York state bordering Lake Ontario and including central and western portions has been traced to a large colonization of Finns, Danes and Welshmen, who in the eighth and ninth centuries gradually moved south from Iceland, Greenland and Laborador to the St. Lawrence, and crossing that river spread themselves out along the south shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie.

Dr. Mitchell (Archae. Amer.) from whom the following facts are largely taken, calls this the country of the Ontario that region especially described by him as the Antipodal Regions of the eighth and ninth centuries, where the Scandinavians crossing from Europe to north eastern America and migrating southwest, and the fierce Tartars crossing from Asia to northwestern America and migrating to the southeast met in bloody conflict which resulted in the extinction of the Scandinavians. Seven centuries later, the French sent their Jesuits down into this country and found the American Indian, who had descended from a race of Malays, which they in a sense resemble.

The earliest settlers in Seneca county, and in fact through all of this section, found mounds and earthworks; strange implements of war and crockery which they sometimes even plowed up in their fields. Particularly along Seneca river large earthworks, from which had sprung trees several centuries old, were discovered.

"On the eastern shore of Seneca river six miles south of Cross lake," says a writer, "the remnant of ancient defence was discovered as late as 1791." There was found a fort described as "220 yards in length and 55 yards in breadth. The bank and corresponding ditch [moat] were remarkably entire, as were two apertures [in the embankment] opposite each other in the middle of a parallelogram, one opening to the water and the other facing the forest. About one-half mile south of this was a large half-moon supposed to have been an outwork. The banks and ditch of both these works were covered



FAILING BUILDING

MILLER BLOCK, 106-112 Fall Street.



DANIELS OPERA HOUSE, Burned July 30, 1890.

with trees that exhibited extremity of age." Inside of the larger work was found a flat stone, five feet long, three and one-half feet wide and six inches thick. On the surface of this stone was the delineation of all shaped figures supposed to have been hieroglyphical and engraved as with a chisel." One of the visiting party [1791] "dug up with his cane a piece of earthen vessel which from the convexity of the fragment he supposed might have contained two gallons; it was well burned, of a red color and had its upper edge indented as with the finger in its impressionable state." These remains were considered unequalled by the greatest discovered anywhere in the United States.

In Pompey were discovered vestiges of a town covering 500 acres, protected by three circular or elliptical forts eight miles distant from each other.

In Camillus were two forts one covering three acres on a high hill. Remains of great forts were also found near Manlius, as well as in the town of Onondaga, one in Scipio, two near Auburn, and as the writer says, several between Seneca and Cayuga lakes.

In the town of Ovid are the remains of an ancient fortification, the timber on the inside being of the same size and apparent age of that in the immense trees in the surrounding forest. Upon the bank and in the ditch large oak trees were standing. In the embankment were several openings a few feet in width, which were probably once used for gates or entrances. Inside of the embankment were found pieces of a coarse kind of pottery, ornamental pipes, etc. DeWitt Clinton, governor of New York, visited this place in 1810, and his theory was similar to that above described.

Rev. Pulaski Smith, residing in the town of Tyre stated at a public meeting of the Historical Society

of Seneca Falls that a short distance from his home there was a similar "old fort;" that the timber growing within and without the embankment was of the same size and evidently of the same age; that at the openings there were heavy stone abutments, as if heavy gates had been made by masonry, and that excavations unearthed the same kinds of pottery as had been found at or near Ovid. Mr. Smith said further that he once visited a like fortification near Savannah, on a bluff overlooking the Seneca river as well as the surrounding country; that the same conditions existed there as at Ovid and Tyre.

Early Lawyers. G. V. Sackett, who is sketched elsewhere, was the first lawyer here. Luther F. Stevens came in 1816 and was Sackett's partner for a time. Gov. Yates appointed him the first judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Ansel Bascom and Asher Tyler came in 1827 and were partners for a few years. Bascom was a large land owner here. Orville H. Platt came in 1829 and with Isaac Fuller founded the Seneca County Courier in 1830. Stephen S. Viele came here in 1830 and practiced until his death in 1860. John Morgan, who was for a time Viele's partner, came in 1832. He was for awhile the surrogate of the county. Wm. V. Sackett, successively law partner of Judge Maynard and Charles H. Weed, served in Congress from this district. Edward Bayard and Elisha Foote, partners several years, came in 1834. Judge Foote served as commissioner of patents under President Johnson. Dexter C. Bloomer practiced here from 1835 to 1857. John Maynard, established here in 1835, was afterwards Justice of the Supreme Court. Josiah T. Miller, coming here when fifteen years old attended the Seneca Falls public schools and was admitted to the bar in 1842. Judge Miller, who was County Judge in 1864-'8 procured the passage of the act of the incorporation of the present school district. Charles H. Weed began the study of law here in 1848. Henry B. Stanton came here to practice in 1848. John B. Murray studied law here and was admitted to practice in 1852. Samuel D. Tillman came here when a boy about 1834. Benson Owen came here in 1848 and died at his residence here in 1873. William Burroughs practiced here as late as 1871.

Simon Halton came here in 1852, studied with S. S. Viele and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He



KING BLOCK, 118-128 Fall Street, built 1891. (Site of Daniels Opera House.)



OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, 2-10 State Street, built 1892.

was assistant principal of the academy and afterwards principal of the union schools. He was a member of the first board of education, its clerk and the superintendent of the district. He was postmaster in 1869, for about four years. He died in February, 1877.

John V. Annas of Cazenovia practiced here in 1862-'4 and then went back. Sanford R. Ten Eyck was admitted to practice here in December, 1864, and practiced only a year. John A. Waller, Nathaniel L. Benham, William K. Miller, Frank C. Avery and William J. Hughes were among the practitioners who were here later.

William Clark came to Seneca Falls in 1839, studied with Bayard & Foote, was admitted in 1844 and practiced law here for years. He was created Master of Chancery by Chancellor Walworth.

Gilbert Wilcoxen was a child when he first saw Seneca county. He was graduated at Hamilton, studied with Judge Miller and was admitted in 1854. He served as County Judge.

Peter H. VanAuken in 1861 came to Seneca Falls and was a partner with Gen. Murray in 1862-'4. He served as County Judge.

Charles H. Hawley, one of the oldest of the present practitioners in law, began here, Jan. 1, 1864, and was a partner with Judge Miller until 1877. He defended in several suits for canal claims against the state years ago.

Jasper N. Hammond, also one of the veteran lawyers at present enjoying a large practice, came here in 1866, studied with C. H. Weed and was admitted in 1868.

Patrick J. Rogers and George W. Pontius were admitted to practice here in 1869.

The Church Edifice of the First Congregational Society; How Money was Raised to Build It; A Resort to Life Insurance on its Members.—[See general history of the Society on page 43].—The following facts are taken from an interesting paper written by Mr. E. Medden:—After the incorporation of the society,

Dec. 17, 1869, it was decided to build at once. A lot was purchased from Dr. Davis for \$3,500, he donating \$500 of that amount. After the church was finished and dedicated, Sept. 21, 1871, the following committee was appointed to secure funds: Rev. W. W. Lyle, Wm. L. Bellows and Dr. R. Dunham. A loan was obtained from the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, of Massachusetts, on condition, first, that the members of the society should secure several individual life insurance policies, second, that an endowment policy of \$5,000 should be secured upon some individual for the church. This amount was to be used to help cancel the debt. The bondsmen were Charles Seekell, Horace Seekell, William Bellows, William King and Edwin Medden.

Speakers obtained at different times for that purpose succeeded in securing pledges sufficient to extinguish the debt, but a large number of them failed to make good, and for three years the bondsmen paid the interest, \$980, on the loan. Finally, by previous agreement, the mortgage was foreclosed and at the sale held at the Hoag House the bondsmen bid it in, giving the Berkshire company a new mortgage for \$10,000 without a bond and making over the property to the church society. At the same time the bondsmen paid what was due on the first mortgage, nearly \$7,000.

After another struggle the churches of the Congregational body of the New York state and several of our most prominent citizens came to the rescue. Among these kind friends were H. C. Silsby, Albert Jewett, J. B. Johnson, H. W. Knight and others. At last the society succeeded in freeing the church from debt, July 3, 1881. It is so to-day. Shortly after, Mr. J. B. Johnson in his will donated \$2,000 for the support of the church. This is now invested in a parsonage.

County Stenographer.—In 1884 Miss Teller entered the law office of Hon. Charles A. Hawley as a stenographer, being the first stenographer employed



COLUMBUS BLOCK, 119-127 Fall Street, built 1894.



FRED TELLER,
Historical Contributor to "Grip's" Historical
Souvenir of Seneca Falls.

in a law office in the county. As the demand for shorthand work in the county was created, she was able to assist the attorneys, and to a limited extent some of the manufacturing establishments. When references and testimony in patent suits were to be reported her services were in demand, and so well was her work appreciated that during the terms of Judge Van Auken and Judge Hazelton she did all of the reporting for the Surrogate's Court. In 1860, when Judge Richardson took office she was appointed official stenographer for the County and Surrogate's Courts. Under Mr. Hawley's appointment as referee in bankruptcy, she reports contested cases in this county and also in Wayne and Yates counties. These different positions she has held continuously. Such is Miss Teller's reputation outside the county that she has been called upon to supply the place of Supreme Court stenographer. Miss Teller is a member of the New York State Stenographers' Association (the foremost organization in the country) and also of the National Shorthand Reporters' Association.

The Old Edifice of the First Baptist church society, a view of which is on page 87, was completed and dedicated May 30, 1830, a little less than two years after the first step was taken to organize the society. The cost of the building was \$2,000, of which there remained an indebtedness of \$300. The building had a basement, which for a time was first used for a school, a steeple and an Ionic front with four pillars. The interior contained fifty pews and there were elevated galleries around three sides. Here in the summer of 1837 was held a monster revival which even closed the stores at night. Although 350 people could find seats in the church an out-of-door platform erected against the south side accommodated a great many more for whose benefit the windows were removed. The revival, which was conducted by Evangelist Jacob Knapp, continued

five weeks and 200 people publicly professed conversion. This building afforded the society a comfortable home for almost forty years when it was replaced by the present structure, dedicated March 4, 1869.

Fred Teller was born in Seneca Falls and attended the village schools. He is a member of a number of societies and organizations, and takes deep interest in documentary, colonial and early history. Mr. Teller has quite a library as well as many curios and articles pertaining to those subjects. He owns the historic building on a point of land jutting into Cayuga lake, known as "Stony Ledge," which building was part of the old toll house of the Cayuga Bridge Co. On Aug. 2, 1872, Mr. Teller established the furniture business in an unpretentious way, having then, at the age of eighteen, just learned the trade of upholsterer. Two years later, in the spring of 1874, he leased the second floor of the Vreeland building. Subsequently he increased the accommodations by leasing for a term of years of Dr. C. D. Clawson the vacant lot between the Vreeland Building and the Exchange National Bank on which was erected the building Mr. Teller now occupies. He moved into it in December, 1877, filling the big structure with a complete line of furniture, cabinet ware, etc., making the largest furniture store in the village. Even then more room was soon after needed and a brick building was erected in the rear for his use; then still another one in the rear of the others was built. Adding many new lines in draperies, upholstery goods, rattan ware, cabinet hardware, room and picture mouldings, window shades, etc., his accommodations were still inadequate and so he purchased the building and secured additional room by making alterations and farther additions, until now he has a business second in size to no other in the county.



DESKY BLOCK RUINS.
Building collapsed in 1901 photo taken the day it fell.



GORDIS R. STEARNS.

Gordis R. Stearns was born in West Chesterfield, N. H., Nov. 20, 1846. His early years were spent on a farm during which he received a common school education. After completing his studies he spent some time in the South, then returned to his native village and married Ella C., the daughter of P. B. Albee, in the year 1872. Soon after, they moved to Boston, Mass., where Mr. Stearns found employment. After living there nearly fifteen years they moved to Seneca Falls. Mr. E. P. Gleason, a wealthy manufacturer, who was an uncle of Mr. Stearns, owning the Gleason knitting mill, appointed him superintendent which position he held until the mills were closed at the time of the great financial panic. Mr. Stearns was then appointed manager of the Gleason coal yard and he filled that position up to the time of the death of Mr. Gleason which occurred September, 1901. Mr. Stearns then became proprietor of the yards and carried on the coal business to the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 9, 1903. Since that time his widow and their adopted daughter have continued the business. Soon after coming to Seneca Falls Mr. and Mrs. Stearns united with the Congregational church, and soon after Mr. Stearns was elected trustee, the duties of which he faithfully performed until his death. He was a very conscientious man, a great lover of his home and church and one who always had a good word and smile for everybody. He was honorable in all his dealings.

David Budd Lum was born in Chatham, Morris county, N. J., Sept. 10, 1805. His father, David Lum, came to this place with his family in May, 1806, crossing Cayuga lake on the first bridge. He settled on the land now known as the Mynderse farm, lot number 85, on the Spring Brook road. Early in life young Budd learned the hatters' trade, and in Oct., 1827, he began business for himself. From that date until 1842, he individually, or in company with Crandall Kenyon, furnished the head gear for the whole male population. He then retired from active business, and for nearly fifty years was not engaged in any special pursuit. Genial, kind hearted, always looking on the bright side, possess-

ing an exhaustless fund of humor and anecdotes, Mr. Lum was a welcome companion for young and old alike. Proud of his acquaintance with our early settlers, he was ever ready to picture the life of those pioneers, basing his statements on personal knowledge or on the best evidence obtained from other sources.

In 1876 Mr. Lum organized the first Historical Society of Seneca Falls, and was elected its president. Associated with him were Josiah T. Miller, William P. Pollard, Abram Failing, Henry Henion and a few others. For this society Mr. Lum wrote a series of valuable articles called "Olden Times in Seneca Falls," the storehouse from which all succeeding writers have drawn their material. Mr. Lum's knowledge of local history frequently prompted the saying that he could give the date that the water was let into Cayuga lake.

In 1831 Mr. Lum married Ellen Perrine, of Canoga, and in January, 1881, on the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding, his old-time friends and neighbors assembled at his residence on Cayuga street to tender their congratulations. No couple in the community had a wider circle of acquaintances and their doors were always hospitably opened to former residents visiting their old home. All else might change with the passing years but Mr. Lum remained ever young. He was the one familiar landmark that all gladly recognized.

In the summer of 1889 Mr. Lum became seriously ill and was taken to the city hospital in Rochester for treatment. There on Friday, Aug. 6, 1889, he died—the last of his family. The funeral service was held in the Presbyterian church of Seneca Falls on Monday, Aug. 12, the Rev. Edwin M. Dickinson officiating.

"**The Countryman**," a semi-monthly paper, was published at Seneca Falls during 1860. A copy dated Oct. 20, 1860, Vol. I, No. 4, gives Ansel Basscom as editor and proprietor and says that it is "published semi-monthly until after the next election." From an editorial in this issue it appears evident that its aim was a reform in taxation and incident thereto opposition to influence of railroads in legislation.



DAVID B. LUM.



T. B. BAIRD.

Thomas B. Baird was for several years one of the best known and most successful merchants of Seneca Falls. The dry goods business which he established and made one of the leading mercantile establishments of the village, was left at the time of his death on a sound and paying basis, so well and firmly rooted in the good will of the public that it has since been conducted on the same high plane at No. 73 Fall street, by his estate under the management of his former employees, who have increased the business to its present large proportions. It is a large store with two floors comprising several hundred square feet of space capable of displaying to advantage the large stock that is always carried. On the main floor are dry goods, notions and fancy goods, complete in style and variety, and on the other floor is the department for carpets, matting, rugs, etc.

Mr. Baird was born in Cayuga county in 1837, and came to Seneca Falls in 1858. He entered the store of Wm. B. Lathrop where he was a clerk until 1864. Then he enlisted in the 148th Regiment and served in the campaigns of his regiment until the close of the war. Three years ensuing he lived in Wolcott, N. Y., then returned to Seneca Falls and became a partner with Wm. B. Lathrop. In 1873 he established the business of his own and in Dec., 1880, he purchased the Blodgett building which he fitted up and moved into in April, 1890, the present location of his store. Here he carried on trade, an active and capable business man to the time of his death, which occurred May 30, 1898.

The Reveille speaking in the highest terms of Mr. Baird at the time of his death said: "He was a man of excellent habits, tireless industry and remarkable

enterprise. He was full of sympathetic helpfulness, a staunch friend, and many were the hours made brighter by his kindness and benefactions. Nothing human or of human interest was alien to his feelings or his sympathies. He was an active and valued citizen as well as a kind and generous townsman. In his intercourse with the world he was frank, manly and outspoken. He was public spirited and possessed that rectitude of spirit and straightforward way of accomplishing his objects which distinguished true manhood and absolute moral worth."

Incorporated Seneca Falls received a village charter, April 22, 1831, and on the first Monday in May following, Ansel Bascom was chosen president. The charter was amended by an act of the legislature, April 24, 1837, which provided for a president, six trustees—three from each ward, two assessors, one police constable and two street commissioners elected by the people, and a clerk and a treasurer appointed by the trustees. John L. Bigelow was first president afterwards. The board of trustees were then Ebenezer Ingalls, Whiting Race and Asa Starkweather, first ward, and Franklin B. Latham, Carleton W. Seeley and Jeremy Bennett, second ward; police constable, David B. Lum; assessor, Isaac Smith; street commissioners, George B. Daniels, first ward, and Theodore Chapin, second ward.

In 1860 a new charter was enacted by the legislature by which the village was divided into four wards, each ward to elect two trustees. When the village adopted the general charter for villages of the state, by an act of the legislature in 1867, the four wards were abolished so far as the election of trustees are concerned, the board thereafter being elected, two each year by the village at large. Geographically, however, the village has at each subsequent election chosen trustees practically on the ward plan without however, so designating them.

Musicians in early days. Music was furnished in early days by Ralph Somers, father of Henry and Ralph Somers, the sons as well as the father having musical talent. With Mr. Somers were associated Mr. Fairchild, the jeweler, who played a violin, and Mr. Wheeler, partner and brother-in-law of Mr. Silsby, was expert on the violoncello, the trio was always in demand.



T. B. BAIRD'S DRY GOODS STORE.



C. H. WEED.

Charles H. Weed was born in the town of Springport, Cayuga Co., in 1822, and was married at the age of twenty-one to Miss Sarah Miller of the same town. They had one child, a daughter, now Mrs. T. J. Yawger of this village. About 1850 Seneca Falls became the residence of Mr. Weed where he afterwards resided until the time of his death, Nov. 15, 1883. Nine years after coming here he married Anna Walley of Ulster county. Mr. Weed's boyhood was chiefly spent on the farm, his only advantages for obtaining an education being the district schools. In later years he earned means for prosecuting law study by teaching school in the town of Fayette, until he was able to devote his entire time to reading law, first entering the law office of J. T. Miller. In the early period of practice he was a partner with W. A. Sackett. But later on and during most of the time he was in practice he engaged alone, making for himself a high reputation as

an attorney. Men who afterwards became successful lawyers both here and elsewhere, read law in his office. Mr. Weed was a man of force and character and of wonderful industry and energy. His devotion to the cause of his clients was a distinguishing feature of his character. In all business transactions he was close, prudent and careful--prompt in the discharge of his obligations and exacting the same promptness from others. Socially he was pleasant and companionable. He was temperate in all things and of a cheerful disposition.

Mr. Weed, a republican, was active in the support of his party tickets and attended party conventions both state and national. He was a member and valued supporter of the Presbyterian church and an active friend of Sunday school work. At the time of his death he left a liberal bequest to be divided equally among the Sunday schools of the village.

S. S. Palmer, for nearly twenty years engaged in the coal business in this village, was born in Seneca Falls, Nov. 10, 1851. John S. Palmer, his father, who came from Cortland county here when a young man and who subsequently married the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Burritt, one of the old Seneca Falls families, was in charge of the Southwell cooper shops for several years. He died in 1875. S. S. Palmer, at the age of thirteen years, began working for his living. Two years later he went into the Goulds shops where he learned the trade of machinist and was employed sixteen years. Compelled to leave the shop on account of poor health, he entered the coal office of C. S. Hood, where he was employed two years and then bought out Hood's railroad yards, in April, 1885. With little capital but plenty of pluck and perseverance he built up a large and paying trade. From time to time he made many improvements and he now has buildings and yards with the latest modern conveniences, in which he keeps a large supply of coal, wood, cement, sewer pipe, hay and straw. Philadelphia and Reading is the coal which he handles and his yearly sales aggregate better than 3,000 tons of hard coal. With the best equipment in steam power he is able to convey 200 tons of coal a day, besides cutting up what wood his trade calls for. This is one of the oldest yards in the village and under Mr. Palmer's management is giving his large trade satisfaction in promptness of delivery and quality of coal.



S. S. PALMER.

THE COAL YARD OF S. S. PALMER.
(Showing interior of yards and coal pockets.)



OFFICERS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

Milton Hoag, President.
S. S. Gould, Second, Vice-President. A. R. Palmer, Cashier.

Mr. Palmer was married to Miss Ella A. Butts of Seneca Falls, in 1874. The children are three boys and two girls. Harry S. Palmer is a jeweler, his place of business being with his father. Claud L. Palmer is the manager of the yards and the book-keeper. Corydon J., Mr. Palmer's youngest son, is in the United States service on the torpedo boat Chauncey, one of the flotilla of five torpedo boats accompanying the cruiser Buffalo, in the first trans-ocean voyage made by Uncle Sam's torpedo boats.

The Exchange National Bank is the successor to the National Exchange Bank which was organized in 1865 with a capital of \$100,000 and a circulation of \$90,000. Its first Board of Directors was: Justus B. Johnson, Josiah T. Miller, Josiah C. Woodworth, Charles L. Hoskins, John A. Rumsey, Henry Hostor and Charles A. Parsons. Justus B. Johnson was its first president and continued to be president during all its chartered existence. Charles A. Parsons was its first cashier and Norman H. Becker its teller. Mr. Parsons served for about a year and a half and was then succeeded by Norman H. Becker, who continued to be the cashier of the original bank, and of the Exchange National Bank, its successor, down to his death, which occurred March 11, 1900.

The bank was originally opened in the lower rooms of the old Sanderson residence located where the present bank building stands, on the north side of Fall street, and of which building a cut is presented. The old building was removed in 1869, and the present handsome and convenient brown stone front banking house was erected during the following year, of which an exterior and an interior view are herewith exhibited. Its dimensions are 22 feet by 65 feet deep. The office is supplied with ample conveniences for business and the safes and vaults are provided with the most modern burglar proof appliances and time locks.

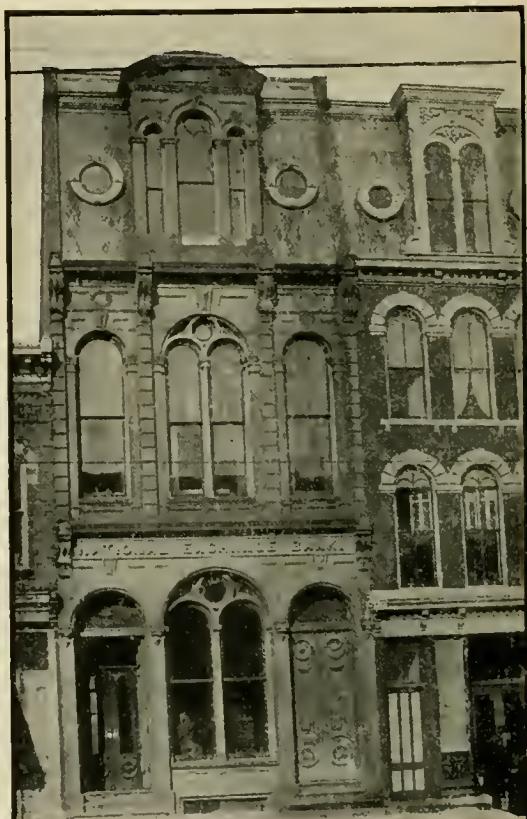
The charter of the original bank expired in 1885, and immediately upon such expiration the present Exchange National Bank was chartered, starting with a capital of \$100,000, and a surplus of \$50,000 voluntarily paid in by its subscribers. Its original

Board of Directors was as follows: Norman H. Becker, James H. Gould, Milton Hoag, Harrison Chamberlain, Charles A. Hawley, Henry Hostor and John A. Rumsey. Harrison Chamberlain was chosen president, James H. Gould vice president, Norman H. Becker cashier and Ajah R. Palmer teller.

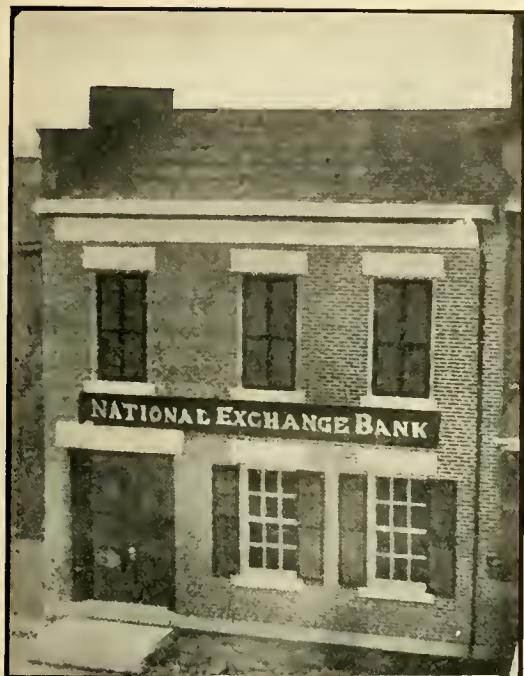
Mr. Becker brought to the office of cashier his large experience in the old bank, and a genius for financial affairs. He was during all his life a tower of strength to the institution, and became known far and wide as one of the most accomplished cashiers in Central New York, and continued in the administration of his office down to his sudden and untimely death, when he was succeeded by the present cashier, Ajah R. Palmer, whose whole business life has been spent in the affairs of the bank. No diminution in the prosperity of the bank has been observed by this change in its cashier. The office of president has been occupied successively by Harrison Chamberlain, James H. Gould and by Milton Hoag the present incumbent.

Its present Board of Directors is as follows: Milton Hoag, Seabury S. Gould, A. R. Palmer, Lansing S. Hoskins, Wilhelmus Mynderse, C. A. W. Becker, M. V. Seymour, Josiah T. Miller and Clarence H. Williams.

The Hon. Charles A. Hawley is now and has been since the beginning, the attorney for the bank. The bank has a line of deposits averaging between \$500,-



THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.



FIRST HOME OF EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
(Old Sanderson Residence; removed 1869.)

ooo and \$600,000, and its line of discounts averages about \$500,000. The policy of the bank has always been as liberal as was consistent with sound business principles, its purpose being to sustain and assist every legitimate local business enterprise. The bank is, and ever has been, more than ordinarily watchful over its securities and property. It not only holds monthly meetings of its directors, at which the business of the bank is carefully scrutinized, but it calls upon its attorney to attend the meetings of the board so that he keeps in touch with all of the details of its business. It has, and has continued to have from the beginning, an examining committee composed of three of its directors who are not serving in the actual management of the bank, who make periodical examinations of all its securities and business, going over them in detail and actually seeing and counting the cash and securities and figuring up the books with the care and attention which is given by an official bank examiner, and it then renders a written report to the Board of Directors. If any error is discovered it is brought to the attention of the Board and corrected.

The bank also has a standing discount committee, of which its attorney is a member, which in all important cases adds its judgment to that of the cashier before paper is accepted. Neither this bank nor its predecessor from 1865 to the present time has ever passed its semi-annual dividend.

The present official force of the bank is as follows: Milton Hoag president, Seabury S. Gould vice president, Ajah R. Palmer cashier, Maynard W. Jacoby teller, W. T. Usher bookkeeper, Elbert W. Freeland assistant bookkeeper, Norman W. Becker clerk.

"Concert Hall" on State street is probably the oldest building in Seneca Falls. The original building is the rear part of the present structure the whole of which is occupied by Undertaker Ryan. The front was erected in 1872 by James Sanderson at that time owner of the building. The old part, which had several times been repaired and altered still contains beams and sills which were hewn out by hand and put together in 1816. It was then the "First Presbyterian church of Junius," the first church structure in the village. It was erected on the site of the Presbyterian church of today and the builders were Jabez Starks and Mr. Hovey. In 1842 when the church decided upon a new building, this old edifice was bought by Allport & Gill, coopers, and moved on rollers to where it now stands. Mr. Henry Stowell from whom these facts are taken says: "All of the coopers in the village with many others numbering in all about 150 men, were employed in moving it, and the building was the sensation of the time as it went slowly through from Cayuga to State streets and down to its present position."

The firm used the building for a cooper shop until they failed, after which it was occupied by families.

It then became an amusement hall. In 1851 Charles G. Milk the purchaser fitted up a stage and opened up "Concert Hall," which until 1869, when Daniels' hall was opened, was the only place for public gatherings except Union hall. It was the place where many famous shows were given and most of the political meetings were held. There the assembled populace looked upon "Tom Thumb" with amazement and drank eloquence from the lips of Henry Ward Beecher. In 1866 Milk sold the property to James Sanderson. It since passed into other hands.

First Lawyer.—Gary V. Sacket, the first attorney to locate here, came in 1805, when fifteen years old. He studied law with Mr. Mumford in East Cayuga, was admitted to the bar in 1812 and after practicing at East and West Cayuga hung out his shingle here in 1815.



EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK; PUBLIC ROOM.

Principals of the Old Academy; Oren Root and the Phrenologists; Crittenden's Noiseless Slippers; Athletic Walker and His Raw Hide.

Miss Anna E. Henion writes interestingly of the early principals in the old academy:—

"Cotton Mather Crittenden (how that smacks of Puritanism) was the first principal and an able man. He used to wear slippers, walk noiselessly about the room and suddenly appear at the side of some boys and girls who were doing everything but study, and those boys and girls came to grief.

"Rutger VanBrunt, a tall, handsome, athletic man, afterwards became a Dutch Reformed minister.

"Oren Root was a fine all-round teacher and superior mathematician, versed in mineralogy and geology. While he was here, Messrs. Fowler and

He was an enthusiastic Latin scholar, and owing to that fact and also that the more Latin the more public money, he soon had a very large number of students studying that fundamental language and "hic, haec, hoc," and "amo, amas, amat" were flying through every corner of the building. He was the first principal to whom I recited, and we went through Cesar, Virgil, Horace, Cicero at a rapid rate. Mr. Avery was a model of neatness and order. He offered a prize to the scholar whose books at the close of the term were in the best condition and a copy of Tacitus won by myself is still a cherished possession.

"Myron Beach, moderate in speech and action, unruffled in temper, clear in statement, had the gift of making pupils see things and winning their affections. He went to Dubuque and afterward Chicago, and is a successful lawyer. He took with him as his wife one of his best scholars, Miss Helen Hoskins.

"When the Rev. Dr. John M. Guion was principal



CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, BRANCH NO. 28.

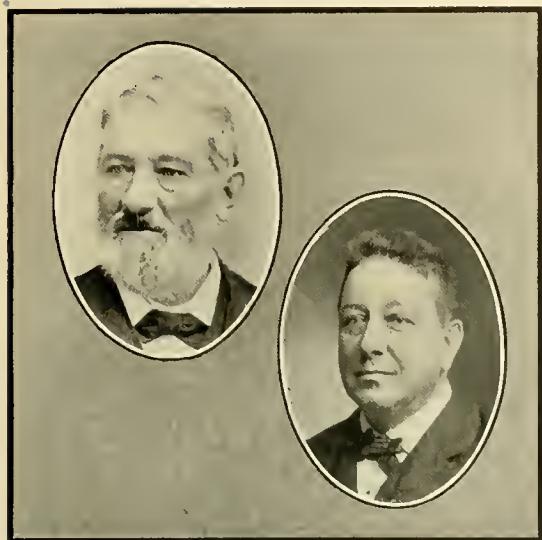
Upper Row (left to right)—Peter Ferguson, Thomas Rice, Hugh Murphy, Patrick McGraw, Kelley. Middle Row—Bernard O'Connor, —— Rice, Edward Davy, John H. O'Brien, Michael McCarthy, Edward Byrne, Joseph Casey. Lower Row—Patrick Hamil, Emmet Ryan, Michael Ferguson, Patrick Sullivan.

Wells came to Seneca Falls and delivered a lecture on the new science of phrenology. At the conclusion some of the audience, all strangers to the lecturers, were invited to come forward and have their heads examined. Fowler fingered Prof. Root's head a minute and said, 'Mathematics.' Root afterwards became professor of that science at Hamilton college. It is pleasant to know that his ability descended to the second and third generation. Oren Root, Jr., is professor, I think, of mathematics at Hamilton. Elihu Root was secretary of war in President Roosevelt's cabinet, and Oren Root, the 3d, is president of the greatest railway system on earth, the Metropolitan of New York city.

"Chas. Augustus Avery, than whom no teacher was ever more popular or beloved, literally governed by love, never having been known to strike a blow,

of the academy, the scholars, who had the privilege of his instruction, never forgot the recitations enlivened by his rare scholarship and wit. The academy had four teachers, and the principal assistants were good men. Saustbury Burlingham, who could make that abstruse study, grammar, luminous and interesting. Bundy, Lindemann, Walker, all Hamilton graduates.

"Before the advent of the last named gentleman a belligerent and ungovernable element had crept in among the boys and they openly boasted they would turn any teacher out; but when one Monday morning Mr. Gilbert Walker walked in, a tall, athletic six-footer, with a big raw hide in his hand, Quaker meeting reigned throughout the school room and a permanent peace descended on all parties. Mr. Walker was afterwards governor of Virginia at the close of the Civil war."



GEORGE W. DAVIS.

GEORGE B. DAVIS.

George W. Davis, M. D., was one of the best known medical practitioners and pharmacists in Seneca Falls of half a century ago. He prominently identified himself for years with public affairs and was widely known in the central and western parts of the state, especially in Cayuga and Seneca counties. It was during the war that Dr. Davis was the examining surgeon on the board of enrollment for this congressional district with his headquarters at Auburn. At home he was distinguished as a most active and progressive citizen, both in his profession and in society, an influential man. At one time he was on the board of supervisors and for one or two terms served as president of the village. On March 6, 1866, the old Mundy drug store [a picture of which

as it then appeared with adjacent business places, is printed on page 22] passed into the hands of Dr. Geo. W. Davis & Son. Four years later the senior partner took up his residence in Jacksonville, Fla., where he lived 25 years, until the time of his death, spending his summers in Seneca Falls. Since 1886 the drug store has been in the same hands - a period of nearly 10 years - and it is one of the best known business places in the village and vicinity. Dr. Davis was born in Marcellus, Onondaga county, Feb. 22, 1822, and was educated at the Medical College at Cincinnati where he was graduated when 23 years of age. The first year of his practice was at Dansville, N. Y., after which he practiced at Buffalo, Auburn and Syracuse, coming to Seneca Falls in June, 1853. His removal to Jacksonville was occasioned by failing health, but he lived to the venerable age of 73 years, his death occurring Oct. 6, 1895.

The doctor and Betsey Pollard of Marcellus, were married in 1848. She lived until the day before last Christmas (1903) when she passed away in her 75th year.

George B. Davis, the druggist, was born at Dansville, N. Y., March 28, 1849, and was educated in the schools in this village. When a mere boy, in April, 1865, he enlisted for service in the war for the union, being accepted as a recruit for the 8th New York Cavalry, but as the war was closed about that time he saw no arduous service. Being but sixteen years old at the time of his enlistment the event attracted considerable local attention. He was one of the charter members of Post Cross, No. 78, G. A. R., of which he has been a zealous supporter. On Oct. 1, 1875, he bought the doctor's interest in the drug business. In October 1881, he married Joan Goodman of Seneca Falls. Mr. Davis has one son, George M. Davis, a bookkeeper, residing at Syracuse. George B. Davis is an active Mason, a member of Pocahontas Lodge since 1870, and now its treasurer, a post he has held 25 years.



GEORGE B. DAVIS' DRUG STORE.



J. C. DAVIS.

The Climax Specialty Company began business in January, 1897, and were at that time located in the basement of the Partridge block. They were incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and their charter calls for the manufacture of leather goods, plumbers' supplies, bicycle pumps, etc. At the time of starting up their plant they employed eleven operators, and by making high grade goods their reputation spread rapidly, and their business increased far beyond their expectations. About one year later, having outgrown the capacity of their old quarters they bought the water power and factory which they now occupy and began to increase their line of goods. They built additions to their new

plant, such as a brass foundry, nickel plating department, etc., and at the present time have on their pay roll about one hundred employees.

By the aid of traveling salesmen their goods have been introduced and are now shipped to all parts of the world. Their factory is equipped with all of the latest improvements in machinery and other facilities and they operate several machines of their own invention. The washers and leather goods are made for every purpose known to sanitary science, and in their line of goods they are the largest manufacturers in the world.

Their brass goods, while being strictly specialties, are models of beauty and perfection, and it can with truth be said that this company has been the means of producing sanitary appliances whereby people of moderate means can enjoy what were formerly luxuries and intended only for the wealthy.

The founder of this company, John C. Davis, is the inventor of the celebrated Climax adjustable rubber elbow for use in connection with lavatories, and this invention has done much toward making him and his company famous. There are over one million of these elbows in use, and there is an ever increasing demand for them.

Mr. Davis, the president of the company, is a progressive, vigorous man of thorough business ideas, practical in all respects and entitled to a great deal of credit for the success which the Climax Specialty Co. deserves as well as enjoys. Of an inventive turn of mind he has evolved and put into practical use many ingenious contrivances which the company is manufacturing.

The First Physician in the territory now comprised in Seneca county was Dr. Alexander Coventry, who brought his family and settled at Rose Hill, the town of Fayette in June, 1792, and removed to Utica, subsequently serving as president of the State Medical Association, 1823-4. His death occurred at Utica, Dec. 9, 1831.



J. C. DAVIS' RESIDENCE.

"GRIP'S" HISTORICAL SOUVENIRS

Aggregate Population of the Villages for which they were Published, **40,600**

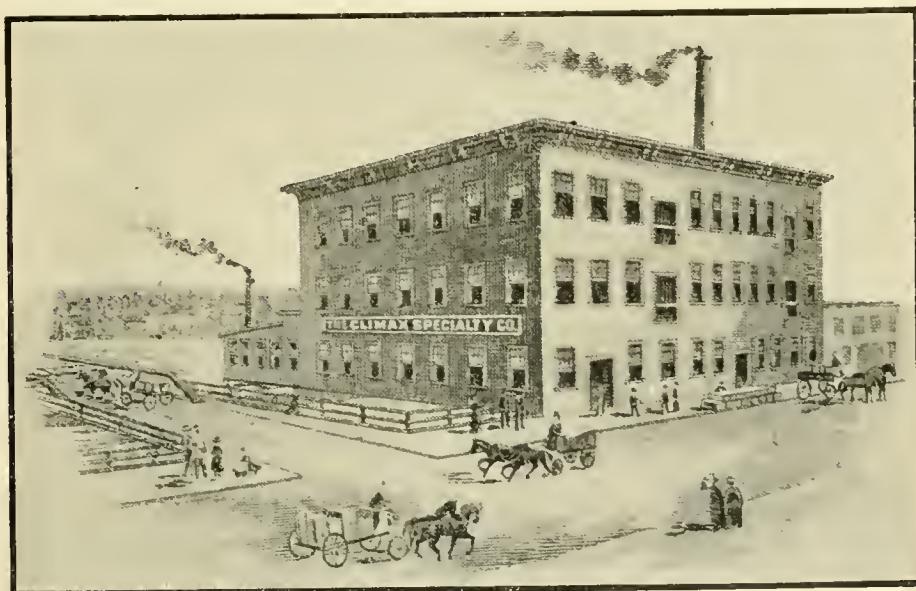
Aggregate Circulation of all of these works **41,000**. They Reach all Parts of the World

All of the following places Published are in New York State:—

1894—Middleburgh, Schoharie Co.	Population 1,100
1895—Cobleskill, Schoharie Co.	" 2,000
1896—Oneonta, Otsego Co.	" 4,000
1897—Delhi, Delaware Co.	" 1,900
1897—Oxford, Chenango Co.	" 1,800
1899—Groton, Tompkins Co.	" 1,300
1899—Cortland, Cortland Co.	" 9,000
1900—DeRuyter, Madison Co.	" 700
1900—Marathon, Cortland Co.	" 1,200
1902—Canden, Oneida Co.	" 2,500
1902—Pulaski, Oswego Co.	" 1,500
1902—Phœnix, Oswego Co.	" 1,500
1903—Mexico, Oswego Co.	" 1,200
1903—Waterloo, Seneca Co.	" 4,200
1904—Seneca Falls, Seneca Co	" 6,700

Preceptresses, Old Academy, Pen Pictures of the Few Interesting Traits of Distinguished Teachers.

The early preceptresses of the old academy mentioned by Miss Anna E. Henion were Miss Lucretia Wilson, the first, then Miss Butterick, afterwards the wife of the Hon. Wm. A. Sackett. "But the time most fondly remembered in those days," Miss Henion writes, "was when that position was filled by respectively the three daughters of Mr. Chas. L. Hoskins, the Misses Frances, Laura and Annette Hoskins. Miss Laura taught only a short time, marrying and going away, but I affirm it was a liberal education to go to school to either one of these ladies. Miss Frances Hoskins afterwards Mrs. Thos. Fatzinger, taught a number of years. She was very thorough in her teaching of reading, writing, spelling and grammatical language. Woe to the scholar that talked incorrectly in her presence. She took great pains to advise us about books to read, good poetry, history, biography and standard fiction, always the best. Miss Annette Hoskins, who taught many



From Print.

THE CLIMAX SPECIALTY WORKS. (View from Fall Street.)

Youngest W. C. T. U.—Annie L., the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Norton, and Marion, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Enos, two of the several bright young girls for which Seneca Falls is noted, are the youngest life members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the State. They are eight years old and neither has been known since she became a life member of the order, which was about a year ago, to permit her doll or tea dishes to interfere with her work in getting members of the Juvenile temple. They would as soon think of going without their clothes as going without the white ribbon.

First Brick Building—J. M. Coleman in 1826, erected the first brick structure on the north side of the river for a residence and harness shop. It was bought in 1860 by Henry Seymour and John Cuddeback and torn down to give place to a business block.

years was of the same rare type, a grand teacher in every sense of the word and dozens of boys and girls owed what was best in their intellectual life to her teaching. After leaving the academy she had private classes in her own home for a number of years.

"Miss Caroline Bull, afterwards Mrs. Dr. Cook of Canandaigua, was preceptress for a year. She was an elegant and accomplished lady, very dignified in language and demeanor. One day a discouraged girl exclaimed in school girl fashion, 'Mercy on us, I can never get this lesson, it is so hard.' Miss Bull looked up, 'Young ladies,' said she, 'don't throw out such ejaculations.'

"Miss Mina Bascom, afterwards Mrs. (Dr.) David Gordon, was preceptress for a number of years. Miss Addie Pollard, afterwards the wife of Rev. Chas. A. Wetmore held the same position. Miss M. L. Patterson was preceptress for ten years. 'To name them is to praise.' The longest periods of service are Miss M. A. Leach between 30 and 40 years, Miss Jennie Wicks between 30 and 40 years, Miss Mary Fairchild, 25 years, Miss Failing, now Mrs. C. L. Story, sixteen years."



ALVAH F. STAHL'S RESIDENCE.

The Seneca Roofing Co. is the name adopted by Messrs. Peter A. and Alvah F. Stahl, for carrying on the business of roofing, which they recently purchased of the Peter Fetter estate. It is well known that the slate, gravel and tar roofs that were constructed by Mr. Fetter are among the best of the kind in the market, and it is proposed by the Messrs. Stahl to largely increase the business and to keep up the standard of this work, they having planned to carry it along on a large scale. Both gentlemen are carpenters by trade and are largely engaged as builders, having erected many fine residences in the village.

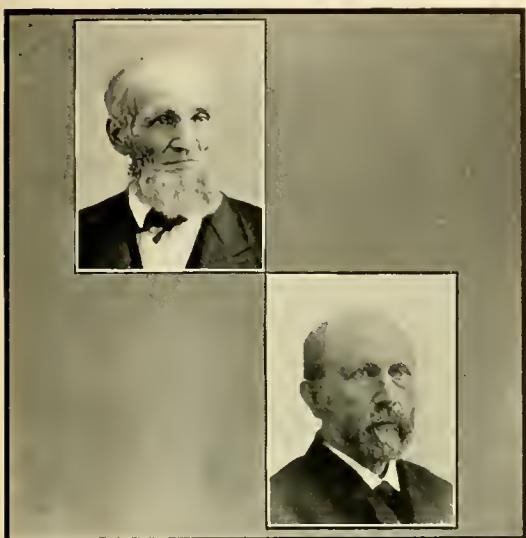
Peter A. Stahl was born in Seneca county Nov. 19, 1851, and at an early age he learned the trade of car-

penter. After moving to Seneca Falls he engaged in contracting and building. He married Harriett Hilker by whom they have three children, two sons and one daughter.

Alvah F. Stahl, who is one of the leading contractors and builders of Seneca Falls, the son of Peter A. Stahl, was born in Seneca Falls, March 24, 1876, and obtained his education in the public schools of this village. Six years ago, after learning the carpenter's trade, he entered into contracting and building and has been success'ul in the erection of many fine residences. He married Irene M. Russell, June 20, 1901. Mr. Stahl is one of the trustees of the village, elected in March, 1903, and is a member of the Masonic order.



PETER A. STAHL'S RESIDENCE.



CORNELIUS HOOD. LEWIS B. HOWELL.

Cornelius Hood, for many years a resident of Seneca Falls and distinguished for his activity in church work as an elder in the First Presbyterian church of this village for forty-two years, was born at New Paltz, Ulster Co., N. Y., April 12, 1810. In 1817 his parents moved to Bellona, Yates Co., N. Y., six miles south of Geneva. Mr. Hood was then a small boy and in later years he remembered many incidents of that trip to their new home, made through a new and sparsely settled country, over scarcely opened roads, passing through the then little settlement of Seneca Falls by water, when there was but one house on the south shore of the river. It was his privilege afterwards to see the place expand into a large village. In 1841 he married Agnes MacDonald of Bellona, and they took up their home in Seneca Falls, where he always displayed a great deal of interest in the welfare of the community. Coming from Bellona where he was an

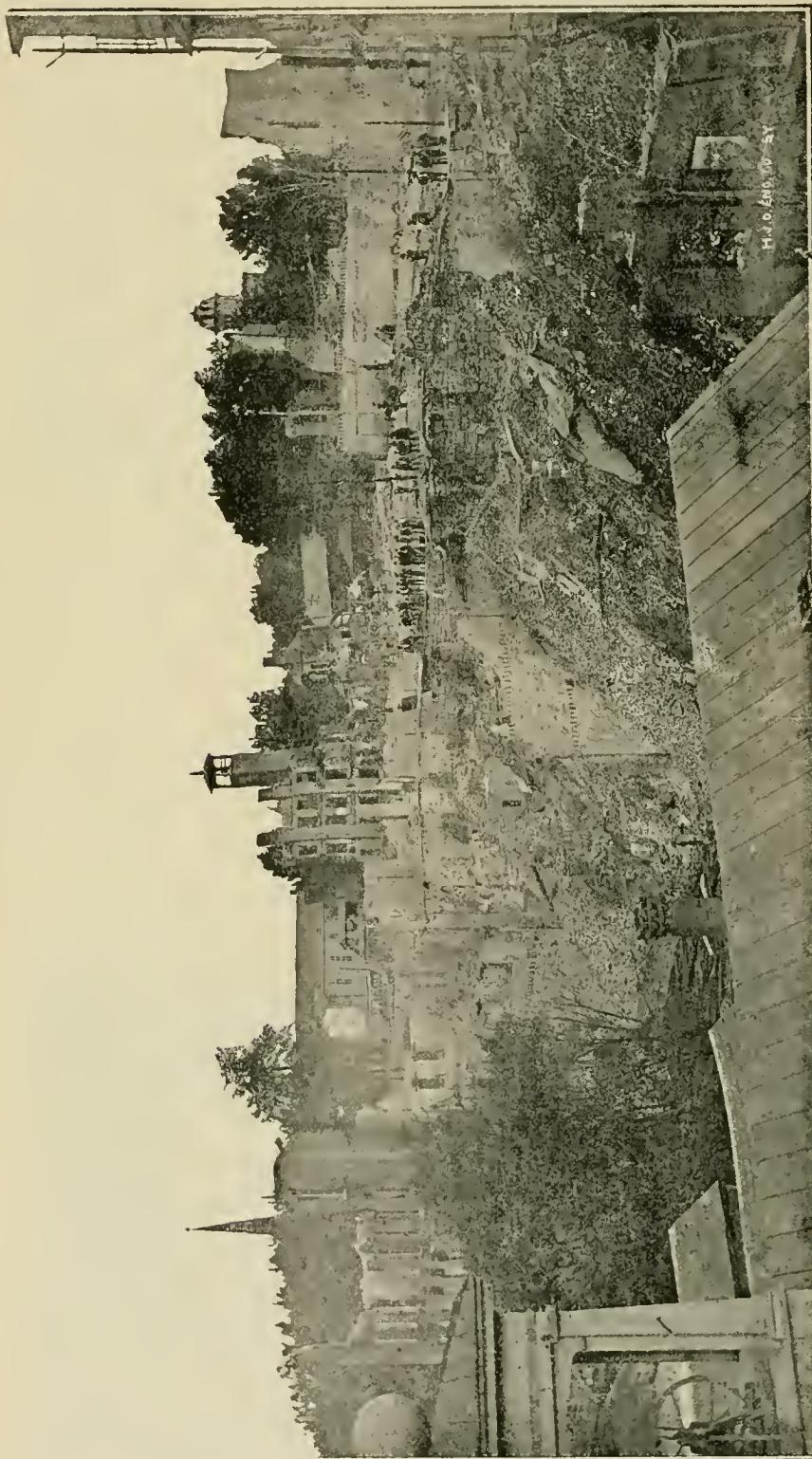
elder in the church five years he at once took the same place in the church here in which his services, uninterrupted to the time of his death, were valuable in several ways to that society and attached to him a circle of many warm friends. Mr. Hood died at his home in this village, Jan. 18, 1883. His children, of whom only the two last named survive, were Cornelia Agnes Hood, William Angus Hood, who lost his life in the Union army during the civil war; Cornelius S. Hood and Anna E. Hood both residing in Seneca Falls.

Lewis B. Howell was one of the large flour mill owners in this village when this was a large shipping point for flour. Although he took no prominent part in politics he displayed more than common interest in village matters and was a friend of the schools. Living here the last forty years of his life he was a familiar figure in business circles and his business energy and activity were distinguishing traits of his character. Parsippany, N. J., was his birthplace, June 6, 1818. When a young man he went south and engaged in business in New Orleans with his brother, Abram in 1844-'5. Then he took up milling with his brother, Stephen W., at Black Rock, now North Buffalo, N. Y., and eight or nine years later, in 1855, the two bought the City Mills in this village. They also, in connection with the City Mills, conducted the old stone mill and were large producers of flour for twelve or thirteen years. When their connection with these mills ceased, Mr. Lewis B. Howell sold flour on the road which occupation he followed until a few years prior to his death—Oct. 26, 1866. He was married in 1847 to Georgiana Stone Callendar of Buffalo. Their children are Georgiana Alice (Mrs. C. S. Hood) and Louis J. Howell, a resident of California. Mary E. and Hattie Howell are dead.

Easter Sunday, dates for the ensuing twenty-five years. - 1904 - Apl 3; '05 - Apl 23; '06 - Apl 15, '07 - Mch 31; '08 - Apl 19; '09 - Apl 11; '10 - Mch 27; '11 - Apl 16; '12 - Apl 7; '13 - Mch 23; '14 - Apl 12; '15 - Apl 4; '16 - Apl 23; '17 - Apl 8; '18 - Mch 31; '19 - Apl 20; '20 - Apl 4; '21 - Mch 27; '22 - Apl 16; '23 - Apl 1; '24 - Apl 20; '25 - Apl 12; '26 - Apl 4; '27 - Apl 17; '28 - Apl 8; '29 - Mch 31; '30 - Apl 20.



RESIDENCE OF C. S. HOOD.



Courtesy of Courier-Journal.

1. Ruins of Old Phoenix Block.
(Now Partridge block.)

This Cut shows the entire ruins on river bank from Sheldon block to west end of the business portion of Fall street, now occupied by new Desky block, (Gould block, Pew block and Partridge block.)

RUINS OF GREAT FIRE, JULY 30, 1890.

2. Old Hoag House and Steamer No. 1. (Now rebuilt.)

3. Daniels and Opera House blocks.
(Now Daniels and King blocks.)

This Cut shows the entire ruins on river bank from top of Gleason & Bailey's building, looking northwest.

The Fire of 1890—

At 3:15 o'clock Wednesday morning, July 30, 1890, the first peal of alarm awoke the village to the beginning of an awful conflagration, which in a short space of time destroyed eighty-seven places of business and residences and devoured property to the amount of thousands of dollars. Fire was discovered at the same time in the Pew building and the west end of the Johnson block. In a distance of 360 feet on the south side of Fall street, 300 feet on the north side and 360 feet on State street was left a mass of ruins. Chief O'Malley and the Geneva fire department and the Waterloo fire department responded to appeals for help. Chief H. N. Rumsey of Seneca Falls was out of town, but Assistants McCartin and Williams, and President of the village E. A. Rumsey ably directed the local firemen, finally surrendering command to Chief O'Malley. The list of losses published two days later in the Reveille is as follows, herein given for historical reference:

PARTRIDGE BLOCK.

	Loss.	Insurance.
Partridge Block,	\$ 75,000	\$10,000
Seneca Electric Co. & E. R. R.	100,000	None
American Express Co., fixtures,	300	300
Seneca Falls Reveille,	15,000	2,000
Western Union Telegraph Co.	250	Unknown
Courier Printing Co.	15,000	4,000
G. W. Shewman, machinery,	600	None
Seneca Plating Co.	2,500	None
W. H. Sanderson, furniture	8,000	2,500
C. S. Sanderson, undertaking	7,000	3,000
P. H. Van Auken, law office,	1,000	None
Dr. J. Cronin,	100	None
T. Jennings, tailor	100	None
School of Stenography,	100	None
Prof. McLachlin,	500	Unknown
Hattie Slauson, millinery,	1,000	500
Postoffice	Unknown	Unknown
J. E. Medden, newsstand,	500	None
Maurer Bros.	4,000	1,000
J. H. Crowell, meat market,	800	350

PEW BLOCK.

S. Pew, building,	3,500	None
J. Allen, confectionery,	1,000	None
J. Allen. household,	500	None
Sutherland & Squires, saloon	1,000	500
Brice & Peck, fish market	450	None
C. W. Banks, plumbing,	500	None
Mrs. H. M. Hadley, millinery,	1,500	1,000

JOHNSON BLOCK.

Mrs. Johnson, block,	22,000	10,000
T. R. Lawrence, saloon,	3,000	1,000
N. M. Jennings, millinery	3,000	2,000
Owen Smyth, grocery,	300	None
R. C. Wayne, bookstore	4,500	2,200
N. B. Stevens, J. P.	150	None

GOULD BUILDING

Mrs. H. B. Gould, building,	10,000	5,000
Nunnold Bros., clothing,	18,000	8,000
N. P. B. Wells, household	4,000	500
Journal Publishing Co.	7,000	4,000

HOWE BUILDING.

Dr. C. B. Howe, building,	13,000	5,000
Dr. C. B. Howe, office & household,	3,000	None
M. Hoag, drug store,	5,000	5,000
D. V. Hall, shop,	500	None
David Eldridge, tools,	50	None

DESKY BLOCK.

I. Desky, block,	20,000	9,000
E. M. Hemmil, saloon,	1,500	700
A. Gay, agent, clothing,	6,000	5,000

DANIELS BLOCK.

Geo. O. Daniels, block,	12,000	4,000
P. Van Kleek, drug store	4,000	2,000
E. Hill, grocery,	2,000	1,000
Cross Post, G. A. R.	1,000	400
Christadelphian Society,	100	None
A. S. Pollard, insurance,	300	100
E. Sackett, insurance,	300	Unknown
Dr. Nelson,	400	200
Dr. H. M. Lowe, office,	300	None
J. K. Gilmore, drug store,	6,000	3,000
George Demorest, pension,	250	50

NORCOTT BLOCK.

Mrs. Shipp, block	5,000	3,500
F. Howe, hats and caps	6,000	3,000
Phillips & Hawley, hardware,	5,000	2,100
J. M. Guion, J. P.	200	None

CROWELL BLOCK.

Mrs. E. L. Crowell, building,	9,000	2,000
Mrs. E. L. Crowell, household,	2,500	1,600
H. C. Blodgett, dry goods,	12,000	10,000

MC CARTIN BUILDING.

F. P. McCartin, building,	8,000	5,000
F. P. McCartin, harness store	6,000	4,100
Mrs. William Lake, furniture,	1,000	250
M. Hoag, hotel and contents	30,000	7,600

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

Milton Hoag, block,	35,000	10,000
Garnsey & Waller, hardware,	8,500	5,500
E. W. Addison, shoe store	12,000	5,000
Telephone office,	2,000	Unknown
Anna Curran, household,	1,300	1,200

STATE STREET.

Mrs. Johnson, house & B. S. shop,	3,000	2,000
David Hudson, household,	500	None
Peter George, building,	600	Unknown
Peter George, barber shop,	500	250
Charles Forneisi, confectionery,	400	200
Mrs. William Norcott, block,	5,000	3,000
William Comber, liquor store,	2,500	None
William Comber, household,	500	250
A. M. Hall, cigar manufacturer,	1,500	500
Chinese Laundry,	400	None
William Dennison, repair shop,	50	None
George Hanna, household,	1,000	300
George Hanna, store and stock,	1,000	200
Thomas Smith, household,	800	400
D. M. Kellogg, livery,	partial	2,500
Daniels Estate, livery barn,	1,500	1,000
Daniels estate, house,	1,000	800
Horace Knight, two houses,	2,000	800
Sanderson, barn,	600	None

Seneca Falls Library Association.—

Through the kind offices of Hon. Charles A. Hawley the Seneca Falls Library Association was incorporated in September, 1891. Suitable rooms were secured in the Partridge Block and the reading room was opened Nov. 16, 1891, with the best magazines and periodicals on the reading table, and these have always been furnished and have drawn many readers.

The books, about 1,200 in number, were catalogued and put in circulation, Jan. 1, 1892. It has grown rapidly and there are now about 5,000 volumes, the reference department being of especial value. It has changed its quarters three times; once in December, 1893, owing to the fire which destroyed the block, and a second time in February, 1897, and the last removal in February, 1903, to the store it now occupies.

It has no endowment, receives no appropriation from the village and is supported entirely by volun-



JAMES D. POLLARD.

tary contributions. The State gives \$100 per year. Under the circumstances, its growth and success has been remarkable. The need of a building for the library is great. At some day not very far distant it is hoped that this great want will be supplied. With more spacious accommodations and shelf room, the value of such an institution would be increased.

The Westcott-Jewell Co., one of the largest manufacturers of desk and school rulers in the world, had its beginning as far back as 1872, when the company, C. H. and F. Westcott, brothers, in association with their father, H. P. Westcott, began the manufacture of printers' supplies. The latter who

was an ingenious man, was largely responsible for the success which the company then achieved. He devised and made special machinery for manufacturing the products of the company and was associated with the concern until 1890. It was then incorporated as Westcott Bros. Co., and branching out into many lines of specialties manufactured a number of useful articles including largely toy blocks and games. In 1894 the company was re-incorporated by C. H. and F. Westcott and C. E. and M. R. Jewell. Then, as the business was quickly extended the several specialties were laid aside until now the product of the works is mainly rulers, made in all sizes and finishes, both for the trade such as are used in offices, and for advertising purposes. Not the smallest part of the business is the export trade and it also extends through all parts of the United States.

The plant is one of the largest of its kind, so far as buildings and facilities go, in this country. There are three groups of structures. The picture accompanying this sketch gives only one view that from Bayard street. There is besides this building, a structure of three stories fronting on Spring street, and another of two stories fronting on Green street. The three groups are connected by a central structure, giving a total floor space of 45,000 square feet. The Bayard street building comprises the offices, the finishing, stock, shipping and storage rooms. The machinery and general work rooms are in the other buildings. Power is obtained by the use of three steam engines. About 75 to 100 hands are regularly employed.

The Westcott-Jewell Co. may be said to be the pioneers in manufacturing and marketing rulers for advertising purposes. This company is composed of men who are in high business standing, progressive and pushing, and in touch with approved modern methods. Such concerns as this, many of which Seneca Falls boasts of having, is what has introduced the place to many parts of the world.

James D. Pollard, youngest son of the late Henry Pollard, was born July 22, 1840. His father was born at Bainbridge, Chenango Co., N. Y., March 10, 1805, and came to Seneca Falls in 1819. On Aug.



Pruden, Photo.

THE WESTCOTT-JEWELL CO.
(Showing only the Main Building, fronting on Bayard street.)



Pruden, Photo. DIVISION NO. 1, ANCIENT ORDER HIBERNIANS.

Edward Byrne, Financial Secretary.	J. H. O'Brien, Treasurer.	John Reagan, Recording Secretary.
Bernard Connors, President.	Michael Rengan, Co. President	Michael McCarthy, Second Vice-President.

3, 1826, he married Anna Holly, of Wyoming Co., N. Y. Henry Pollard, whose sterling qualities of character are interwoven with the early history and social and commercial progress of this village, died suddenly Sept. 13, 1853. His son, James D. Pollard, graduated from the Seneca Falls Academy at an early age and became a clerk in the post office.

He was the first secretary of the Seneca Falls Savings Bank, and subsequently, for about twenty years,

was interested in the Partridge Banking House at that place.

He had very little ambition for the honors and emoluments of public life, yet he was elected and served as supervisor of the town, clerk of the village fourteen years, a member of its board of education and chairman of the first board of managers of the Johnson Home for indigent females. In all these positions his record for an intelligent, conscientious and diligent discharge of duty, is an enviable one.

James D. Pollard was made a Mason in Pocahontas Lodge No. 211 at Seneca Falls on June 3, 1862, and at once took a lively interest in Masonic matters. He was Master of that lodge in the years 1866, 1867 and 1870, District Deputy Grand Master in 1866. He was also a member of the Masonic Veterans Association of Syracuse. He was exalted to the degree of Royal Arch in Salem Town Chapter, No. 173, at Seneca Falls on Nov. 28, 1862, and was High Priest of that Chapter in the years 1866, 1869, 1870 and 1871. He was also an honorary member of Central City Chapter No. 70, of Syracuse.

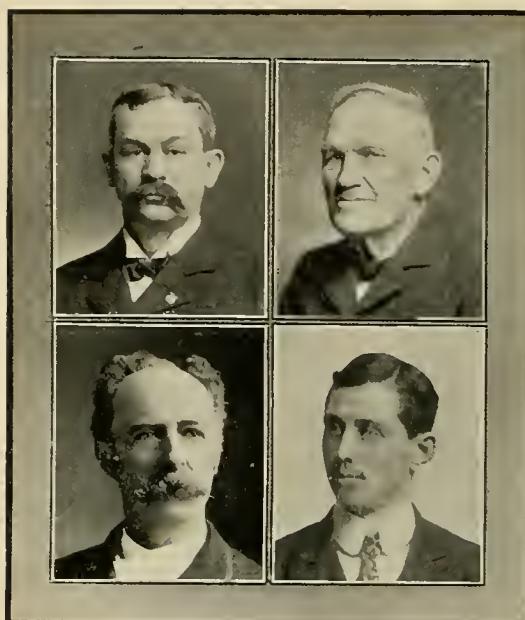
He was greeted a Select Master of the Cryptic Rite in Gebal Council No. 5, at Trenton, N. J., Jan. 16, 1864, created a Knight Templar in Palestine Commandery No. 4 at Trenton, N. J., Sept. 6, 1864, and subsequently affiliated with Geneva Commandery No. 29.

He entered the Grand Chapter in February, 1866, as the representative of his Chapter, and from that



Pruden, Photo.

ROBERT TEAR'S RESIDENCE.



CHARLES S. SANDERSON. JAMES SANDERSON.
ROBERT S. GANOUNG. WARREN M. LELAND.

time, through all the intervening years to the last annual convocation, because of his nobility of character and his rare intelligence as a Royal Craftsman, he was most cordially welcomed and highly esteemed by his companions. He was appointed Grand Master of the First Veil 1867, Grand Master of the Second Veil 1868, served as Grand Principal Sojourner in 1871 and 1872, Grand Scribe 1873-'6, Grand King 1877-'9, Deputy Grand High Priest 1880-'1, Grand High Priest in 1882-'3, and since his retirement from the latter office he was annually appointed a member of the committee on Jurisprudence. In 1876 he was commissioned representative of the Grand Chapter of Kentucky, near New York. Companion Pollard was of a commanding presence, a most genial and friendly disposition—well informed, thoughtful and considerate, an able and convincing speaker, always true

to his convictions of the right, he had created for himself in the hearts of his companions an enduring monument of their implicit confidence in his integrity, and of their unbounded love for him as a man, a brother and a companion. In all these dutiful services his zeal never abated, his eloquence never paled, and his abiding interest in Capitular Masonry never ceased.

He was suddenly stricken with apoplexy on the morning of Nov. 4, 1902. When medical aid arrived he was beyond human assistance, and painlessly passed from peaceful slumber into eternal day. His remains were escorted by his lodge and commandery from his late residence to Trinity Episcopal church, of which he was a member, where in the presence of his brethren and a large concourse of his fellow

citizens, the church service was conducted by the rector, the Rev. William Bours Clarke, and he was buried in Restvale cemetery, with the funeral honors of Masonry, by his lodge. He was married Oct. 24, 1881, to Miss Ellen D. Latham, who with his daughter Miss Alice E. Pollard survive him.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.—The Order was organized in Seneca Falls, Aug. 3, 1893 and has a membership of 125. Its rooms are centrally located and its membership increasing gradually. There is a substantial sum in its treasury. It has paid out of its fund \$1,900 for sick and death benefits. The officers of Division No. 1, A. O. H., of Seneca Falls are: President, Bernard O'Connor; Vice President, M. J. McCarthy; Recording Secretary, John A. Reagan; Financial Secretary, Edward P. Byrne; Treasurer, John H. O'Brien; County Presid.-nt, M. E. Reagan.

James Sanderson, one of the oldest residents of Seneca Falls and one of the few among the early business men of this village who survived the passing away of the last century, came here with his parents in 1829. His father, James Sanderson, was one of the first undertakers in the village. He started a cabinet shop on Fall street where he conducted the business of cabinet making in conjunction with that of an undertaker for twenty-five years. As was customary at that time he made all of the coffins and burial cases that his business called for in his own shop and largely with his own hands. In time he accumulated considerable property. His son James, the subject of this sketch, worked in his father's shop about ten years. He was born in New York in 1821, and consequently was about eight years old when the family came to Seneca Falls. After working for his father he occupied a position at his trade in New York for fourteen months, after which he was employed for five years at McGrawville, Cortland Co., where he married Charlotte McGraw in 1846. In 1856 he went into business on Fall street about where Addison's shoe store is now located. In 1866 he purchased the old concert hall building of Charles G. Milk, who occupied the ground floor as a residence, the upper part consisting wholly of a public hall. Mr. Sanderson subsequently traded the prop-



Pruden, Photo. CHARLES S. SANDERSON'S UNDERTAKING PARLORS
(Building architecturally designed by Robert S. Ganoung.)



Pruden, Photo.
SHOWROOM OF C. S. SANDERSON'S UNDERTAKING PARLORS.

erty and finally obtained the building and site on Fall street now occupied by the Enos & Whitney store. It was there that he was in trade when he retired from business life in 1885. For some years he was a member of the school board, an active member of the volunteer fire companies when "the boys ran with the machine," and was otherwise active and zealous in village affairs.

C. S. Sanderson, the leading undertaker, was born in Seneca Falls, Sept. 23, 1856, and he was educated at the Normal school at Whitewater, Wis., dividing his time between getting an education and teaching school. In 1879 he returned to Seneca Falls, teaching school here for a while and later at McGrawville N. Y. Then he served as superintendent of schools at Cortland N. Y., and in 1883 returned to Seneca Falls, going into business here with his brother William H. Sanderson. They bought the furniture and undertaking business of their father, in the McCartin block and soon after moved into the Partridge block where the fire of 1890 cleaned them out. After that the brothers separated, William H. taking the furniture business and Charles S. that of undertaking. The latter bought the lot on which his place of business, No. 24 State street (shown in the accompanying cut), now stands, and in 1891 erected the very finely appointed and spacious building which upon completion proved as completely arranged for undertaking as any place of business in this section of the state. It has two stories with very pleasant office in the front, ware rooms in the rear and a morgue in the basement. There is also an ambulance service connected with it conducted

wholly by Mr. Sanderson. The appurtenances to the business—hearses, etc., are complete and modern. Mr. Sanderson, on March 28, 1883, married Isabella Bowen, of Tyre, N. Y. He has been active in village affairs, having served two years as village trustee and three years on the board of education. He is at the present time president of the cemetery commission and is high in Masonry, being a member of the Lodge and Chapter of Seneca Falls, the Geneva Commandery and Damascus Shrine of Rochester. Mr. Sanderson has for years been the musical director in the Presbyterian church in this village.

His business requires the assistance of two good men and he could have obtained no better than those who are associated with him, Mr. Robert S. Ganoung and Warren M. Leland.

Cayuga Park: Opening of the Railway.—On May 24, 1886, was filed a certificate of incorporation of "Cayuga Lake Park Co." with a capital stock of \$20,000—200 shares. The incorporators were George H. Staynor, John D. Haines and Wm. J. Townsend and its five trustees were George H. Staynor, and Messrs. C. D., A. G., D. S. and J. D. Haines.

On June 10, 1886, work on the extension of the street railway to the lake was begun in Bridge street.

The road was opened to the park on Aug 19, 1886.



Pruden, Photo.
WILLIAMS & SON, JEWELERS, SENECA FALLS, N. Y. Established 1845.



AMOS G. KENYON.

Amos G. Kenyon was born in Brooklyn, Ct., Nov. 16, 1855, and the earlier part of his manhood was spent on his father's farm. Naturally of an active and progressive temperament the plodding life of an agriculturalist was not to his taste and so at the age of 21 he went to Hartford, Ct., and entered the hat store of his brother, R. P. Kenyon. Part of the time during the ensuing few years he spent as a salesman on the road. On May 10, 1881, he married Miss Ella Rockwell of that city and in August, 1883, they located at Seneca Falls. Here he bought the gentleman's furnishing goods store from Mr. Woodruff, which he conducted down to the time of his death and which Mrs. Kenyon has since continued under the personal management of Mr. W. J. Mackin. It is a fact worthy of note that as the same business had previously been carried on for many years by Mr. Crandall Kenyon, the predecessor of Mr. Woodruff—the latter having had it but a comparatively short time—it may be said to have been running

under the name of Kenyon, with this short break, for a period of about sixty years. Since the death of Amos Kenyon it has been conducted, as it was then, on a scale commensurate with a progressive up-to-date fully equipped haberdashery.

Amos Kenyon was a man of integrity and excellent business capacity. His death occurred Sept. 11, 1899, when he was in his prime and cut short a promising career. He was full of vim and courage and enjoyed the confidence of all. The Knights of Pythias to which he belonged and in which he was honored with high positions, greatly regretted the loss of so zealous a member. Mrs. Kenyon has two children, Jennie and Amos Rockwell Kenyon.

Cayuga Bridge; Dismantling the Old Structures.—[By Fred Teller]—It is singular that the exact date of the final abandonment of the old bridge should be an event of so much doubt. There are many people now living who can distinctly remember it, but cannot fix the time. If it had gone to pieces all at once, like the deacon's one horse shay, there would be no trouble to establish the time at which it took place. The bridge was going to decay for several years before it was sold by the Bridge Co., and was used for several years after it passed out of their hands. The people using it after 1856 paid no toll and passed over it at their own risk. Mr. Alfred Greenleaf informed the writer that his brother, married in December, 1854, drove over the bridge a few days later and upon returning shortly after he found that two sections had dropped from their place and the bridge was impassable, and he had to cross by the free bridge. They were repaired and the bridge was used for several years.

Upon the sale of the effects of the Bridge Co. the timber in the bridge was purchased by Mr. Scoby of Union Springs. Mr. John Story of Bridgeport attended and remembers the sale. Mr. Scoby removed the timber as he sold it. The planking from the north side was sold first and removed. A little girl, a Miss Burroughs, was drowned by falling through the north side, in 1856. There are a number of buildings yet standing in Cayuga and Union Springs that were built from the timbers of the Cayuga bridge. A notable one was the building from which one of the last stage lines in the State started. This was a four-horse Concord coach that ran between Cayuga and Kings Bridge with a relay of horses at Aurora. The building was



J. W. MACKIN, Manager.

GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHING GOODS STORE.
Established by Amos G. Kenyon.



Pruden, Photo. E. C. DAVIS & CO'S BICYCLE STORE.

near the landing of the ferry that succeeded the bridge company. The coach was last run by Capt. Candee.

The timbers from the south side of the bridge were not removed until after 1858, as a number of persons, including the writer, remember driving over as late as the summer of that year.

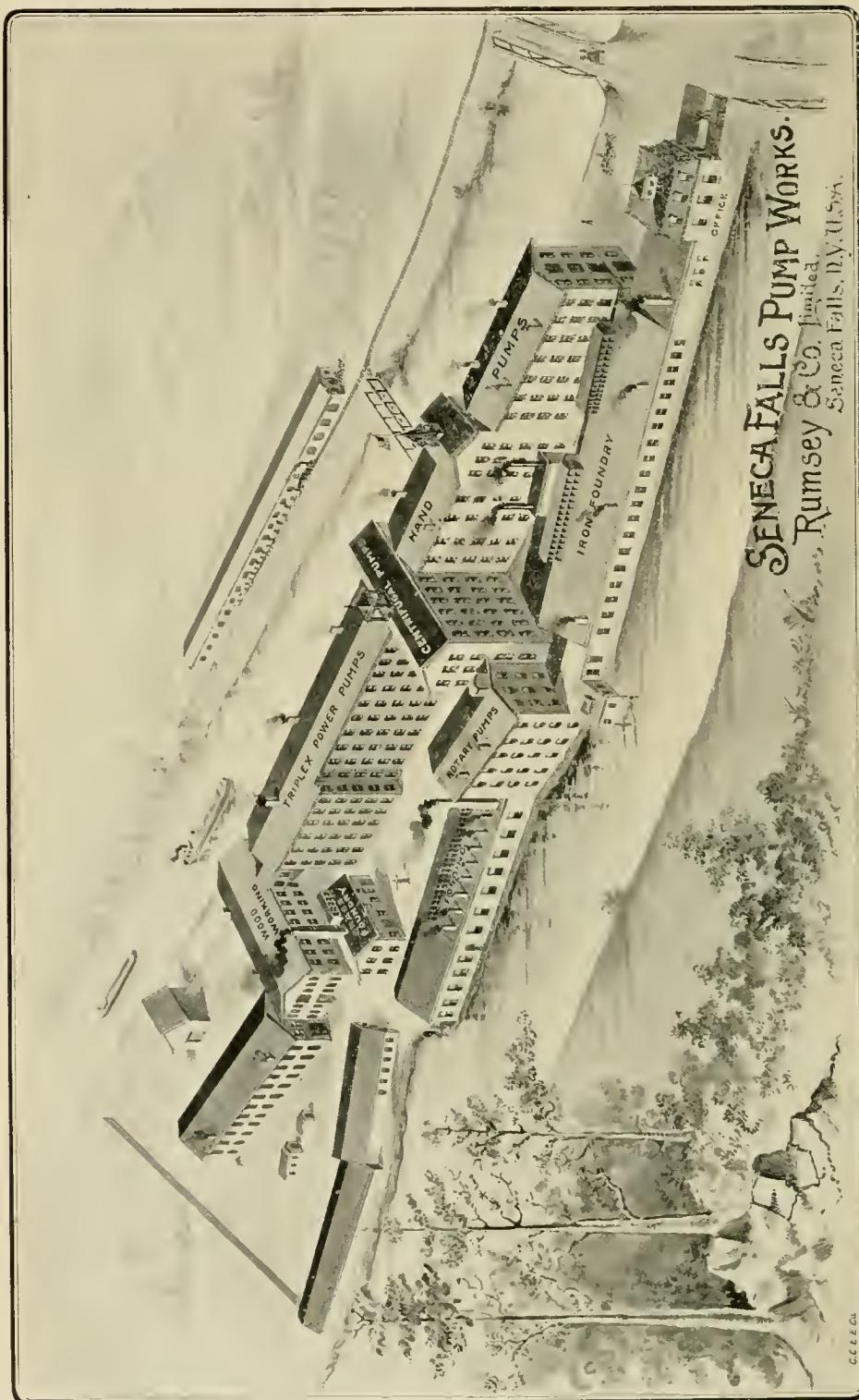
State appropriation was secured by the Hon. H. M. Glen in 1844, for removing the spiles and cribbing. The amount appropriated was \$3,000, to be expended under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works. The appropriation was insufficient and some of the spile and the cribbing yet remain in the lake.

Mrs. E. M. Cox-Fralich has been in business in the same store she now occupies, No. 42 Fall street, over nineteen years. Until two years ago she engaged wholly as a milliner, occupying only part of the store. R. Godder, her father, carried on a variety goods business there and when at the time referred to he retired, Mrs. Fralich enlarged her business, taking full possession of the premises and stocking up with everything in the line of ladies' wear. It is one of the largest stores in town and in consequence of the completeness and variety of goods Mrs. Fralich handles, it is favored with an extensive trade exclusively in the very best line of goods. Here it is that the ladies are supplied with the best including tailor made suits, ordered by measurement from French tailors in New York and guaranteed perfect fit. Mrs. Fralich has had an experience of 25 years as milliner and is regarded as competent and up-to-date.

Great Lakes, Area—Superior, 360 miles long; 32,000 square miles. Barkal, 370 long; 17,750 sq. m. Michigan, 340; 22,400. Great Slave, 300; 8,000. Winnipeg, 264; 8,500. Huron, 250; 21,000. Erie, 240; 9,600. Athabasca, 230; 4,600. Ontario, 190; 6,300. Nicaraagua, 110; 2,830. Maracaibo, 100; 7,500. Great Bear, 150; 14,000. Ladega, 120; 6,804. Champlain, 126; 1,500. Lake of the Woods, 83; 7,650. Great Salt Lake, 60; 2,290. Constance, 44; 200. Geneva, 53; 1,490. George, 36; 110. Cayuga, 38; 104. Utub, 24; 130.



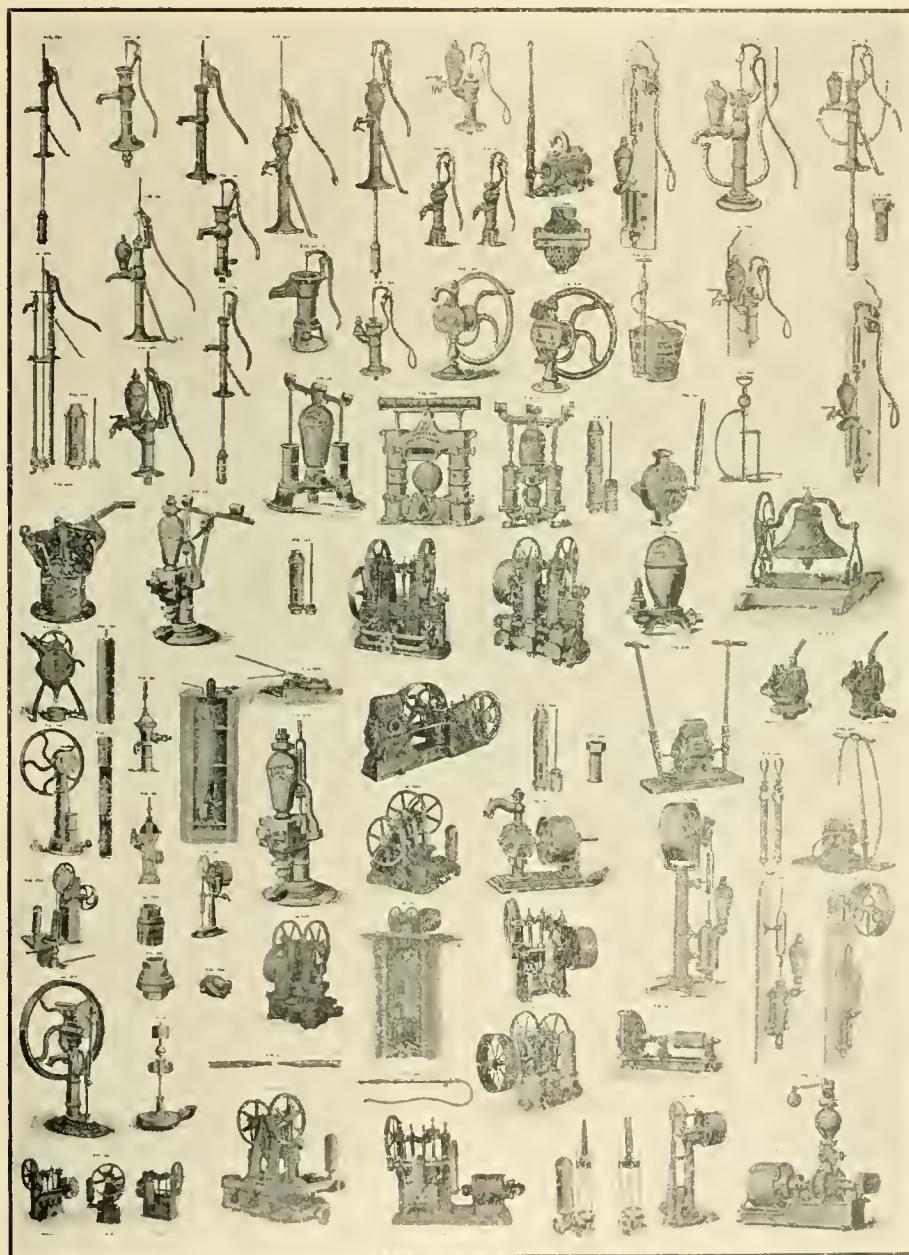
Pruden, Photo. MRS. E. M. COX-FRALICH'S LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS STORE.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF RUMSEY & CO., LIMITED, PUMP WORKS.

Rumsey & Co., Limited The history of Rumsey & Co., Limited, is the history of the iron pump business of the world. Founded by John A. Rumsey, a pioneer in the manufacture of iron pumps, the factory was started at the eastern end of the village on the Seneca canal, employing at the beginning less than forty men. The firm consisted of

commerce, and always employing the best mechanical skill, the company has originated and placed on the market a greater variety of pumps than all the other manufacturers combined, and although their styles have been copied largely by some forty odd American, and many foreign manufacturers, the name of "Rumsey" has always been pre-eminent, and



PART OF THE PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED BY RUMSEY & CO., LIMITED.

John A. Rumsey, Moses Rumsey and Warren J. Chatham. The growth of the industry was phenomenal, and to the original plant was added building after building to supply the rapidly increasing business, each being equipped with the best machinery obtainable at that time for the production of the goods. Ever alert to meet the growing demands of

the trade throughout the world knows that that name on a pump is a guarantee of its excellence.

In addition to hand pumps of which the company manufacture over one thousand different styles and kinds for every conceivable purpose, they make a full line of Power pumps, Centrifugal, Rotary, Double Acting and Triple, both belt and electric driven,

and were the first makers of Triplex pumps in this country. This department alone of their business has grown so rapidly that they have recently erected a large new building to be devoted solely to that work, and it is now being equipped with travelling cranes and the heaviest and most improved machinery. One machine alone, the largest ever brought to Seneca Falls, weighs nearly thirty tons and is used for boring and machining the frames of heavy pressure and water works pumps. Their line of Triplex pumps ranges from one and one-half gallons per minute to over fifteen hundred gallons per minute, and in pressures from one hundred pounds per square inch to eight thousand pounds per square inch, or sufficient to raise a column of water to a height of three and one-half miles.

The original partnership of Rumsey & Co. was succeeded in 1875 by the present organization of Rumsey & Co., Limited, its founder John A. Rumsey being the president and sole owner until his death in 1888. The company own all the land extending for nearly a half a mile along what is known as the lower level, from which their power is obtained. They have three turbine wheels giving a combined capacity of two hundred and fifty horse power, the best and most reliable water power in the village. The buildings large and attractive in appearance cover more than two acres and have a combined floor area of three hundred thousand square feet. The foundry an important part in a plant of this kind, has been equipped in the past few years with the most modern molding machinery, operated by compressed air and all the smaller work through the factory is handled by compressed air travelling hoists.

The export trade of Rumsey & Co., Limited, is probably larger than that of any other factory of its kind in the world. A visitor to their export department will find goods being packed for shipment to all quarters of the globe and it is a fact that there is not a civilized country in the world where Rumsey pumps are not well known and regularly sold. The company give employment to several hundred of the most skilled mechanics and their tool equipment is the finest and most modern money can purchase. The present officers of the company are Henry R. Micks president, Mrs. Anna Rumsey vice president, B. A. Wessell treasurer, and L. Rumsey Sanford, secretary.

A pleasant incident at the recent annual meeting of Rumsey & Co., Limited, was the presence of Mrs. Rumsey, widow of the founder of the company. Although over eighty years of age she was able to participate in the business meeting and to be especially impressed and pleased with the continued growth and prosperity of the company.

Fires of Years Past; From the Diary of an Old Fireman; Old Engine Houses; Burial of Foreman Goetchus; Hose Cart Used for a Hearse.

From recollection and data in a diary kept by Henry Churchill, a prominent and active fireman for 42 years, his daughter and son, Laura and James, furnished the following: In 1852 Henry Churchill, a moulder with Downs & Co., became a member of Seneca Chief Co. No. 2, whose quarters were in the blacksmith shop on Bridge street, which disbanded in 1862. Wm. Goetchus, the foreman, was drowned in the raceway near the Lewis shops and his remains were taken to the grave on the hose cart draped for the occasion. Henry Churchill was next a member of Rescue Engine Co. No. 3, house on Cayuga street, (south of the Daniels estate and within a few months past torn down), and in 1863 became foreman. Then a new brick house was built on Bayard street which

was burned in 1880. The company moved in with the old Button hand engine which was replaced in July, 1868, by a Silsby engine. No. 1 company had a steamer as early as 1860. The old engine was stored in a barn and afterwards used by Red Rovers and later by the Gleason Patrols.

In 1869 the paid Fire department was organized. Mr. Churchill for many years was fire warden, going about through the shops and village generally, looking for dangerous fire traps. The fire in 1853 burned a clock factory, cotton mill, sash and blind factory. The heat was so fierce firemen jumped into the raceway. Sparks spreading about town set small fires that were quickly extinguished.

The first big fire on Fall street, burning the south side, was Dec. 16, 1850, beginning at the Skidmore building, where the Seneca house now stands, and sweeping through to the Seeley shoe store, about where Crowell's market is. About 1860 or '61 the old stone shop, Ovid and Green streets, was burned, the ruins standing for a number of years.

On Jan. 16, 1860, the Hoskins block, at Fall and Cayuga streets, and the building east, a hardware store occupied by Mr. Pontius, burned—a hot fire, difficult to fight. The weather was intensely cold and the hose burst or was cut, covering the firemen with water that froze upon them.

Rescue Co. No. 3 on the night of July 3, 1868, the same day they received the new steamer, were called to the old red mills fire, and for the next ten weeks there was a fire every Saturday night, one of them being the old fourth ward school house.

In 1870 came the fire of the machine shops of the Goulds Manufacturing Co., which threw many men out of employment. The Johnson coal and lumber yards on Bayard street caught fire, Jan. 6, 1873. No. 3's steamer worked from 9 o'clock in the evening until 11 a. m. the next day.

On May 1, 1873, three old wooden landmarks which stood about on the present site of the Miller block, and an old barn occupied by Plattner, the hackman, were burned. On March 2, 1875, the old American hotel, northwest corner of Ovid and Bayard streets, was burned. It was a brick structure built about the time of the Cuddeback block across the street, and was once the "best" hotel in town. On Jan. 5, 1880, the old "Crystal Palace" on Bayard street was burned. Four or five families lived there, including a character called "the fortune teller." It was rebuilt and used as a repair shop by Mr. Cross and was again burned down. No. 3's engine house and barn, together with the jail on Bayard street were burned Nov. 28, 1880. The present engine house was built as soon as possible.

The fire of July 30, 1890, the most destructive (an account is published on page 123) burned with such force and rapidity that the firemen had no chance. When the flames leaped across Fall street the firemen barely escaped, leaving behind 300 feet of hose which was destroyed. At 7:15 in the morning the fire was under control but the firemen worked all that day and the following night and most of the next day on the smouldering ruins. Chief Jewhurst of Auburn sent a quantity of hose which he gave to the village. The Partridge block was rebuilt very soon after and was again burned, in the winter of 1893. The Sheldon block, left standing by the fire of 1890, was burned July 11 or 12, 1894.

First Meeting House—On Sept. 17, 1817, a small, unpretentious building on the site of the Presbyterian church Cayuga street was dedicated to the "worship of the Triune God." Rev. Stephen Porter of Ovid preached the sermon and Rev. Moses Young of Romulus offered the prayer.

Knights of Columbus.—This order is a society of Catholics founded about 20 years ago and has a membership of upwards of 100,000. Seneca Falls Council, No. 222, was instituted May 9, 1897, by Rochester Council, No. 178. It has thrived from the start having a large membership with large, commodious and well appointed quarters, is entirely free from debt and has a substantial bank account. Its membership is composed of representative citizens who have done much to further the interests of the order throughout the state.

Presidents of Seneca Falls. Senter M. Giddings 1838; Sheldon Wood 1839; M. B. Bellows 1840, '44; Edward S. Latham 1841; Whiting Race 1842, '48; Wm. Arnett 1843, '59; Elisha Foote 1845; John Maynard 1846; J. K. Brown 1847; Silas Keeler 1849; John S. Clark 1850; Edward Mynderse 1851; Samuel D. Tillman 1852; Ebenezer Ingalls 1853; Carlton W. Seely 1854; Martin L. Bellows 1855; Elijah F. Thomas 1856; John P. Cowing 1857; Jacob Shoemaker 1858; Geo. W. Davis 1860-'1; Le Roy C. Partridge 1862-'3; Wm. Beary 1864-'7; Hiram Burt

MARCH 24, 1804.

Under date of February 11, 1904, Diedrich Willers writes the editor of this Souvenir that he has learned officially from Albany that the date of the organization of Seneca County is March 24, 1804, instead of March 29, which is the date heretofore generally given—an error which appears in this work in the following articles: Boundary Changes, page 16; Genealogy, page 35; Seneca County Centennial, page 52; Towns of Seneca County, page 64.

Old Academy. Public Exhibitions; Distinguished Men who were Students.

Writing of school exhibitions in the old academy Miss Anna E. Henion says:—"They were held in the old Presbyterian church. The students taking part were seated on a platform in front of the pulpit, while the brass band held forth in the gallery. It was a time of wild enjoyment. An interesting one was held in Union Hall in 1859, under the direction of J. Marshall Guion. There were essays by young



Pruden, Photo. SENECA FALLS COUNCIL, NO. 222, KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Middle Row (from left to right)—Charles S. Fegley, Recording Secretary; John H. O'Brien, Grand Knight; Edward S. Gurry, District Deputy; Joseph P. Casey, Deputy Grand Knight; James G. McKeon, Financial Secretary; Thomas J. Clary, Past Grand Knight. Lower Row—Patrick J. Ryan, Trustee; Frank J. Durkin, Warden; Thomas McGovern, Trustee; Top Row—William Flanagan, Lecturer; James Fay, Treasurer; Charles S. McBride, Chancellor; Ambrose Casey, Trustee; Wm. S. Casey, Organist.

1868-'9; George B. Daniels 1870-'1; Pryce W. Bailey 1872-'3, 1896-'7. In 1896 the regular election resulted in a tie between P. W. Bailey and John Kaiser, necessitating a special election at which the former was elected. Henry Stowell 1874-'5; Delancey E. Partridge 1876-'7; Wm. H. Pollard 1878-'81; Henry T. Noves 1882-'3; Cornelius S. Hood 1884-'5; George Shandley 1886-'7; Wm. V. Rensselaer 1888-'9; Eugene A. Rumsey 1890-'1; John F. Crosby 1892-'3; J. T. Yawger 1894-'5; Wm. M. Follett 1898-1901; J. Spencer Purdy 1902. [Dr. Purdy was twice elected that year, Jan. 14 and March 18, making him the last president under the special charter for Seneca Falls and the first president under the general charter for villages which was adopted at the January election, and giving him two terms aggregating fourteen months.] Fred Isenman 1903.

The First Clerk of Seneca county was Dr. Silas Halsey, who served from April 2, 1804 the date of his appointment (with the interval of one year) to some time in 1819.

ladies and gentleman, an address by Wm. H. Bogart of Aurora music and a collation. The first commencement proper was during the administration of Mr. Fancher and diplomas were given to six graduates, four girls and two boys."

Of the students in the old academy Miss Henion mentions such distinguished men of recent years as "Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield who went from the academy to Annapolis; Lieut. Com. Henry B. Seely; Edward Zalinski of dynamite gun fame; Hon. Diedrich Willers, formerly secretary of state of New York; Wilhelmus Mynderse a lawyer of note in New York city; Hon. Frederick S. Gibbs of New York, who has done so much to elevate artistic taste among our students by giving them fine pictures to look at, and several successful ministers. In our own town today several of the merchants, lawyers, editors, business men, manufacturers and five of the medical fraternity were educated at our academy."



WM. J. JOHNSON.

C. J. JOHNSON.

William Johnson was best known to a large circle of acquaintances throughout the state as a prominent member of the state senate in the early seventies, an eminent statesman who was conspicuous in public affairs of that time, and as a war democrat a valued supporter of the Union cause when the states were threatened with disruption. Of English descent, the son of David and Olive S. Johnson, he was born in Williamstown, Berkshire county, Mass., Dec. 8, 1821. During his childhood his parents located at Frankfort, Herkimer Co., N. Y. There his father died while the subject of our sketch was a

small boy, leaving a family with inadequate means of support, and the boy William thrown on his own resources. By pluck and perseverance he made his own way to a high position. At 14 years of age he entered upon the study of mechanics and before he had obtained his majority he had become engaged as a contractor on public works, which when he was 25 years old, brought him to Seneca Falls.

In 1855 he married Angeline, the daughter of Jacob P. Chamberlain, by whom there were born five sons. During the years of 1844 and 1856 inclusive, he was a large contractor on the canals and railroads of the state. Then he entered into the manufacture of woollen goods in Seneca Falls, in which he was engaged when in 1860 he was elected member of the state assembly. A democrat in politics, he was able and vigorous in upholding the best doctrines of his party and was a strong supporter of the Union cause.

At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861 Gov. Morgan appointed him representative of Seneca county on the war committee and commissioned him to raise troops and supplies in this section with headquarters at Geneva, N. Y. In a remarkably short time he had established the recruiting camp, known as Camp Swift and with wonderful push and promptness had mustered in and started for the seat of war in sixteen days a regiment with the full complement of 1200 men, the 148th regiment. He was not the man to say go. Selected as colonel of the regiment he led the men to the front and for a year and a half, until poor health compelled him to resign, he was their commander. Returning home, he was not idle, for during the remainder of the war he gave to the cause of perpetuity of federal government, both his personal influence and means.

In the fall of 1871 he was elected by the democrats to represent the 20th senatorial district (Ontario, Seneca and Yates counties) in the state legislature. In a large district which was normally republican by 1000 majority his brilliant services for his country



Pruden, Photo.

CLARK BROTHERS' GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.



C. M. BILLS.

gave him a majority of 150. In the state senate he was chairman of the Tweed investigating committee, and so vigorous was he in prosecuting the inquiry that the committee brought out a full report of one of the greatest public scandals of the time. Col. Johnson was re-elected and served the second term with equal brilliancy and ability.

For several years he was engaged in active business in New York as well as at home. He was generally a promoter of public utilities in Seneca Falls and was highly esteemed for his many personal qualities. He was possessed of a kind and generous nature, a warm social disposition and a frankness that made him a large circle of close per-

sonal friends. He was eminently successful in his ventures which was largely owing to his breadth of intellect, indefatigable zeal and rare devotion to his projects.

His death which occurred Oct 11, 1875, was comparatively sudden. Returning from New York, he was taken ill at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and died at 3 o'clock the next morning.

Charles Chamberlain Johnson, the only surviving son of Col. William and Angeline Chamberlain Johnson, was born in New York city, then the home of Col. Johnson. In the early seventies he became a resident of Seneca Falls and has since lived here, in the handsome family residence on Cayuga street. Mr. Johnson, who is a practicing lawyer, is a graduate of Mynderse Academy, class of 1888, and Cornell University, class of 1892, and he has taken a post graduate course in law at the Columbia College Law School, New York city. Mr. Johnson is active in public affairs. In 1890-1 he was owner and manager of the Johnson Opera House. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1892, and served as district attorney of Seneca county in 1896-7.

He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Masonic Order, the Sons of Veterans, the Maccabees, the college fraternity Alpha Delta Phi, the Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York City and other clubs and societies.

The Hoag House which under the present management stands today on a level with the best appointed and most ably conducted of hotels, is comparatively a new house, built in 1895, and possessing all modern improvements. Trolley connections between Geneva, Waterloo and Seneca Falls makes it an easy matter to get between the three towns on half-hourly cars, and the result is that the Hoag has been largely favored with the transient trade, catering as it does exclusively to that class, and is generally made the headquarters for travelling men having business in those three towns. Mr. C. M. Bills, the proprietor, is a New York man and



THE HOAG HOUSE.



Pruden, Photo.
JOHN O'BRIEN.

upon taking possession of the house Aug. 1, 1903, he introduced those features throughout which people who like to live well appreciate.

The building, an imposing structure of brick with stone trimmings and entrances on two streets, is finished throughout in oak graining, the main floor being laid with tile. The office, lobbies, vestibules, writing room and barber shop are lighted with plate glass windows. There are fifty rooms in the house and a seating capacity of a hundred in the dining room. The furnishings as well as the finishings, are up-to date.

Mr. Bills has the faculty and good sense to keep a

competent office staff and the best help throughout the house. Mr. W. B. Harper is the bookkeeper and Mr. R. A. Schindel the clerk. The barber shop is in the hands of good workmen. The chef is up to the latest in the cuisine and the dining room attendance could not be improved. Those who have visited the house will not consider the above statements exaggerated and Seneca Falls which in the beginning contributed so liberally to secure the erection of a first class hotel building has not been disappointed in getting the man who was needed to make the house what the travelling public wanted.

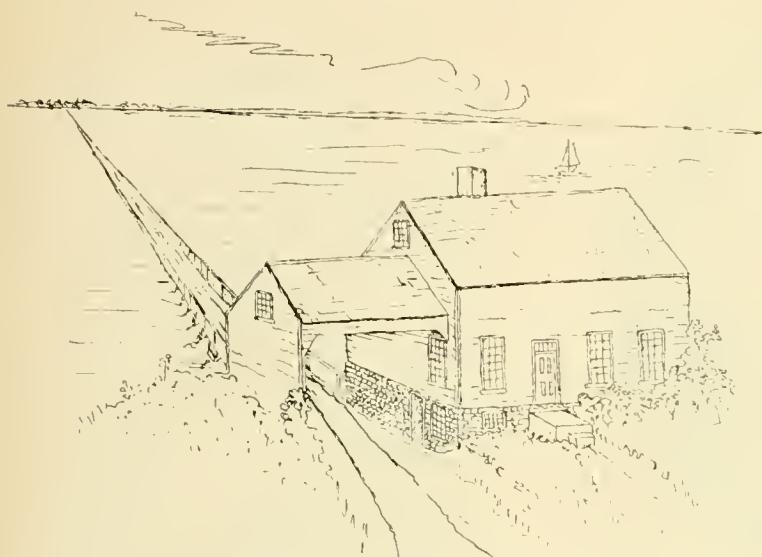
John O'Brien, one of the largest coal dealers in Seneca county, was born in Marcellus, Oct. 15, 1858, and attended school until 10 years of age, finally being graduated at old No. 3 school, class of '77, Geddes, to which place his parents moved in 1869. Engaging in the produce business with his brother Adelbert, Mr. O'Brien made his home in Lyons, N. Y., three years. Then, in 1880, he accepted the position of buyer of raw material for the Penfield, N. Y., paper mills, conducted by his brother-in-law, D. T. Lawless, afterwards learning the trade of paper maker and taking the foremanship of the mills. During the same time, 1883-'6, he was a partner in the hotel business at Penfield with his brother. On June 16, 1886, he married Catherine, the daughter of Michael Gilmore of Seneca Falls and in the spring of 1887 they moved to this village, where for four years Mr. O'Brien, whose health required out-door exercise, delivered groceries for C. L. Story. On the recommendation of the bank which recognized his careful business methods, he was five successive times appointed collector of town and village taxes.

In 1891 Mr. O'Brien leased the small coal yard of P. H. Burns on Oak street where he carried on the business three years. Then, enjoying a large trade which he had drawn to him, he leased the large yards of the Gould Manufacturing Co. at Lock and Canal Streets. This gave him facilities for expanding the business considerably. On Aug. 2, 1896, the



Pruden, Photo.

JOHN O'BRIEN'S RESIDENCE.



From a drawing by Fred Teller.

THE OLD TOLL GATE AND BRIDGE CROSSING CAYUGA LAKE.

(See History of Bridge, page 28; also "Toll Gate House" page 142.)

buildings, standing on the bank of the canal, collapsed and emptied 500 tons of coal into the water, filling up a part of the short level at that point. By rigging up derricks and perforated buckets he saved the coal, a thoroughly washed lot of coal which everybody wanted. Then he purchased the property and built elevated yards with the capacity of 2500 tons, accessible both by water and rail. Here he handles both the Lehigh Valley and the Philadelphia & Reading coal.

Mr. O'Brien is an active member of several local orders—the district deputy in the Catholic Mutual Benefit association, the grand knight in the Seneca Falls Council, Knights of Columbus and the trea-

surer of the Seneca Falls Division, Ancient Order of Hibernians, being a charter member of the two latter organizations.

Seneca Falls; How the Town was Erected and What it Comprises [By Diedrich Willers] The town of Seneca Falls, while the most populous town in Seneca county has, with a single exception, the smallest territorial area and acreage. It comprises lots 71-79 (inclusive), lots 83-86 (inclusive) and lots 99 and 100 of the Military Township of Junius—twelve lots, 640 acres each, aggregating 7,680 acres, on the north side of Seneca river. On the south side of the river it comprises 7,564 acres, viz: Lots 6-9 (inclusive)—2,560 acres—of the Military Township of Romulus lying west of the reservation road running

south from the village of Seneca Falls, and lots 1-2-t (inclusive)—5,004 acres—in the West Cayuga reservation lying east of the reservation road. The acreage for both sides of the river is 15,244 acres.

When the question of the division of the town of Fayette (old Washington) was submitted to the town meeting of that town in 1802, a committee of five citizens was appointed to petition the legislature for a division by the waters of the Seneca outlet (river). This committee consisted of James McClung, Wilhelmus Mynderse, Josiah Crane, David Southwick and Amasa Sherman, all of whom, with the exception of McClung, resided north of Seneca river.

The legislature of 1803 in dividing the town of





D. M. KELLOGG.

Fayette and erecting the town of Junius, took 7,504 acres from Fayette south of the Seneca river and added the same to the entire area of the Military township of Junius, and other lands north of the Seneca river, in erecting the new town of Junius which then extended north to Lake Ontario.

Evidently the whole matter was skillfully managed in the selection at town meeting of the committee on legislation division, and the master hand of Col. Mynderse and his associates of the Bayard Land Co. in securing this division is plainly manifest. For several years the town of Fayette endeavored to recover the 7,504 acres, but always failed.

Dwight M. Kellogg was born in the town of Moravia, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Jan. 18, 1852, his father, David W. Kellogg, being a native of Lock, in the same county. Mr. Kellogg, after reaching 21 years of age, started in the livery business at Moravia which he conducted successfully for a year, then moved to Port Byron, N. Y., engaging in buying and selling horses in connection with a livery. In the spring of 1885 he opened a livery in stables standing on the present site of Charles S. Sanderson's building where he was burned out in the big fire of 1890. The next four years he occupied the old Hoag house stable which was not burned with the hotel. Then he purchased the old building and the vacant property extending front and rear to State and Mynderse streets, together with the three story brick stable of A. C. Gibbs on the north which had been an old livery stand for a half century. Then he erected his present imposing brick stable connected with the old buildings and a new structure extending toward Mynderse street. It is a very fine edifice without any superior for its purpose in Central New York, forty feet from ground to roof and surmounted with a ventilating tower. The new and the Gibbs buildings together have a front of 85 feet and the greatest depth is 175 feet. They are lighted with electricity and modern in all respects. Here can be regularly accommodated 100 horses, although double the number have been cared for. The office is finely finished and there is also a ladies' waiting room. Every convenience for a hitching stable is provided. The floors are connected by an elevator and above are provided public storage rooms. The important part of Mr. Kellogg's business is buying and selling fancy horses; and he also deals in hay and straw. In all respects he keeps pace with the times in livery equipments. Mr. Kellogg is a member of the Masonic order. On March 22, 1877, he married Miss Ida G. Mattoon of Moravia, N. Y. Bert R. Kellogg, their son, is connected with the management of the business.



D. M. KELLOGG'S LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.



CAPT. OREN TYLER.

George F. Clark, the stationer and book dealer, No. 137 Fall street, came to Seneca Falls, April 1, 1903, after a service of 25 years with the Lehigh Valley railroad. The business, which he purchased of Charles H. Knight, has been running several years. Mr. Clark has greatly increased his trade by close attention to the wants of his patrons. His business comprises not only everything in the line of books, school and stationers' supplies, but patent medicines at cut rates.

Capt. Oren Tyler.—Comfort and Job Tyler, two of seven sons of Puritan and Revolutionary stock, were born in Ashford, Conn., and shortly after the close of the war for independence emigrated to

the then New York wilderness. Job Tyler first settled in Bridgewater, Oneida Co., where Oren Tyler, the subject of this sketch, was born on the 21st day of August, 1795. He afterwards with his family moved to Onondaga Valley, where Oren Tyler in early manhood started in business for himself. An immediate fit of him is apropos here. Having but a small capital he went to New York to purchase a stock of goods. Unknown in that city, he finally selected a merchant whom he thought was the right man for his purpose, as the event proved. To this total stranger he made known his wishes. The old merchant eyed him sharply, then said: "Young man, what is your way of doing business?" Quickly came the reply, "I would rather cry over my goods than cry after them. Would rather have them left over than to mourn their loss on credit." "You can have all the credit you wish." He succeeded in business, but caring more for agriculture than merchandise, he moved to the town of Seneca Falls in 1835, attracted by the fame of the rich soil of that section, which was peculiarly adapted for raising wheat, where he purchased the Soule farm on Cayuga lake, about one mile north of the celebrated bridge of that name. This bridge, over a mile long, Comfort Tyler, his uncle, a noted engineer and soldier, had much to do with in the surveys, and in its construction. The farm was a fertile one which under Captain Tyler's management produced bountifully.

As his family increased and grew up he realized the necessity of obtaining better educational advantages, and purchased the Goodwin farm in the village of Seneca Falls, about the year 1844. There he lived until his death.

He was contemporaneous and personally associated with the prominent men of Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca counties, among his friends being Gov. Seward, Thurlow Weed, Dean Richmond, Judge Sackett and many others. In politics he was a zealous Whig until that party was merged into the Republican, he remaining true to his convictions to the end. Feeling his responsibility as a citizen, he counted it a privilege to vote, being often the first one at the polls. In the heated campaign of 1860 he





HENRY P. WESTCOTT.

took an active and aggressive part, and on the day of election was constantly at the polls. In one hand he held the Republican ballots, and in the other the Democratic. As the voters came up he said to them, "Here is the ticket of God and the right, and here the devil and the wrong; make your choice." He was elected captain of a militia company in his younger days, and his patriotism never flagged. When the great war of the rebellion broke out, regretting he was too old to shoulder the musket in defense of his country, he did all he could for the Union cause, and was represented in the Union forces by two sons, two sons-in-law and nephews. Modestly retiring, he never sought office, and declined many positions of trust offered to him. Cautious in the extreme, he never accumulated wealth, but had a sufficiency for his large and growing family, giving them every facility in his power for their advancement in knowledge and social standing. Honest, upright, courageous, respected by kinsfolk and friends, he commanded the esteem of the old, and attracting the young, his house and grounds became

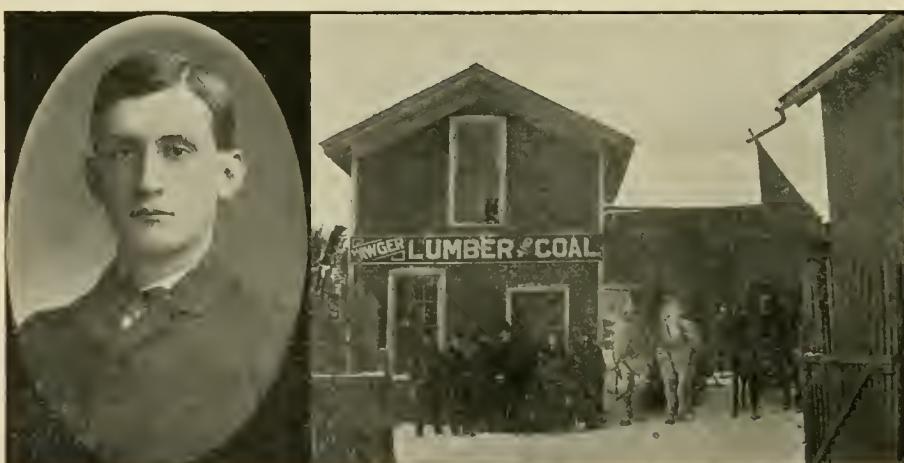
the rendezvous for children from far and near, whose sports he watched with keen interest. Fond of music, he played the flute, entertaining many a friend with old time melodies. Singing was his delight and his voice was heard many years in the choir of the Presbyterian church, he standing side by side with Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Gould and Mrs. C. L. Hoskins.

He was a true disciple of Isaak Walton and often in the gloaming, for recreation after a hard day's work, this "lone fisherman" could be found on the bank of the river, rod in hand. Rarely he returned home without a "catch."

While in Onondaga he became interested in and had friendly dealings with the Indians of the Onondaga tribe who were then quite numerous. He was adopted by them and spoke their language fluently. When parties of them roamed the country, being provided with free transportation, they often passed through Seneca Falls selling bead work and baskets. Frequently stopping, as suited their convenience, they sought out their "brother," as they called Capt. Tyler, who always befriended them. Asher Tyler, his brother, and himself educated the Indian, La Porte by name, at Geneva College. Asher Tyler was also at one time a resident of Seneca Falls, moving from there to Cattaraugus county. He was elected Member of Congress from that district. He was commissioner with the Hon. A. Diven in obtaining land titles for the Erie railroad and knew every foot of the land surveyed from start to finish.

Captain Tyler was three times married, his first wife being Huldah W. Marsh, to whom two children were born, Edwin Job, who attained the rank of captain in the late civil war and was distinguished for bravery, and Ellen. His second wife was Elizabeth Longstreet, granddaughter of Comfort Tyler, who left one child, Celia Doborah. His third wife was Nancy Bliss, of Hartford, Conn., to whom six children were born, Darwin, Caroline, Bliss, Charlotte, Mary Elizabeth, Seneca, who served three years in the war, and Welthea Butler. Capt. Tyler died the 13th of January, 1875, in his 80th year. A pioneer of known ability, a faithful citizen, a strong character, he left behind him a memory and an example worthy of emulation.

Roy W. Yawger, owner of the large lumber and coal business located at the foot of Water street, was born in Union Springs, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1876. When he was two years old his parents moved to a farm in Seneca county, which was his home until he was twelve years old, when they moved into the vil-



ROY W. YAWGER.

ROY W. YAWGER'S COAL AND LUMBER YARDS.



ALBERT COOK.

lage of Seneca Falls. While on the farm he worked summers and attended school winters. Faithful to his studies while at school in the village, he was graduated the president and valedictorian of the class of '95 in Mynderse Academy. Then he went to Hamilton College, where he was graduated with the class of '99 with the degree of A. B. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. The next year and a half he was clerk in a bank in Seattle, Wash. On account of ill health he shipped on board a sailing vessel to the Hawaiian Islands and from there to San Francisco, returning to Seneca Falls via Mexico and New Orleans. In March, 1901, at the age of 24, he purchased the old Latham & Osborne coal business, which he has conducted in a manner that has largely increased the trade and has given it a good standing among the business enterprises of the village.

Henry P. Westcott.—Among the earliest manufacturers of Seneca Falls none was more progressive than the subject of this sketch, Henry P. Westcott. Mr. Westcott was born in Newport, R. I., in 1808, where he learned the sash and blind makers' trade and later started in business for himself in Truxton, N. Y., from which place he removed to Seneca Falls in 1847. Here, in company with his brother, Edwin J. Westcott, and Hiram Miller, both of Philadelphia, he engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds on an extensive scale. The old cotton factory, a five-story building, standing on the site of the present Gleason Mills, was occupied for the business and was fitted up with machinery invented and made by Mr. Westcott. Almost the entire product of the factory was shipped in bulk to Philadelphia where it found a ready market. Previous to this time these goods had been made entirely by hand and to him the industrial world is indebted for many improvements in machinery in general use today. The factory was destroyed in the fire of 1853, but was soon rebuilt and the business continued under the firm name of Westcott, Downs & Gould. Retiring from the partnership a few years later he erected the original brick building, now a

part of the Rumsey & Co. works, in which were produced the first Venetian blinds made by machinery, which he invented and put into successful operation. The business was carried on here until the breaking out of the civil war when owing to the greatly advanced cost of materials used, it was found impossible to continue it profitably.

With H. C. Silsby he next embarked in the manufacture of an improved churn and butter pail on which he had secured patents, in a well equipped factory built for the purpose on the site of the old fork factory east of the present marble works. On the removal of the business to Belmont, N. Y., in 1868, he sold his interest and in 1872, in company with his sons, Charles H. and Frank Westcott, he established the firm of Westcott Brothers, manufacturing a variety of wood specialties.

Here, too, his experience and inventive genius were invaluable in making successful the business which is still carried on by the incorporated Westcott-Jewell Company.

His death, which occurred on Oct. 20, 1866, at the ripe age of 88 years, closed a life of earnest, intelligent work and upright citizenship.

Albert Cook was born in Cortland county in 1823. He came to Seneca Falls while quite a young man and entered the employ of the late Erastus Partridge, who was then engaged in the mercantile trade. It was here that he acquired a knowledge of the business and business methods which served him so successfully in after life. In 1847 he was married to Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr. Partridge, after which he engaged in trade at Wolcott, Wayne Co., where he remained until the close of the war, when he disposed of his business and removed to Lockport, where he again took up and continued the mercantile business. In August, 1873, after the death of Mr. Partridge, he returned to this village and became vice president of the First National Bank of Seneca Falls. On January 14, 1876, he was elected president of the bank to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Le Roy C. Partridge. Upon Mr. Cook as executor and trustee mainly devolved the responsibility of the care and settlement of the estate of Erastus Partridge, which was the largest estate ever administered or settled in Seneca county. In the discharge of this duty he exhibited the same caution and tact and honesty of purpose that characterized him in his business as a painstaking and successful merchant. He was conservative in his views and diligent and faithful in the performance of every



THE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.
Clarence H. Williams Michael E. Hanlin
John M. Letter.

trust. The First National Bank of which Mr. Cook was president, closed in November, 1880, and the banking business was continued by him as executor, under the name of the Partridge Banking House. In October, 1882, Mr. Cook purchased the bank of the estate and continued it as an individual enterprise until the time of his death which occurred in October, 1885.

Mr. Cook was a man who formed strong ties of friendship that were steadfast and lasting. His domestic virtues, personal excellence of character and exemplary life, endeared him to those who knew him and most to those who knew him best. He appreciated and admired uprightness and nobility of character, and in all his dealings and various business enterprises he was guided ever by those estimable qualities and a fine sense of honor. His mind was imbued with a deep love for his country, and he often spoke in terms of tenderest gratitude of the great devotion shown by those who risked and lost their lives in the great struggle for its preservation by the civil war.

For some time before his death Mr. Cook took much interest in the question as to what he could do for the people of Seneca Falls that would be a perpetual benefit and pleasure to them. He finally settled upon the idea of erecting a monument to the memory of the brave soldiers and sailors who gave up their lives for their country in the war of the rebellion. He instructed his legal counselor to prepare a change in his will which should devote a large sum of money out of his estate to that purpose. His declining health continued so steadily that he did not have an opportunity to put his wishes in formal legal shape to be carried out. His wife and only daughter, now Mrs. Waldo G. Morse, however, being aware of his wishes, with a generosity that entitled them to and won them the everlasting gratitude of the whole community, and regardless of the fact that they were under no lawful obligation to do so, determined to and did devote a very liberal portion out of his estate for the fulfilment of his worthy benefaction. The stately and beautiful soldiers and sailors monument that adorns the public park of Seneca Falls, which is the pride of the citizens of the village, will ever stand as a lasting record of his goodness and patriotism and also of the respect shown his memory by a devoted wife and daughter. Mr. Cook was a man who believed in the sentiment contained in the old couplet, "Let your good deeds be your prayers to your God." He was the kind of man who left a community better and happier for having lived in it.

Toll Gate House of the Cayuga Bridge Co., The Portal to the West in Pioneer Days; On the Great Western Highway; The Method of Constructing Pioneer Homes; The Buried Road and its Rare Relics of a Motley Procession Resurrected. [See view on page 137.]

BY FRED TELLER

A little over a mile east of the outskirts of Seneca Falls on the west shore of Cayuga lake, stands an old building, weather beaten by the storms of almost a century and still bearing its time worn contour on the lake side of the village park at Bridgeport. It was formerly the toll house of the Cayuga Bridge Co. and in its early days was surrounded by quite a settlement of taverns, trading and relay houses and other buildings. What a vast procession, what an eager, motley throng of pioneers, emigrants and early settlers have passed by its portal for Seneca Falls, the Genesee country, and the Ohio territory

beyond. Each of necessity was obliged to stop long enough at this old house to pay for the privilege of using the bridge. The tribute levied was measured by the affluence of the passerby. If he had but one horse and two wheels to his conveyance he paid fifty cents. Had he four wheels and four horses he paid accordingly, one dollar and twenty-five cents. Nothing escaped that could ride or walk.

The lower part of this building, the stone basement was built about the year 1800 and it stands today practically as it did when it was first erected. The act incorporating the Bridge Co. passed the legislature March 28, 1797. The amended charter was March 1, 1802. The bridge structure was completed in the fall of 1800, or early spring of 1801. The toll house must have been completed for use by the time traffic began. The first bridge that was built was a little to the south of the later ones, and the roadway to it ran to the south of the house, true as a surveyor's line directly west through the center of the park to the top of the hill, as you find it laid out on the early maps.

In grading the lawn I ran across this old roadway and as I uncovered it I found it just as it had been abandoned when the new road came into use. In removing the stone with which it was embedded I picked up many a relic of those by-gone days. Besides horse shoes and the metal parts of harnesses were split ox shoes. Oxen and ox carts were the common mode of travel in those days. The carts were mounted on wheels which were simply solid cross sections of a tree trunk with a hole bored through the centre to receive the axle. Each pair of oxen and a cart paid into the bridge treasury fifty-six and a quarter cents. Other articles which I found buried in this road were arrow and flint spear heads, German silver spoons and other things dropped from emigrant wagons.

The first bridge not having proved a durable structure, another one was built two years later, parallel to and a little north of the first. The original bridge was built on mud sills and some of the sections were carried away by the ice the first winter. The new bridge was constructed by driving spiles and was not as high above the water as the other. The early authorities state that the old bridge was dismantled to furnish material for the new one. The entrance to the last bridge and the road leading to it ran along the north side of the house as you see it in the pen sketch illustrating this article.

The basement of the toll house was built of stone and remains substantially at the present time as it was in the year 1800. The toll office proprietor was the west room connected with the apartments above by a dark interior stairway and opening to the north into the toll shed. Beside this door is a window fitted with wooden shutters and iron bars. Views of the entire length of the bridge on the east and of the road on the west to the top of the hill now in front of Mrs. Sarah Moses' residence, were commanded by windows fitted with 7x9 panes of window glass. Here is also the large fire place taking up most of the south side of the basement with its swinging crane for the kettle, and beside it the bake oven which for proportions rivals a fair sized bakery of today. Both are today about the same as they were originally. There are also a pantry and a store room, and a number of fire places throughout the building.

When the upper part of the house was destroyed by fire somewhere about 1815 to 1820 (I have never been able to learn the exact date) in the midst of a severe old fashioned winter, a large barn belonging to the Christopher Baldy tavern was moved on to the old foundation which was lengthened to the south to receive the structure. I am indebted to the late Rensselaer Schuyler for much information in regard to the neighborhood.

I find a record in the county clerk's office in regard to the purchase by Christopher Baldy on June 14, 1811, of lot No. 5 of a sub-division of great lot No. 5. Gen. Baldy, the landlord of the tavern was of Huguenot descent and came from Pennsylvania. His drinks and tavern mixtures, such as "flip" and the Pennsylvania drink "mathigulum" were widely known. His skill with the toddy stick and the red hot iron logerhead was of something more than local renown. He acquired considerable property but on the 14th of Jan. 1820 it was sold at foreclosure sale. Nothing now remains but the old well that was in front of his tavern on the village green. It would be a fine thing if funds could be placed in the hands of the Bridgeport improvement society so that the well could be cleaned up and equipped as it formerly was with an old fashioned well sweep.

The old building purchased by the Cayuga Bridge Co. was fitted up into a toll and dwelling house. Its construction was of the early style of carpentry, known as fit and try. A tree was cut down trimmed of its limbs and squared with a broad axe. A hole was cut in it to receive another timber which was cut away until it fitted the hole. In construction such a quantity of timber was used as in modern times would be considered a prodigal waste of lumber. The sills in the old toll house are of solid oak fourteen inches square. The plates such as are now made 4x4 are in this house several times that size. The siding none of which is less than a foot wide and a great deal of which is more than two feet wide was split with wedges, and as a consequence some of the boards are in one place one-half inch thick and in other places an inch and a half thick.

In the closing up of the affairs of the Bridge Co. in 1856 the building and premises were bought by the last toll collector, William Marsh who used it as a residence until 1861 when he sold it. After passing through the hands of a number of owners it was purchased by myself, about twelve years ago. I fitted it up and am using it as a summer residence.

Treaty of 1795; Finally Stripping the Cayugas of all their Lands. The treaty of 1795 released the balance of the lands now occupied by the village of Seneca Falls to the State of New York. Six years had elapsed since the treaty of 1784, which had released to us the lands contained in the other three wards (the first, second and third) and conditions had materially changed. At the time of the first named treaty there were few settlers in this vicinity. The few that had made a clearing or traded with the Indians, or engaged in other pursuits, owned no land as it still belonged to the Cayuga or Seneca tribes of the Six Nations. Since that time, however, the lands already obtained from the Indians had been surveyed into a part of "The Military Tract." Emigration had set in and the actual settlement of our community had begun. Lands had been cleared, log cabins erected, and the previous year, 1794, the first frame building had been erected on our present Fall street by Lawrence Van Cleel. Nor was settlement confined to land already ceded by the Indians. By means of agreement with the Indians and temporary leases, quite a number of white people had made their homes upon the lands of the east and west Cayuga reservations which, by the terms of the former treaty were to be retained for their own use and cultivation. Among others was James Bennett, the ferrymen, who lived on the shore of the lake just beyond the southeast bounds of our village. Another had a cabin just beneath the knoll on the bank of the Seneca river just below where the old Chamberlain homestead residence still stands, on the north side and west end of Seneca street. The man who occupied this cabin was George Bailey. We know that he was the stepfather of James Bennett. We know that he was Commissioner of Highways in the

latter part of 1795. We know that in 1793 Dr. Alexander Coventry, the first physician to locate in this county, stayed over night at his house and at that time he was squaring up logs to build a foot bridge across the river at that point. That comprises our knowledge of the man who must have been the first settler in the fourth ward.

There were a number of other characters who came along and squatted upon the lands of the red man, who were not at all desirable. There were squatters who came in and took forcible possession, blazed a square of trees, built a shack or lean to, and settled down. Among them were desperadoes and outcasts in all degrees of crime.

This clause occurs in the treaty of 1784: "The people of the State of New York may in such manner as they shall deem proper prevent any persons except the Cayugas, from residing or settling on the lands so to be held by the Cayugas and their posterity for their own use and cultivation, and if any person shall, without the consent of the people of the State of New York, come to settle on said lands, the Cayugas shall give notice of such intrusion to the Governor of the State for the time being." And further, "The Cayugas and their posterity forever shall at the request of the Governor of the said State be aiding to the people of the State of New York in removing all such intruders and apprehending, not only all such intruders, but also all felons and other offenders who may happen to be on the said ceded lands, to the end that such intruders, felons, and other offenders may be brought to justice."

Under the terms of the above clause the Governor was obliged on two occasions to call out a sheriff's posse to rid the Cayuga reservations of these undesirable acquisitions. Notwithstanding this it was hard to keep out the horde that hung like leeches around the Indians and their lands in the Cayuga Reservation.

After the treaty and the lands had been surveyed into lots by those who patented the different plots, many of them had a similar trouble. I will cite an instance: Lot No. 10 was patented by Daniel Larzalere in the west Cayuga reservation. Upon taking possession of it he found that it was already occupied by a squatter who had felled a square of trees, built a cabin and refused to be dispossessed. It was thought best to settle peaceably with him, and he was paid fifty dollars for his improvements and for vacating the premises.

The treaty of 1795 was held at the Cayuga Ferry and the Cayugas released all lands they had retained in previous treaties except the Cayuga reservation of one mile square on the west shore of the lake. Also a certain tract of land two miles square on the east shore of the lake, known as the Residence Reservation, and the Mine Reservation, a little back from the lake as well as "the mine within the same if any there be."

New York succeeded a few years later in getting the Cayugas to release even these two small reservations which completely stripped the Cayugas of all their lands. The lands thus acquired were surveyed into lots by John Cantine and Joseph Annon, of about 250 acres each. Lot No. 6, now comprising the fourth ward of Seneca Falls, was patented by Stephen N. Bayard which gave the Bayard Co. control of all the water power on both sides of the river.

All titles and searches to real estate go back to the subdivision of these great lots formerly a part of the Cayuga Reservation tract. For instance, lot No. 10, above referred to, came down by inheritance from father to son until quite recently it came into the possession of Hon. Israel Y. Larzalere, who, owning sufficient other land, sold it. In order to give a search of the property he was obliged to go to the original patent on file in the archives at Albany as there are no records of transfers in the county clerk's offices. FRED TELLER.

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